OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
OF THE
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

LABOR
OMNIA
VIN CIT

1944

VICTORY

JANUARY, 1944

Which Are You?

I saw them tearing a building down,
A gang of men in a busy town,
With a ho-heave-ho and a lusty yell,
They swung a beam and the side wall fell.
I asked the foreman, "Are these men skilled,
As the men you would hire if you had to build?"
He laughed and said, "No, indeed!
Common labor is all I need.
I can easily wreck in a day or two,
What builders have taken a year to do."
I asked myself as I went my way,
Which of these roles have I tried to play?
"Am I a builder who works with care,
Measuring life by the rule and square,
Or am I a wrecker who walks the town,
Content with the labor of tearing down?"

—Anonymous.

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KEEP THE MONEY
IN THE FAMILY!

PATRONIZE
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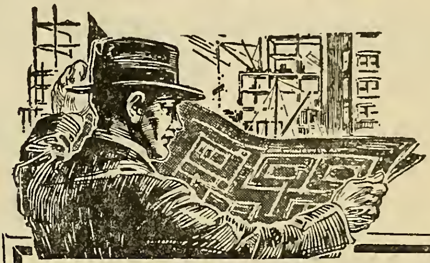
WHO SPEND MONEY
WITH YOUR UNION.

CARPENTERS
BUILDERS *and*
APPRENTICES

Send for These:

FREE Blue Print Plans and Book
"HOW TO READ BLUE PRINTS"
See Offer Below



Find out *now*,—by this Free Trial Lesson,—how easy it is to learn the technical side of Building, right in your own home, in your spare time. No charge for this Lesson either now or later!

FOR PRACTICAL MEN

If you have had practical experience as a carpenter or builder,—so much the better. The most competent builders,—foremen, estimators, superintendents, master builders and contractors,—must understand blue prints and specifications. Here is your chance to become a trained builder. Send the coupon or a post card for details.

HOW TO LAY OUT JOBS

Learn how to lay out and run a building job. How to read blue prints. How to understand specifications. How to estimate costs. No books—no classes! Just use the blue prints, specifications and easy lessons we furnish. Same as the contractor uses. Fits in with your daily experience. This practical plan is the result of our *40 years of experience* in training practical builders.

FOR PROOF SEND COUPON
--or a Post Card

To prove to you how easy it is for a practical man to learn this "headwork" side of Building we will send you,—(if you are a carpenter, builder or apprentice),—our Free Trial Lesson or Booklet: *"How To Read Blue Prints,"* and a *set of blue print plans*,—all Free of cost. They are valuable and instructive.

Send Coupon or Post Card

CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE
The School for Builders
A-105 Tech Bldg., 2000 So. Michigan Ave.,
Chicago, 16, Illinois

Please send at once,—no obligation,—Your FREE Book "How to Read Blue Prints" and a complete set of Blue Print Plans.

Name ____________________

Address ____________________

P. O. ____________________ State ____________

Occupation ____________________

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXIV—No. 1

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1944

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

To Achieve Post-War Plenty, We Must

MAINTAIN WAGES, SHORTEN HOURS

AFL Officials Point Out to Nation

★ ★ ★

IN TWO official pronouncements, the American Federation of Labor recently served notice to the nation that it will not stand for wage cuts when the war ends.

President William Green, appearing before the Truman Committee of the U. S. Senate, declared that the economic safety of America requires shortening of working hours in the post-war period without reduction of total earnings.

Secretary-Treasurer George Meany, speaking on the American Forum of the Air, warned that lowering of wage income and consequent curtailment of purchasing power would bring about a post-war depression.

Thus, a new and major post-war issue was projected into the forefront of post-war discussion—an issue on which the American Federation of Labor is determined to carry on an aggressive campaign in behalf of the nation's workers.

In his testimony before the Truman Committee, Mr. Green pointed out that by voluntarily offering their no-strike pledge to the Government for the duration of the war and by acceding to the economic stabilization program, American workers have sacrificed their opportunities for economic advancement during war-time. He added:

"Workers have relied upon working long hours to get income to meet increased living costs. While workers are denied the right to increase wage rates to accord with increased productivity and employers' capacity to pay, we shall endeavor to restore equity by insisting that peacetime hours standards shall be established without reductions in earnings.

"High wage rates do not necessarily mean high labor costs. According to the Census of Manufacturers for 1939, labor costs in the various industries ranged from 5 per cent to 28 per cent. The average relationship in all manufacturing was that labor costs made up only 16 per cent of the total value of the products manufactured. If wages had been raised 5 per cent, the increased value of the product would have been only eight-tenths of one per cent, a sum which in many cases would have been readily absorbed in profit margin without increase in price of goods. But the number of dollars going to the workers and offering a market for goods produced would have been about half a billion. Assuming adequate controls against inflation, it is the axiom that the greater the national income, the greater the market."

Mr. Green sternly rejected a theory advanced by members of the Truman Committee that it would be economically advisable for labor to reduce wage rates and thereby facilitate increased production at lower costs to consumers. If industry attempts to adopt such a plan, he said, "it will be cutting off its own nose." He explained:

"In manufacturing, when the work week is reduced from 48 to 40 hours, and when the number of war workers is reduced by what will undoubtedly be approximately about one-third from the war peak, these factors would reduce the annual take-home pay to about one-half of the workers' income at the time of the war peak if no counter-action is taken. Thus, if the annual payroll, which is really the market for consumer goods, is around $40,000,000,000 at war peak, that market will be reduced to around $20,000,000,000 per annum after the war. Would not industry prefer to have a market of $40,000,000,000 to compete for rather than one-half that size?"

Mr. Meany expressed a similar point of view over the radio forum. He said:

"After the war ends, labor wants good wages paid for the work that labor performs; and labor also wants the work-week to be reduced sufficiently so as to give work to everyone who seeks a job. In proposing the payment of high wages by industry after the war, labor is not thinking of itself alone but of the employer and the nation as a whole. In order to keep our factories running steadily, the American people must have the purchasing power to buy the products of these factories. By this time we should all realize that low wages do not make for prosperity in America. Wages were low during the depression and because wages were low purchasing power was low and the depression dragged on—year after year.

"As to the second point: Labor feels that it is far better to have everyone working a 35-hour or a 30-hour week when peace returns than to have some people working 40 hours and millions of others not working at all. In the latter circumstances even those who are employed are apprehensive and tend to hold on to their money instead of spending it for the products that American industry wants to manufacture and sell, and which must be kept moving into the hands of the consumers if the post-war era is to be an era of prosperity."

Six Million Get Vocational Training

Washington—Approximately 6 million men and women have been given training since July 1, 1940, under the program of Vocational Training for War Production Workers, according to a report to U. S. Commissioner of Education John W. Studebaker. The program is conducted through state boards of vocational education and public schools and in cooperation with the U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency.

The number of war workers trained represents more than one-quarter of all workers employed in war production industries at the peak of production. The program has materially aided in production of aircraft, ships, tanks, and ordnance, and has included civilians and enlisted personnel of the armed services.

★ NAVY TO AVENGE PEARL HARBOR IN 1944 ★

UNITED STATES fighting ships and fighting men will avenge Pearl Harbor in 1944. In the two years since the fateful December 7th which will long live as a monument to Japanese infamy, the United States Navy has dealt the Japanese juggernaut many hard and telling blows: however, everything so far has been merely interest payment. The principal on the Pearl Harbor debt will be paid in full in 1944; and it will be paid in full only when the Japanese navy lies in the bottom of the Pacific and the road to Tokyo lies open.

With the capture of the Gilbert Islands in the first offensive action in the Central Pacific, the Navy has at long last put Tokyo squarely in its gun sights.

Starting the war as a badly plastered victim of treacherous attack, the navy fought first against hopeless odds in far waters, against overwhelming force in its own defense areas, and later in limited offensive action.

"Beginning of End"

All this time it had added to its strength, so that now more powerful than ever in history, it is able to launch so tremendous an offensiive that no less an authority than Admiral Chester Nimitz speaks of it as "the beginning of the end for the Japs."

In a single stroke, it has advanced American air bases by 700 miles, placed a menacing flanking force just south of the Jap-held Marshalls and shortened and safeguarded America's dangerous supply lanes to the South Pacific—all with the loss of a single ship.

It is significant and satisfying that in the armada which accomplished the taking of the Gilberts—an armada which constitutes the greatest striking force ever assembled in the Pacific—are several of the huge battle wagons caught at Pearl Harbor and crossed off by the Japs.

There to Stay

Even more satisfying are the indications that this mighty force is in the Pacific to stay.

The fact that the Jap Navy has not dared to accept its challenge is due to the steady, relentless punishment dealt it through the months since Pearl Harbor by American cruisers, aircraft carriers, destroyers, and submarines.

It is a far cry from this aggressive hunt for the Jap navy to Pearl Harbor when six capital ships were sunk or disabled, the naval air station knocked out and more than 2,000 officers and men of the navy and marine corps killed. It was the most crushing and humiliating defeat in the navy's history.

In the face of such a catastrophe, recovery was slow and no offensive action to stem the Jap tide of conquest was possible.

During the first months of the war the navy had to content itself with a few raids on the Gilbert and Marshall Island.

Yet, despite its crippled condition, it was able, with the aid of land-based bombers from MacArthur's South Pacific force, to turn the threat of Jap invasion from Australia in the battle of the Coral Sea—in May, 1942, the first major engagement fought entirely by planes from carriers with the surface ships never getting in range of each other.

Then came Midway, less than a month later, termed by most experts as the turning point of the war in the Pacific, when the gallantry of a badly outnumbered force of American carriers and cruisers met and turned back an 80-ship Jap force aimed at Midway and the probable invasion of Hawaii.

10 Ships Sunk

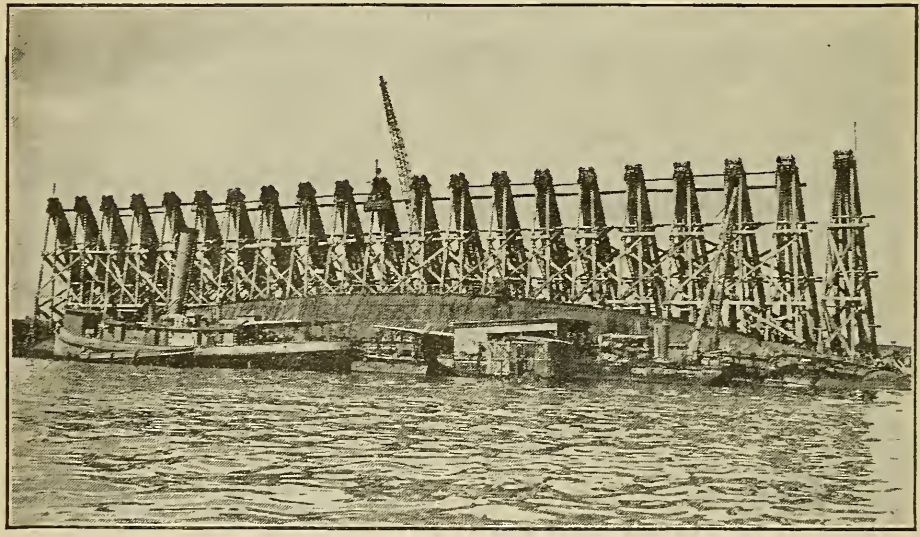
The Japs suffered terrific losses—four first-line carriers, six other sizeable escorting ships sunk and 10 others damaged. The United States lost the carrier Yorktown and a destroyer.

Midway ended the Jap expansion. Since then the enemy not only has been halted, but, little by little, has been forced to retreat. Buna, Gona, Guadalcanal, Rendova, Munda, Salamaua and Lae have been torn from their grasp.

One of these, the battle of Savo Island, fought on Aug. 8, all but spelled disaster for the Americans. A Jap naval force caught the allied fleet off guard and sank one Australian and three American cruisers.

In October at the Battle of Cape Esperance the Americans were further avenged when they sank six Jap ships with the loss of only one destroyer. Later that month the Battle of Santa Cruz was fought over hundreds of miles of water. The United States lost an aircraft carrier and a destroyer, but drove off the enemy.

Three weeks later the Jap naval threat to Guadalcanal was disposed of in a great naval battle in which the Japs lost 28 ships and probably 30,000 men. Our losses were two cruisers and seven destroyers.



Knocked out and sent to the bottom of Pearl Harbor by the treacherous Japanese sneak attack of December 7th, 1941, the battleship Oklahoma was crossed off by the Nip war lords. However, they miscalculated the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the American people. The Oklahoma is living to fight another day, and the Japs will soon be tasting the fury of her thunder.

Pictured above is the Oklahoma being salvaged with the aid of giant timber frames. Wires run over them slowly lifted the ship when drawn by winches on shore.

Naturally in such an island-hopping campaign as we have been carrying on—at first slowly, but now with ever greater force and momentum—the navy has played a major part.

Planned by Navy

The marine landing on Guadalcanal—the first time that American troops set foot on Jap-held soil—was planned, accomplished and protected by naval units, and numerous sea battles were necessary to prevent Jap reinforcements from reaching the island.

Since then our growing power in the Pacific has mauled and sunk Japs ships wherever they have been dicovered.

First decisive action came when planes from Gen. MacArthur's Southwestern Pacific command discovered and destroyed all 22 ships of a Jap convoy steaming toward New Guinea.

This was the battle of the Bismarck Sea, which probably did much to make possible later landings in the central Solomons.

Blast 11 More

Jap naval opposition to these landings, carried out in July of this year, was the signal for the navy to blast 11 Jap warships at the first battle of Kula Gulf.

It was during this engagement that the cruiser Helena, first damaged at Pearl Harbor, was sunk, but not until she had assisted in the destruction of 11 and in damaging five other Jap warships.

Nearly 1,000 men of the Helena's crew were rescued. Two hundred and twenty-seven of these were marooned for days on Jap held Vella Lavella Island until rescued by navy destroyers from under the nose of Jap planes and scouting parties—another brilliant naval exploit.

In releasing the full story of this ship's grand career, the Navy Department declared that the marksmanship of the Helena's gun crews was so expert at the bombardment of Kolombangara that the Tokyo radio announced the "United States forces employed a new secret weapon—a 6-inch machine gun."

Win in Vela Gulf

In the second battle of the Kula Gulf about a week later one Jap cruiser and three destroyers were sunk.

Early in August American naval forces in a battle lasting one hour sank another cruiser and two destroyers with a third listed as probable in the Vela Gulf.

Proof of America's growing naval strength was demonstrated in another theater during these two months. American forces landed on Jap-held Attu in the Aleutian Islands on May 11 and July was marked by several heavy naval raids on Kiska.

On Aug. 8 a Jap destroyer and three cargo vessels were severely damaged and another sunk in a raid on this outermost bead in the Aleutian chain.

Find Japs Gone

Actual invasion of Kiska in the middle of August came as an anti-climax for American and Canadian fighters, who found the Japs had gone, presumably because they had been unable to take the terrific naval and air bombardments preceding the landings.

Sept. 1 saw a heavy raid by planes and ships on Marcus Island, Jap base 1,100 miles southeast of Tokyo and early in October the navy gave Wake Island, captured from a gallant band of U. S. Marines at the beginning of the war, the most destructive pounding it ever received.

Later in the same month warships, planes and troops stormed the Treasure Islands and a few days later marines landed at dawn on Bougainville, capturing Empress Augusta Bay.

In the ensuing naval battle 12 Japs ships were routed and three sunk without loss to our own forces.

Learn Lesson of Unity

Divided command and bad-feeling between army and navy commanders has been shown to have been in part responsible for Pearl Harbor.

Operations since that time—particularly those in the central Solomons under the supreme command of Gen. MacArthur — show that United States military leaders have learned the lesson of that disaster—that the battle against the Japs can be won only by closest cooperation of naval, air and ground forces.

This is the secret of our victories at Guadalcanal, in the Aleutians, in New Guinea and in these victories the navy both through its surface ships, its undersea craft and its flyers has played a vital part.

Its growing list of exploits—of which the taking of the strategically important coral atolls which comprise the Gilberts is the most recent—gives constant evidence of new power.

After announcing that the Gilberts were securely in American hands, Adm. Nimitz was asked, "Where do we go from here?" He answered:

"Wherever the Japs are;" thus indicating that the United States navy is ready to meet the Jap fleet anywhere and any time it can be induced to come out and fight. After that, **it's full** speed ahead for Tokyo.!

Buy War Bonds and Stamps!

GLASS CARPENTRY NEXT?

Research Produces Type That Can Be Sawed, Nailed and Drilled

INTENSIVE, war-inspired research indicates that the carpenters of the future may be handling glass as extensively as they now handle wood, for glass is threatening to become one of the commonest building materials. New processes, already put through exhaustive tests, are producing a new kind of glass—a kind of glass that can be sawed, nailed, and drilled. Military secrecy still shrouds some of the details surrounding recent developments in glass but enough is already known to make possible predictions of wide-spread use of new type glass as a building material of the future.

No industry has made as much progress in research during the war as glass. In addition to entering the building material field, the post-war era will find glass competing with steel and textiles.

Glass that will withstand temperatures over 1,800 degrees Fahrenheit, glass that will defy searing chemicals that eat away stainless steel, is ready to speed the making of super-octane gasoline. One war plant already is using 27 miles of glass piping. Other types of heat-resistant glass are going into the tubes that are the heart of electronics.

Glass, under a new forming process, treated like a plastic in high-pressure molding machinery, can be forced into exact shapes that never before could be made quickly and cheaply from glass. This means that glass, one of the best insulators known, will be able to compete with plastics in new developments in electricity and electronics, where delicate and accurately made parts are required.

Glass, blown into foam by a chemical "yeast," has become lighter than cork. It is now being used in floats for life rafts and life preservers and as building insulation. If hit by a bullet it does not shatter.

Glass coil springs are being made on an experimental basis.

Of chief interest to our members, however, is the development of glass as a potential building material of the first order. By a new process, glass is made into a light durable material that can be worked almost as easily as wood. It does not shatter and it can be bent and handled as readily as lumber. It can be sawed, drilled or nailed as readily as wood.

To most people glass is the transparent, brittle substance which for hundreds of years has been used in windows and mirrors. How inadequate this conception is can be gleaned from the fact that one glass company alone has over twenty-seven thousand different kinds of glass already developed in its research laboratories. A new type of glass can be filled with molten iron while sitting on a cake of ice without any evil results.

And the end of glass development is not yet in sight. Scientists are only now beginning to understand what makes glass behave as it does; what makes it transparent although made of non-transparent materials; what makes it brittle although it can stand pressures that would make steel soft as putty; what makes it unable to resist violent temperature changes in its ordinary form. As they grow to understand these things better, their horizons widen accordingly.

What goes into the furnaces essentially controls the kind of glass that comes out. In making some of the special new kinds of glass, formulas are so exacting that even one grain of the wrong kind of sand in a ton of material would spoil an entire batch.

So the glass industry moves forward and as a result the building trades workers can visualize the day when glass will be handled by them as extensively as wood and brick are today.

KEEP 'EM SMOKING

Brotherhood solicits cooperation of Locals and District Councils to keep our fighting boys happy.

Donations to the Brotherhood cigarette fund for our fighting forces showed a disappointing drop for December. Only two dozen locals and district councils made contributions during that period, despite the fact the Christmas holiday was just around the corner.

If donations were scarce, however, cards of appreciation for the cigarettes from soldiers and sailors were not. Scores of notes of thanks have continued to pour into the Brotherhood office despite the fact that government regulations have for the past two months forbidden the inclusion of cards with cigarettes going to the armed forces. From the South Pacific, from North Africa, from sailors at sea have come warm notes of recognition and thanks for the American smokes provided through the Brotherhood fund. Some of the notes came from our own members now packing guns and grenades instead of the tools of the trade.

During the month another five thousand dollars worth of free cigarettes was dispatched to the fighting fronts through the fund. One hundred and ten thousand soldiers and sailors will each get a free package of American smokes as a result; smokes that will help to minimize the rigors and discomforts of war and make life just a little bit more enjoyable when there is already little enough that can be enjoyed.

More soldiers, sailors, and marines are now serving on the fighting fronts than at any time since the war started; consequently it is necessary that cigarettes in even greater numbers be kept headed toward the varied far-flung fronts. Free cigarettes are only one of the small ways in which we can show our appreciation for the magnificent contribution our boys are making for all of us at great personal sacrifice.

All checks or money orders toward the Brotherhood cigarette fund should be made payable to General Treasurer S. P. Meadows. A strict accounting of the fund will be furnished all contributors.

★ ★ ★

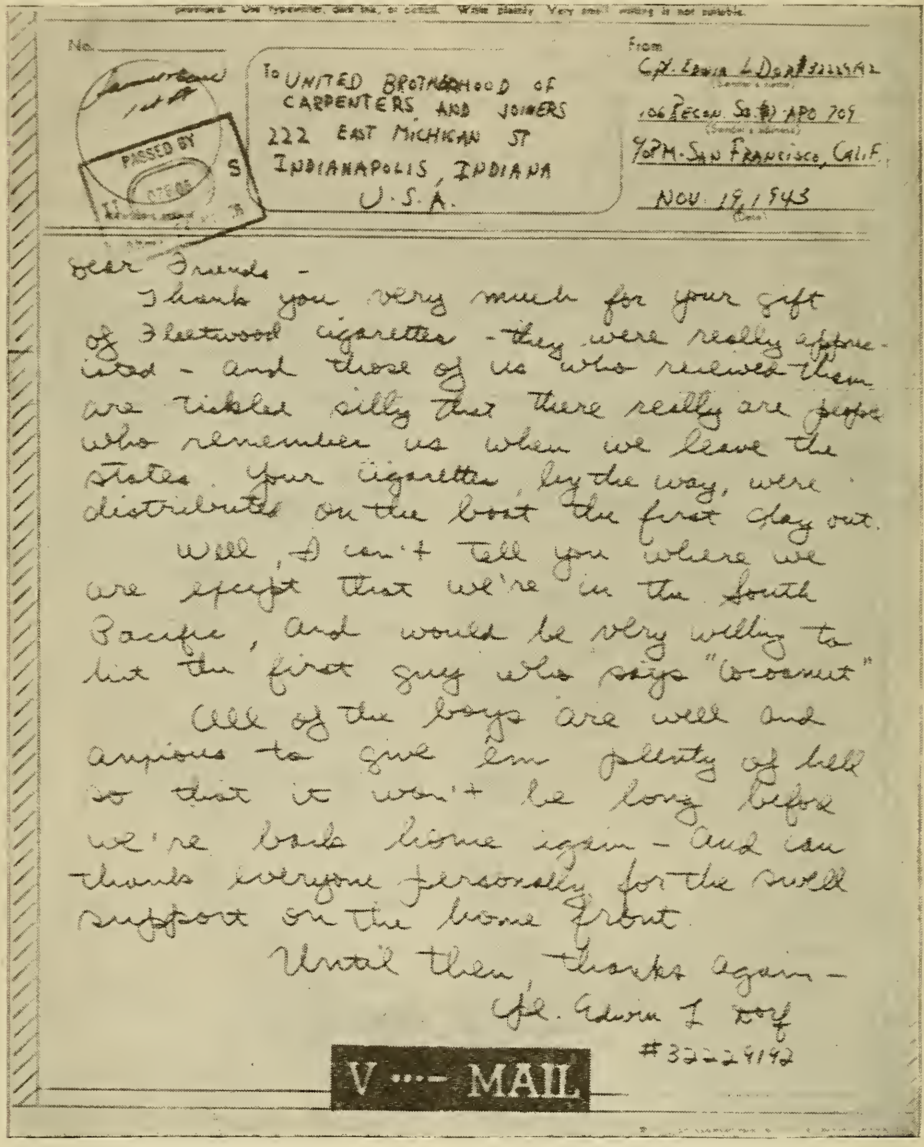
Cigarette Fund

Contributions received November 23 to Dec. 23.

L.U.	City and State	Amt.
62	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
66	Jamestown, N. Y.	10 00
165	Pittsburgh, Pa.	20 00
359	Philadelphia, Pa.	50 00
367	Centralia, Ill.	10 00
424	Hingham, Mass.	10 00
691	Williamsport, Pa.	25 00
947	Baltimore, Md.	10 00
1012	Greenwood, Miss.	10 00
1046	Palm Springs, Cal.	18 00
1255	Chilicothe, Ohio	15 00
1470	Conway, Ark.	5 00
1865	Minneapolis, Minn.	15 00
2024	Coconut Grove, Fla.	25 00
2161	Catskill, N. Y.	10 00
2511	Klamath Falls, Ore.	5 00
2555	Port Angeles, Wash.	20 00
2563	Greenville, N. C.	25 00
2580	Everett, Wash.	25 00
2609	Tillamook, Ore.	25 00
2611	Eugene, Ore.	5 00
2805	Klickitat, Wash.	25 00
2934	Union, Ore.	10 00
	DISTRICT COUNCIL	
	Redwood D. C.	10 00
	Total	$393 00

Available Funds Nov. 22, 1943		$14,373 91
Receipts		393 00
Total		$14,776 91
Expenditures:		
Brown & Williamson Tobacco	$2,500 00	
Axton-Fisher Tobacco	2,500 00	5,000 00
Available Funds Dec. 23, 1943		$ 9,776 91

Thanks--from the Yanks



provisions. Use typewriter, dark ink, or pencil. Write plainly. Very small writing is not suitable.

No.

PASSED BY

S

To UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
222 EAST MICHIGAN ST
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
U.S.A.

From
Cpl. Edwin L. Dor[illegible]
106 Recon. Sq. [illegible] APO 709
% PM - San Francisco, Calif.
NOV. 19, 1943

Dear Friends -

Thank you very much for your gift of Fleetwood cigarettes - they were really appreciated - and those of us who received them are tickled silly that there really are people who remember us when we leave the States. Your cigarettes, by the way, were distributed on the boat the first day out.

Well, I can't tell you where we are except that we're in the South Pacific, and would be very willing to hit the first guy who says "coconut"

All of the boys are well and anxious to give 'em plenty of hell so that it won't be long before we're back home again - and can thank everyone personally for the swell support on the home front.

Until then, thanks again -

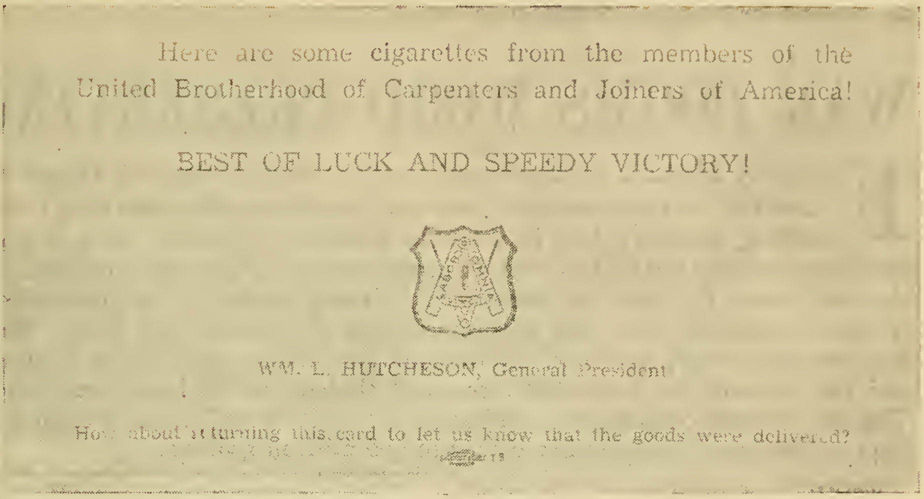
Cpl. Edwin L Foy
#33229192

V ···– MAIL

★ ★ ★

From every fighting front, on land and on sea, have come expressions of appreciation for the free smokes provided through our Brotherhood's Cigarette Fund.

★ ★ ★

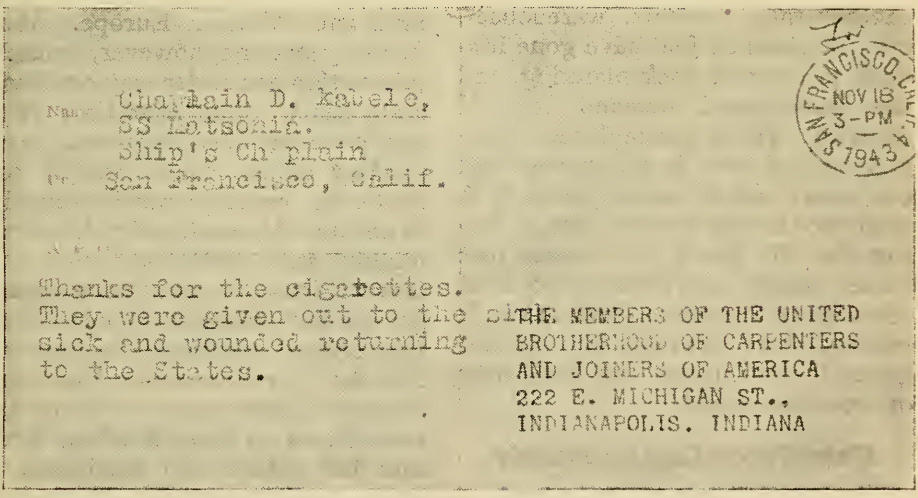


Here are some cigarettes from the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America!

BEST OF LUCK AND SPEEDY VICTORY!

WM. L. HUTCHESON, General President

How about returning this card to let us know that the goods were delivered?

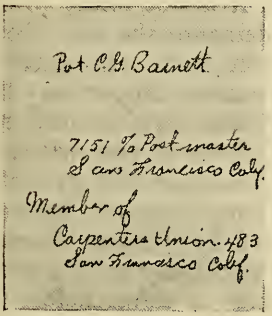


Chaplain D. Kabele,
SS Lotsonia.
Ship's Chaplain
San Francisco, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
NOV 18
3-PM
1943

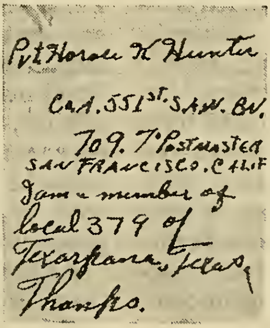
Thanks for the cigarettes.
They were given out to the
sick and wounded returning
to the States.

THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED
BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS
AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
222 E. MICHIGAN ST.,
INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANA



Pvt. C.G. Barnett

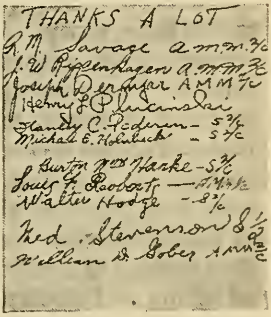
7151 % Postmaster
San Francisco Calif.
Member of
Carpenters Union. 483
San Francisco Calif.



Pvt. Horace W. Hunter

Co. A. 551st San. Bn.

709. % Postmaster
SAN FRANCISCO. CALIF
I am a member of
local 379 of
Texarkana, Texas.
Thanks.



THANKS A LOT
R.M. Savage A.M.M.3/c
J.W. Rippenhagen A.M.M.3/c
Joseph Denzer AMM 2/c
Henry J. P. Lucinski
Stanley C. Pedersen – S 2/c
Michael E. Holubeck – S 2/c
Burton Hacke – S 2/c
Louis F. Roberts — A.M.M.1/c
Walter Hodge – S 2/c
Fred Stevenson S 2/c
William D. Gober A.M.M.2/c

Creosoting industry running at capacity to fill demand for rot-proof, termite-proof wood

WAR BOOMS WOOD PRESERVING

FROM A SMALL relatively unimportant venture devoted almost exclusively to the treating of railroad ties, the wood-preserving (creosoting) industry has, in a single generation, grown into a mighty industry treating billions of feet of lumber annually and employing many thousand men. By 1939 the industry had already grown to the point where it was consuming some 160 million gallons of creosote per year. With the coming of war, however, the demand for lumber practically doubled, and the demand for creosoted structural timbers of all kinds kept pace. The 1942 output of creosote climbed to 220 million gallons and estimated 1943 output runs considerably closer to 300 million gallons.

Enormous quantities of creosoted timber have gone into the construction of foundations and sills of cantonments, arsenals, warehouses, etc. Millions of feet have gone into dock piling and dock planking, and the war-created demand is still growing. Wood has replaced critically needed steel in a thousand and one uses; and in many places it is creosote-treated lumber that is filling the bill, for it is creosote that makes wood unappetizing to land termites and marine borers alike. It retards decay, prevents dry rot and generally multiplies the durability of wood manyfold.

Makes Wood Last Indefinitely

The word "creosote," derived as it is from Greek words meaning "preserved wood," pretty much tells the whole story. Wood correctly treated with creosote lasts indefinitely. Temperature changes, immersion in water, heat or cold have little effect on creosote-impregnated lumber or timbers. Treated railroad ties stand up six times as long as untreated ties. Even more favorable results are obtained from treated piling and dock planking in comparison to untreated wood.

Until comparatively recently, the bulk of the creosote used in this country was imported from England and Western Europe. About fifteen years ago, however, domestic production got under way on a large scale basis. Since that time virtually none has been imported. A by-product of the conversion of coal into coke, creosote can be supplied in unlimited quantities by America's mighty steel industry which utilizes millions of tons of coke annually. In fact creosote is one of the few critical materials so plentiful that the War Production Board has deemed it unnecessary to set up any restrictions on its utilization. Creosote has offered no bottleneck to the war effort, and, despite the tremendous increase in its use since Pearl Harbor, it is not likely to do so, whatever demands the war effort might make on it in the future. Steel may be scarce, copper may be critical, aluminum supplies may be ominous, but there is and will always be a sufficient amount of creosote to treat any and all lumber products needed by the war effort.

Although a relatively simple process, creosoting is nevertheless a highly skilled trade. Of the 250 odd creosote treating plants in the nation, many are organized under our Brotherhood. A large percentage of the plants are located on the west coast and the bulk of them are working under agreement with various locals of our Brotherhood.

Deep Treating Processes

Merely painting the outside of the wood does not obtain the desired results of rot and decay resistance. The preferred process calls for deep penetration of the wood by creosote. Consequently very efficient methods of deep-treating lumber and timbers with creosote oils have been developed. The wood products are placed in large air-tight cylinders where the air is pumped out, creating a vacuum. Creosote oils are then induced into the cylinders at temperatures ranging as high as 212 degrees Farenheit.

As creosote oils are applied, pressure is applied inside the cylinders. The heat vaporizes the sap in the wood and the pressure drives in the creosote oils to take its place as it leaves the wood. For the deepest and most efficient penetration (called the full-cell process) the air as well as the water in the wood is drawn off, with the result that more creosote is driven into the wood to replace them. This, of course, increases the creosote content of the wood and adds to its efficiency in use. Most of the wood products going into the construction of docks, breakwaters, buoys and other types of marine construction that must withstand terrific amounts of punishment are treated by this full-cell process. From ten to sixteen pounds of creosote per cubic foot of wood are used by this process. Wood going into construction facing less trying conditions is usually treated by the empty-cell process which requires only six to eight pounds of creosote per cubic foot.

The cost of the process varies according to the species of wood, the type of treatment required, and the type and quantity of creosote used. Sometimes petroleum is added to the creosote oils for the sake of economy. Generally speaking, however, creosote treatment by the empty-cell process—which uses less creosote—adds about fifteen per cent to the cost of lumber. The price of poles and piling is increased from forty-five to ninety cents by treatment. From thirty to ninety per cent is added to the cost of railroad ties.

War Increases Supplies

The war-induced expansion of the steel industry has greatly increased the supply of creosoting oils. Steel-making uses vast quantities of coke. Coke in turn is made from bituminous coal, and it is from this process that creosote is derived. In making coke, coal is heated in ovens from two hundred to three hundred degrees centigrade. Many gases are formed by this process and in the end creosote is gained as a by-product. It is a mixture containing carbolic acid, cresol, napthalene, and many other hydrocarbons; and it is the presence of the tar acids, known as phenols, which makes the treated wood unappetizing to marine borers and land-living termites alike. Rot in wood is really the presence of fungi and other low forms of plant life that feed on the wood cells much as do insect parasites.

The stepped up capacity of the steel industry has added close to fifty million gallons to the creosote producing capacity of the nation. Many of the steel companies are prime producers of creosote.

The use of creosote treated lumber is not confined to industrial construction although the bulk of it is channeled into that use. Just as the modest home builder may use creosote timbers for the foundations and sills of his home, so too may the farmer use treated lumber for the construction of his silos, barns, outhouses, etc. The chances are he may use treated fence-posts too.

Bridge and trestle builders have long relied on creosoted timbers to keep costs at a minimum without impairing durability of their structures or requiring frequent and expensive repairs. Logging railroads have long ago proved the economy of trestles and bridges constructed of creosote-treated materials. The creosoting industry points to a recent example of overall economy reportedly achieved on an eastern bridge building job. The cost of building a good creosoted timber bridge requiring no repairs for many years was fixed at $70,000 on this particular job. Built with the cheapest competitive material of little if any greater permanence the cost was around $212,000.

Demand Keeps Growing

Few people realize how prevalent creosote treated wood really is. The fans watching a baseball or football game probably never realize that the stadium they are sitting in has creosote-treated mud sills. The oil industry uses this type of timber for its derricks, run-ways, piles, etc. Railroads use it for coal-bins, water tanks, roundhouses, etc. in addition to the creosote treated ties that have been standard equipment on American railroads for over twenty-five years. Guard rails on most highways have had their creosote baths as have most warehouse floors, dock run-ways, etc. Creosote is even used by sheep men as a anti-tick dip and by engineers as Deisel engine fuel in emergencies.

Treatment of wood to enhance its lasting qualities and resist decay is as old as history. Records prove that Egyptians in Biblical times treated woods with olive oil, oil of cedar, etc. to make them more impervious to the elements. The underpinning of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus was made with wood that was supposedly charred to forestall decay. Since those times man has constantly struggled to improve wood preservation. The modern processes of distilling coal tars is approximately a hundred years old, although the use of such products as wood preservatives is not nearly so old.

That creosoting will continue to flourish after the war seems to be a foregone conclusion. Thousands of uses to which wood has been put under the stress of war-inspired scarcities of steel and aluminum will continue after the war. In most instances, wood is doing the job better and cheaper than it was done before the war. Inasmuch as creosoting enhances the desirable properties of wood by adding durability, it follows that creosoting will share in the expected post-war prosperity for wood.

◆

Women's job is going to be a tremendous one. Three million women must go into industry, to replace men, right away. Many of them must go through training before they can tackle their jobs. That means a lot of house-keeping to be done on part-time. And it means that a lot of young women who normally would go into stores, beauty shops and offices, will be going into factories.

Less Furniture In '44

AS A FURTHER means of conserving dwindling lumber supplies, the War Production Board is anticipating a further reduction in furniture manufacture during the coming year. Plans laid down by the WPB anticipate 1944 lumber consumption by the furniture industry not to exceed eighty-four per cent of the amount cut in 1943, when drastic curtailments were already in effect, according to advices from Washington.

The new restrictions placed on the industry by WPB resulted from failure of the lumber industry to increase production enough to keep pace with ever-increasing demands. The restrictions are particularly aimed at some seven species of wood which are expected to be particularly scarce during the coming twelve months.

WPB officials said no major type of furniture now in use would be banned, but production of furniture that is less essential or in little demand no longer will be permitted. Included on the permissible list are such items as cedar chests, dressing tables, extension tables, dinette sets, step stools, porch chairs and settees, and most of the other usual types of home, office, and public institutional furnitures. Bird cages, magazine racks, tea wagons, curio cabinets and whatnots, chaise lounges and cabinets are omitted.

In the juvenile category, bassinets, baby baths, cribs, high chairs, nursery toilet seats, play yards, double deck beds and nursery chairs may be made while the ban applies to such items as juvenile bookcases, chiffoniers, wardrobes, costumers and toy chests.

A curb in the use of certain critical species of wood was necessary, WPB explains, in order to assure ample supply for requirements of the armed forces and other important programs. Those restricted are ash, beech, yellow birch, hickory, hard maple, oak and rock elm in No. 1 common and higher grades.

Restrictions on these species apply immediately. During the current month, each manufacturer may use 30 per cent as many board feet for furniture as he used in the third quarter of the year.

Inventory limitations have been set at a six-month supply for rough lumber and a three-month supply for plywood veneer in other forms. The WPB said this would effect equitable distribution of lumber, yet allow furniture manufacturers to keep their supplies large enough to permit them to operate efficiently.

Meanwhile the criticalness of the manpower situation for the nation as a whole has been relaxing somewhat although no real results are as yet discernible in the lumber industry, which, at the last report, urgently needed at least sixty thousand men. Until such time as lumber production shows a rosier aspect, there appears to be little hope of an upward revision of furniture manufacture.

Safeway Goes All The Way

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In a letter to Richard J. Gray, acting president of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, the management of Safeway stores recently announced an extension to its labor policy to require all remodeling, painting, and repairing of building space tenanted by the company's stores to be done by union labor wherever same can be had. Heretofore Safeway's policy has been to require union labor on original construction of buildings to be occupied by their stores. The policy has now been broadened to require union labor on subsequent repairing and remodeling work as well.

The following communications from the company to the Building Trades Department explain the new labor policy:

* * * * *

SAFEWAY STORES
Incorporated
Fourth and Jackson Streets **P. O. Box 660**
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

November 3, 1943

Mr. Richard J. Gray, Acting President
Building Trades Council
American Federation of Labor Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Gray:

As indicated in the attached bulletin which we have furnished the operating heads of our various divisions and departments, we have extended our policy with respect to the use of union labor in the building trades field.

Our previous stated policy covered only the original construction of buildings to be occupied by one of our operations.

We are furnishing you this bulletin with the thought that you would be interested to know that we have adopted this change, which definitely requires such alterations and painting to be done by union labor.

Very truly yours,
/s/ R. W. FINLAY
Director Labor Relations

RWF:MF
Encl.

* * * * *

Oakland, California
November 1, 1943

POLICY BULLETIN No. 131

DISTRIBUTION DIVISION MANAGERS:
(Copy to President's Staff and
Supplier Division Managers)

REQUIRING LANDLORDS TO USE UNION LABOR FOR REMODELING AND REPAIRS

As stated in the first paragraph of Operating Bulletin No. 191, it has been Company policy when negotiating a new lease, and the landlord is to be responsible for all or part of the remodeling, repairs, and painting to specify in the lease that such alterations and painting shall be done by union labor where the crafts are organized.

Replies to Operating Bulletin No. 191 indicate the majority of divisions are in favor of extending this policy so that subsequent repairs and painting, for which the landlord is responsible, shall be done by union labor, **where the crafts are organized and where union labor is available.**

The contents of this bulletin will be incorporated in the manuals and guides in the near future and will be embodied in all future lease agreements. In the meantime, please bulletin everyone concerned.

Sincerely yours,
LAW:CA L. A. WARREN

RIGHT TO SUE FOR WAGES UPHELD

A sweeping decision protecting the worker's right to sue for back wages under the Fair Labor Standards act and keep his job, even if he might be mistaken as to coverage, has been given in the U. S. district court for New York

The action was brought by the wage-hour division of the U. S. Department of labor, to enjoin John J. O'Grady, Sr., as executor and trustee, and Edward F. Cunningham, owners and operators of a Manhattan loft building, from continuing to refuse to re-employ a worker who had earlier brought suit in a state court for back wages alleged due under the wage and hour act.

It was testified that after the state action was begun the defendants told the worker. "You have a hell of a nerve to sue. You're fired!"

Reinstatement Ordered

Judge Vincent L. Leibell ordered reinstatement and stated his opinion that the worker could maintain his own action for back wages from the date of the illegal discharge.

In a sweeping and significant decision he held that it was immaterial whether the employe's state court action was or was not successful and that the government did not have to show, in order to maintain a suit in federal court, that the employe was engaged in commerce.

This was one case, Judge Leibell said, where the federal court had jurisdiction to issue an injunction, despite the fact that the employe might not have been engaged in commerce or producing goods for commerce.

Otherwise, he added, employes would be afraid to begin their own actions for back wages and would be afraid to testify in such actions or in any proceedings under or related to the act.

Official Hails Ruling

The decision was hailed by L. Metcalfe Walling, administrator of the wage-hour act, as preserving the "teeth" that Congress wrote into the law, which is partially self-enforceable because of its provision for private suits by workers. In the five years that the act has been in force, wage restitution of $55,000,000 has been agreed to by employers or ordered paid by the wage-hour division.

It is estimated that several times this amount has been collected in addition through private action to recover illegally withheld wages.

PLANE GOSSIP

A LITTLE INVOLVED

Egyptian ideas of justice have changed since the ancient land came under the protection of the English.

Once, in the days before the protectorate, a robber fell from the second story of a house he was attempting to enter and broke his leg. He went to the local Cadi and complained that the window through which he had sought access was badly made, and he wanted justice.

Agreeable to this claim, the Cadi sent for the owner of the house. The owner confessed that the window was badly built, but blamed the carpenter. Summoned to court, the carpenter admitted the charge, but laid the cause upon the mason, whom he charged had done his work so poorly that he, the carpenter, could not fit a good window.

The mason said, when called, that a pretty girl in a blue gown had been passing, and his attention had been diverted from his work.

With exemplary patience the Cadi summonded the girl.

"It is true the mason looked at me," admitted the girl "but if my gown attracted him, the dyer should be punished."

The dyer pleaded guilty of imparting the attractive color to the gown; whereupon the Cadi sentenced the unfortunate man to be hung from his own door.

The next day the executioner came to the Cadi and said "The dyer is too tall to hang from his door."

The Cadi, his patience exhausted by the complexity of the case, cried out, "Then find a shorter dyer and hang him, and let us have an end of this business!"

Doesn't that sound like Congress on the tax question?

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NOT ON TARAWA THOUGH

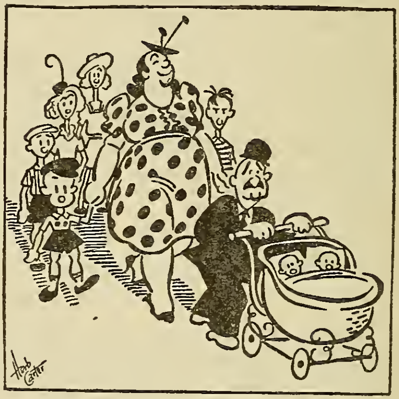
To hear some people talk, one would think that life in America had degenerated to beefing about gas and gassing about beef.

JUST ADD DYNAMITE

An item in a government bulletin describing the success of the current scrap collecting campaign reports that slot machines confiscated by the Los Angeles police department are being converted into booby traps by the Army.

To which our only comment is, "What do you mean they are 'being converted?' Were slot machines ever anything else?"

* * *



Who would have thought that time I whistled—it would end this way?

* * *

NO DANGER

A fashion magazine for women states in a current issue that low-necked dresses ward off pneumonia because they keep the chest bare and thereby build up the resistance of the lungs.

If this theory is true, then a girl we saw eating dinner in a local restaurant last Saturday night is never going to suffer with lumbago.

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SLIGHT MISCALCULATION

As this is being written, Hitler is still moving his troops backwards towards the German border and Berlin. And he is still claiming that it is all a strategic shortening of lines and strengthening of positions.

Yeh! Like the guy who quit college "on account of poor eyesight"—He mistook the Dean of Women for a co-ed.

TWAIN WAS RIGHT

With elections now only eight to ten months away, many sections are beginning to groom native sons for this office or that. "Groom" is the wrong word because some of the dark horse hopefuls probably would feel more at home being curry-combed.

However, we are always reminded of Mark Twain whenever we hear of some two-by-four wardheeler being boomed for a major political office. Twain once attended a rally being held for just such a candidate. He listened patiently while the candidate droned on and on. Toward the end of the speech, the candidate's campaign manager eased up to Twain and asked, "Mister Twain, do you think the candidate puts enough fire into his speeches?"

"Well," replied Mark thoughtfully, "if you want my honest opinion, I think he doesn't put enough of his speeches into the fire."

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ALMOST THAT FAST

A few weeks ago the War Production Board released production figures for October. Ships, planes, and armament production of all kinds set new highs for a single month. Particularly gratifying was the tonnage of ships completed during the month, as ships hold the key to invasion, and, therefore, to victory. Ships have been sliding off the ways so fast that they are now telling about the girl who ran into difficulties at a recent launching in one of the Kaiser yards.

Being selected to christen the ship, she climbed up on the platform with a number of dignitaries. She was considerably mystified by the fact that the only sign she could see of a ship was the keel far below. Turning to her host she was about to ask where the ship was, when Kaiser began to shout: "Hurry up, young lady, get swinging."

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PREFERRED CREDITOR

As fateful November draws closer, government promises of a fairer deal for labor increase. In the meantime, however, prices continue to rise while wages remain stabilized. Every objection by labor is met with a new glowing promise. The whole thing sort of reminds us of the shoestring theatrical producer who owed almost everybody. One night he was dining out with his wife when a famous artist came in and seated himself nearby. The producer excused himself and walked over to the artist's table. A moment later he was back with his wife.

"That's Bramwell Whitehead, the famous illustrator," he explained.

"And," commented the wife, "I suppose you owe him money, too."

"That's right," confirmed the producer, "but I think so much of this chap that I've made him a preferred creditor."

"Preferred creditor!" echoed his wife. "What does that mean?"

The producer smiled.

"It's simple," he explained. "This guy knows he isn't going to be paid. The others don't!"

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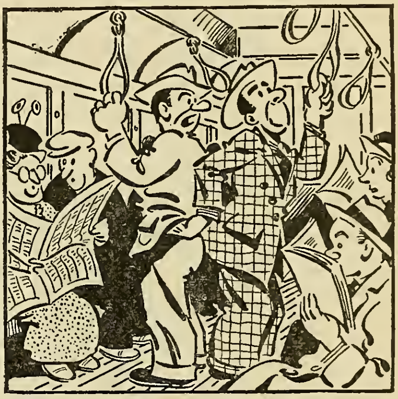

I just came from the income tax office, wise guy!!

* * *

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

Americans on the home front can be proud of many of the things they are doing. They can be proud of the quantity and quality of war goods they are turning out; they can be proud of the bond purchases they are making; they can be proud of the essential materials they are salvaging. About the one thing they can't be too proud of is the blood donating record. Because enough Americans did not give to their local blood banks, doctors and nurses in Sicily had to stop in the midst of many hours of ministering to the injured to tap their own veins for life-giving plasma.

The need for blood is still great as it ever was. Its up to all of us to do our bit. Milton Berle puts it better than anyone. He says:

"If you can't be a private, be a corpuscle."

Alaska—*Our New Frontier*

Rich, untouched natural resources promise post-war lure to adventurous individuals

AMERICA has always been a land of expanding frontiers. Generation after generation, by ox-cart, by canoe, and by foot, restless, indominitable Americans have pushed their way westward through Pennsylvania, through the middlewest and on to the Pacific Coast itself, always building, always creating new empires and adding to the mighty strength of America. It was thus that America was built, and today undeveloped territory still offers the same lure and challenge to Americans that it did a hundred years ago or two hundred years ago.

That is why many people foresee a vast expansion and development of Alaska, the last American frontier, after the war is over. War has stirred a new interest in Alaska, that vast, sprawling empire that stretches virtually across the northern Pacific. The completion of the Alcan Highway and the importation of thousands of skilled workers to make advanced Army and Navy bases has opened the eyes of the nation to the possibilities existing in Alaska. People now realize that Alaska is no land of perpetual snow and ice. They realize that the sleet and fog of Kiska and Attu are not general. They realize that the coastal sections have a climate as temperate and as amiable as many portions of the United States itself.

People realize also that there is an untold reservoir of undeveloped resources in Alaska awaiting only industrious courageous people to turn them into wealth for themselves and America.

Before the war, the average American visualized Alaska as a land of fogs, mud, and snow. Some sections of it do fit this description, but the vast bulk of it is little different from many of our northern states as to climate. Generally, the climate of Alaska is comparable to that of Sweden, Norway and Finland. In area it is larger than these three countries combined although it has a population of only some 75,000 as compared to better than thirteen million for the three north Europe nations.

Primarily Alaska has been noted for its fisheries. Forty to fifty milion dollars worth of fish has been caught and canned annually in Alaskan waters. Most of wealth taken from the sea is salmon. Alaska canned salmon is shipped to all parts of the world although the bulk of it is consumed right in the United States. Those who have eaten it know that there is no finer flavored fish than Alaska canned salmon, caught in the icy waters and processed and packed within twenty-four of the time it ceases swimming.

Most spectacular of Alaska's pursuits is gold mining, now sharply curtailed by Government order, to convert manpower and machinery to other uses. Since "Seward's Folly," back in 1867, when the United States paid Russia $7.2 million for Alaska, an estimated $838 million of minerals have come from this country; most of it was gold, which was being mined at the rate of $15 million to $20 million a year before the war.

There are other minerals in Alaska, too, including silver, tin, lead, quicksilver, coal and copper. Their combined annual output is some $5 million, but there has been no real development of them. There have been some discoveries of platinum and other members of this family—iridium, osmium, ruthenium, and palladium.

Oil men believe there may be substantial deposits of petroleum in Alaska, as yet untouched.

Subsidiary to minerals and fishing is the fur trade which, since the Alaskan purchase has totaled more than a hundred and fifty million dollars. Fur farming is a more recent development and if it continues to expand after war as it did in the decade preceding it, eventually it will become a substantial industry.

One of the most promising industrial prospects of Alaska is its virgin timberland covering thousands of acres in the southeastern part.

Surveys some years ago indicated that these resources, if converted into newsprint, could supply the United States with one-fourth its annual printing paper requirements. "When fully developed," the Alaskan office of the National Resources Planning Board has estimated, "the southeast Alaskan pulpwood forests could support an industry employing at least 6,000 workers full time in the mills and the woods. Directly and indirectly, the industry could be expected to provide year-round economic support for about 25,000 persons."

There is enough potential water power in Alaska to take care of any industrial needs. The entire territory has not even been surveyed completely but known hydro-electric sites, if developed, could supply enough power to take care of the needs of a substantial portion of the Pacific Coast.

However, Alaska's fertile soil promises to be one of the biggest lures to settlers in the post-war era. The Department of Commerce estimates that there are better than 65,000 square miles of good farm land in Alaska in regions where the weather seldom hits zero in winter and seldom tops 80 degrees in the summer. While the growing season is short, ranging from as little as 90 days to as much as 160 days, the length of the days more than compensates for the shortness of the season. In areas where there is 18 to 20 hours of sunlight per day, vegetables grow almost twice as fast as they do in most parts of the United States.

Transportation heretofore has been the chief obstacle to the development of Alaska. The opening of the Alcan highway has broken this unhappy bottleneck. Furthermore, the U. S. Army has in its files plans for a coastal railroad from Alaska to Seattle. Right after Pearl Harbor it was deemed necessary to start construction on this railroad, but the inauguration of the Alcan Highway made the construction of the railroad inadvisable in face of the critical shortage of many materials. As a result the idea of building the railroad was scrapped and all effort was concentrated on the completion of the Alcan Highway in the shortest possible time. This highway is now carrying tremendous amounts of goods, all war material. It is not open to tourist travel. However, as soon as the war is over, the road will undoubtedly be open to the general public.

So all in all, those who predict a rapid expansion in Alaska after the war apparently have logical arguments to back up their predictions. The northern territory is pretty much of a storehouse of undeveloped natural resources; and no peoples in the history of the world have been more quick or more adept at developing resources than Americans.

AFL Urges Vote for Soldiers

AFL President William Green called upon the House of Representatives to enact "simplified legislation" permitting members of the armed forces, including those overseas, to vote in the coming elections.

In a letter to Chairman Eugene Worley of the House Committee on Election of President, Vice President and Representatives in Congress, Mr. Green assailed the soldier vote measure adopted by the Senate as "indefensibly restrictive, limited in its application and highly objectionable from either a patriotic or political point of view."

He said:

"In behalf and in the name of the six million members of the American Federation of Labor I respectfully recommend and urge that Congress enact simplified legislation which will provide for the exercise of the right of all who are serving in the armed forces of our nation on foreign battlefields and elsewhere to cast their votes in the coming election."

OWI LOOKS AT ABSENTEEISM

EVER SINCE the beginning of the national emergency, high labor turnover has been a serious worry to labor, management, and Uncle Sam himself. Much has been written on the question, but until recently no realistic investigation has been made of the problem. Now OWI has completed a study of factors contributing to labor turnover. Largely the findings of OWI uphold the contentions of organized labor, which has long maintained that unsatisfactory wages, working conditions, and living conditions constitute the most serious factors contributing to labor turnover.

Approximately twenty-six causes, singly or in combination, underlie the heavy labor turnover in American war plants, the Office of War Information reported.

The OWI survey showed that many of the causes are familiar ones in industrial circles, while others are new and often can be prevented.

Desire to secure a job at better wages continues to be a major motivating factor in workers quitting. Another reason is a feeling of the worker that he is not doing enough for the war effort—even though he may be working in a war plant. A worker may quit his job because there seems to be no chance for advancement; another may feel that the job gives him no chance to express his ideas and that, therefore, his ability is going unrecognized. Poor health causes some quits. A worker often quits because he cannot find adequate housing or because he gets tired of battling his way long distances on crowded cars and buses. He may not like his hours, his working conditions or his foreman. He may consider his work too hazardous. These are the long-familiar reasons for workers quitting.

Then there are newer, lesser-known, but just as potent reasons. If a worker is a stranger in town, he may become restless and unhappy because of a lack of social contacts or recreation after work. He often becames discouraged because of enforced delays, layoffs or work interruptions that he does not understand even though they may be justified. There may not be proper facilities for providing meals near the plant. The worker may think the war is nearly over and want to find a more permanent peacetime job. And then some men are naturally restless and periodically get the urge to look elsewhere for a job.

Women have a whole set of reasons of their own for leaving, such as the desire to join a husband who is in service or inability to cope with the double job of housekeeping and working. Women often take jobs to get money for a specific purpose and quit when they have earned enough. Women quit to get married or to give birth to a baby. Some decide their children need more than part-time care.

An analysis of the OWI report indicates that many of the causes for quitting for both men and women are beyond the power of anyone to remedy without changing human nature. However, it does show also that some of the causes can be remedied by improved managerial techniques.

Minimum Welfare Standards as a Post-War Objective

By E. RONALD WALKER

Professor of Economics, University of Tasmania

The plans which a number of countries are making for some form of social security after the war are an indication of the widespread interest that this question is arousing. But while the desirability of establishing a decent minimum standard of living is now given such general recognition, the possibility of achieving this objective is still felt in various quarters to be doubtful. The following analysis suggests that the prospects of success, given the adoption of a certain type of policy, is comparatively favorable.

THE ATLANTIC Charter established the improvement of labor standards and freedom from want among the war aims of the United Nations, and there is general endorsement of the view that our economic policy after the war must give prominent place to these objectives. There are wide divergencies of opinion, however, as to the methods to be adopted. Such conflicts arise in part from the fact that some of the measures proposed threaten the interests of particular groups within the community. After the war, as before and even during the war, every Government must face the problem of controlling the forces that tend to dissolve public policy into a struggle between contending interests; and every reform will have to run the gauntlet of those who place their own privilege or advancement before the general interest. This may well be regarded as the fundamental problem in reconstruction—as much a problem of morals and politics as of economics. But it is complicated by conflict of opinion on purely economic questions, and by intellectual differences even among disinterested students who have no axe to grind.

A Long-Sought Goal

One of the economic issues that is sure to stand out in the post-war period is the possibility and desirability of setting up minimum standards of welfare, below which no member of the community will be allowed to fall. Interest in this problem was stimulated before the war by the studies of nutrition and living standards initiated by the League of Nations and the International Labor Organization; while positive steps taken during the war to protect nutritional and other standards have prepared fertile soil for the suggestion that minimum standards should be provided through Government action after the war. Criticism has naturally come from those who fear the taxation burden which most social services entail. This type of criticism, however, has done little to check the spread of the ideal of a national minimum. Its appeal to the imagination is such that relatively few public men dare reveal complete opposition to the proposal. On the contrary, it has received the blessing, admittedly in vague and guarded terms, of the most conservative organs of opinion.

However, the endorsement of such an objective, in very general terms, still leaves room for considerable discussion of the best methods of achieving it, and of the speed with which it can be approached. Clearly the national minimum could be set at various levels, and it is possible to combine acceptance of the ideal with an insistence that only a very low minimum is practicable under present conditions. It is not improbable that in many countries enthusiasm for the ideal will flag, while controversies over practical measures will absorb the energies of those who owe it verbal allegiance.

The Economist's View of Minimum Standards

This problem, of ways and means and of the practicability of particular versions of the national minimum, is one which economists might be expected to assist in solving. So far, however, their contributions to the discussion have been meagre, and on the whole, somewhat negative in tone. This is due, at least in part, to the fact that economists generally are still under the spell of the traditional "objectives" of economic policy in the past—particularly that of increasing the national income or the general productivity of industry. It is true that the business man's views on economics today reflect the economist's teachings of fifty years ago. There is also some ground for the suggestion that the economist's views as to desirable objectives of policy reflect the past practice of business men. "If there is any serious question as to the adequacy of economic science in dealing with present perplexities," writes Professor Lynd, "this would seem to be due not so much to any inadequacy in the detail of its work as to the constriction of its focus." It is true that modern economists are inclined to disclaim any interest in objectives as such, on the ground that science deals with what is, but not what ought to be. The sharp separation between the appraisal of ends and the explanation of causes has been hailed as a step towards scientific objectivity, and it has, no doubt, facilitated the development of economic analysis as an explanation of actual events. But it has also fostered an insensitiveness towards current changes in social values and a somewhat uncritical attitude towards the traditional objectives of economic policy. The natural conservatism of any group of specialists provides a further inhibition in the economist's approach to the problem of establishing minimum welfare standards.

The conventional economic analysis of such a proposal takes as its starting point the concept of the national income, consisting of all the goods and services produced by a nation or obtained in exchange for its own products. The national minimum must come out of this national dividend, and the size of the dividend limits the practicable national minimum. If the national minimum is to exceed the present standards of the poorer classes (runs the argument), it can be provided only through an increase in the total dividend, or by a transfer of income from some other section of the community. There are limits to what can be achieved by the latter method, because an unduly large transfer will discourage enterprise, and so reduce general productivity and the national income. On the whole the greatest hope of achieving a national minimum which would represent a permanent rise in the standards of the poorer classes would appear to lie in increasing the general productivity of industry, and in appropriate measures to diminish the inequality of incomes. Thus the formal dissection of the proposal for a national minimum into the conventional categories of economic theory brings the discussion back on to familiar ground, and diminishes the importance of minimum welfare standards in the eyes of many economists. It also obscures the differences between the traditional objective of securing a general increase in the national income, and the idea of securing at least the minimum standard for every member of the community.

Implies Restrictions

Another inhibition under which the economist labors when approaching this problem arises from the fact that conventional economic theory is concerned chiefly with the implications of free choice, by the business man and the consumer alike. The proposal for a minimum standard of welfare implies a certain restriction on the individual's freedom to determine the content of his own consumption, and although, as a scientist, the economist may not be concerned with the rights and wrongs of the matter, he finds it difficult to abandon the premises on which so much economic analysis has been based.

There is some danger, therefore, that the further elaboration of the objective of minimum welfare standards, and the formulation of ways and means, may be carried on with little reference to the economist. Already there is a tendency to insist that he must occupy a subordinate role in post-war planning. Yet the problems that have to be settled are the modern counterpart of the problems that have absorbed the attention of economists in the past, and it is clearly desirable that full advantage should be taken of any contribution they can make at the present time. In relation to the proposal for minimum welfare standards, the first steps in this direction are to formulate more clearly the type of policy that is envisaged, and to examine the objections which are advanced from a conventional economic viewpoint. In fact it will be found that recent advances in economic thought have already removed most of the grounds on which these objections are based; and that the mental climate in which economists live is no longer so unfavorable for work on minimum welfare standards. While this is partly due to the influence, upon economic thought, of work in other fields, such as nutritional science, it is also the result of the continuous re-examination of existing theories by which economics, like other sciences, progresses.

Studies Already Made

The formulation of objective standards of nutrition and other factors in health had already made some impact on economic studies even before the war of 1914-1918. Professor Pigou was impressed, in 1908, by the "general agreement among practical philanthropists that some minimum standard of conditions ought to be set up at a level high enough to make impossible the occurrence to anybody of extreme want"; and wrote his famous chapter on "A National Minimum Standard of Real Income." Despite its brevity and cursoriness, Professor Pigou's note has continued to be regarded as the classical discussion of the problem from the economic viewpoint. Until the League of Nations and the International Labor Organization took up the question of nutrition policy and the raising of living standards, the only other considerable response of economic theory to the advances in nutritional and other sciences working in this field was Dr. E. F. Penrose's **Population Theories and Their Application,** which contained a criticism of the concept of an optimum population as developed by Cannan and other writers relying on national income as the sole test of the optimum. In substitution for the "income optimum," Dr. Penrose proposed the concept of a "welfare optimum," defined as the number of people which could obtain, in a particular country, by production and trade, the maximum level of welfare; measured not in unspecialized income, but in units of a composite standard of goods and services—the standard to be determined by a consensus of experts in nutrition and other appropriate specialties.

The studies of nutrition and living standards which were published by the League of Nations and the International Labor Office over the period 1936 to 1938, however, aroused widespread interest and have exerted considerable influence on the social policy of belligerent countries. Economists had been drawn on to assist in the preparation of these studies, and the advantages of collaboration between economists, nutrition experts, agriculturists and others were abundantly demonstrated. Economic thought could not be untouched by these developments. Already in 1938 we find Mrs. Wootton advocating the use of objective standards "to form rough ideas as to the limits within which the market may be trusted in the interpretation of social ends." It is a short step from this to the recognition of such standards as an objective of economic policy which might rival the traditional one of increasing the national income. While war conditions have tended to drive whole populations down towards a dangerously low standard, writers on reconstruction have been attracted by the possibility of establishing rather more generous standards as the minimum that will be permitted after the war. Particularly influential, in this direction, are such books as Professor E. H. Carr's **Conditions of Peace**, Stuart Chase's **Goals for America**, and Sir John Orr's **Fighting For What?**

Determining the Composition of the Standard

The method of exposition and analysis adopted by Mr. Chase is likely to be copied in many countries. The standards worked out by experts on nutrition, housing, clothing, health services, and education, are multiplied by population, giving estimates of minimum needs. These totals are then compared with statistics of actual supplies at present available. In the United States this method yields surpluses of certain staple foodstuffs, but deficiencies of several of the recognized protective foods; large deficiencies of housing, health services, and education; and deficiencies in production of clothing, but not in productive capacity. The next step is to consider ways and means of remedying the deficiencies.

In applying this method the first problem is the selection of the standards. Unanimity among experts may be lacking with regard to the quantities of certain items; and the recognition of the expert's authority varies from item to item. In the case of food, the minimum can be determined by the requirements of healthy living; but in the case of other items this criterion will be supplemented by a consensus of judgments as to what is a permissible minimum from the social point of view—judgments of the sort necessary to give material content to Mr. Justice Higgins' famous definition of the living wage, as covering "the normal needs of a human being, living in a civilized community." Clearly the height at which the minimum can be set will depend upon productive capacity, including available labor resources. The economist may be inclined to estimate the practicability of a given standard by costing it at present prices and comparing the total money value with the national income available for consumption. As will be seen below, however, this method may be invalid; on the one hand, because the composition and methods of production may be so greatly altered in the course of producing the required quantities that present prices have little relevance to the result; and on the other hand, because it is possible to vary the "welfare content" of a fixed national income. To determine the practicability of a given standard, it is safer to cost it in terms of labor and other real resources, taking into account the methods of production to be employed.

Producing the Standard

Having selected the composite standard, and having estimated the quantities of various goods and services required to supply at least this standard to all members of the population, the next task is to see that the necessary production is undertaken and to devise suitable methods of distribution. The simplest method might appear to be to provide allowances in money to those whose income fell short of the sum required to buy the standard at present prices, and to permit production to adjust itself to the recipients' demands, through the ordinary market process. However, if considerable increases in production were called for, such a procedure might lead to a rise in many prices, with the result that the money allowances might not suffice to purchase the approved standard. Moreover, even without any changes in prices, some recipients of the allowances might prefer to forego certain items of the standard in order to purchase other goods and services. This might still leave considerable numbers below the approved minimum level, in respect to certain goods and services.

The problems encountered in providing a minimum standard of health and educational services will vary from country to country.

Distributing the Standard

The extent of direct public control over production will also depend, in some degree, upon the methods chosen for distributing the minimum standard. If, as is sometimes suggested, the Government were to set out to deliver the composite standard direct to each individual or family, there would need to be a comprehensive production plan for all the items in the standard, similar to a munitions program, the goods and services being produced either in Government undertakings or under Government contracts. This may be regarded, however, as an extreme case. In many countries the policy of providing a national minimum standard will be acceptable to the influential section of the community only if it can be implemented without so great a degree of nationalization. Particularly in countries where a reasonable standard is already enjoyed by the great majority of people, and where many reach, through free enterprise, a much higher standard than the proposed minimum, a huge plan to produce the minimum composite standard for everybody under Government control might be considered superfluous as well as dangerous for "the established order of society." Instead, the objective is more likely to be for the Government merely to see that the necessary additional production is undertaken, and that the extra goods find their way to those people who would otherwise fall short of the composite standard. Such a plan could be combined with any desired degree of free State services such as education or hospitalization. Apart from these free services, it would be sufficient to concentrate the distribution of the planned production on the lower income groups, including those whose earnings are interrupted through unemployment and similar causes.

So far as those who are in regular employment are concerned, the problem may be chiefly one of bringing the total price at which the composite standard (apart from free State services) can be purchased, to below the unskilled worker's wage. This might be achieved either by fixing appropriate prices for each item in the standard, or by granting price reductions to all registered purchasers of the full standard. The latter method, which would restrict the freedom of the individual to sacrifice part of the standard for something else, would involve some machinery for checking actual purchases. In the case of certain items, the distribution of which is unduly costly under normal commercial conditions, the Government might prefer to organize its own distribution outlets.

With such a system in operation for those whose incomes, though regular, fall short of the standard at present prices, the special needs of those whose earnings are interrupted, or whose families are abnormally large (the two chief causes of want, according to social surveys in Great Britain), can most readily be met by extra money payments calculated to bring their incomes up to the minimum standard at the fixed price. Free Government distribution of all or part of the composite standard in kind is, of course, a possible method of dealing with such cases, and might be preferred in some circumstances.

The item in which Government control over distribution as well as production appears most likely is housing. In the first few years after the war the shortage will be so pronounced that if new houses are made available at low rents, it will be necessary to select from among many applicants, and Governments will desire at least to determine the principles, if not to control the machinery, of selection. Similarly, a continuation of rationing of certain commodities will probably be necessary for a period in some countries, and arrangements for the wartime distribution of these goods will, no doubt, merge into the post-war arrangements for distribution of the minimum.

Having reviewed briefly the type of policy envisaged in the planned production and distribution of a composite standard, we now have to consider objections sometimes raised by economists. In particular, we shall deal with the argument that a fixed composite standard will give less satisfaction than the goods and services which an individual would select for himself; and with the argument that the standard must depend on the possibility of increasing general productivity, or of modifying the distribution of the national income without causing it to decline. Both arguments, it is suggested, have lost much of their force.

The first argument is based on the assumption "that human welfare can best be promoted by leaving each individual free to secure his own betterment in any way he can, and to leave to his instinct of self-preservation to decide how he should spend the money available to him." In other words: "If an individual prefers a commodity or service X to Y, it is economically better that he should have it." This is akin to the view that each of us is the best judge of his own wants; or at least that economics recognizes no other judge. Professor Pigou, in discussing the prospects for an absolute standard, writes: "There is, indeed, some danger in this policy. It is a very delicate matter for the State to determine authoritatively in what way poor people shall distribute scanty resources among various competing needs. The temperaments and circumstances of different individuals differ so greatly that rigid rules are bound to be unsatisfactory." He quotes Dr. Bowley to the effect that "the opinion is quite tenable that the poor are forced (by the effect of the law to enforce a minimum quality and quantity of housing accommodation) to pay for a standard of housing higher than they obtain in food, and that they would make more of their income if they were worse housed and better fed."

As against this view, there can be no doubt that many poor people fail to get the best out of their inadequate incomes through ignorance of the relative nutritional values of different foods; through inability to distinguish good material from poor material when purchasing clothing; and through under-estimation of the importance of regular medical and dental attention. Indeed, the resources of advertising agencies combine in a huge attempt to distort the consumer's judgment and to fill his mind with false beliefs about the properties of different commodities. Thus Professor Schumpeter considers it a necessary assumption for economic analysis "that consumers' initiative in changing their tastes . . . is negligible and that all change in consumers' tastes is incident to, and brought about by, producers' action." Viewed in this light the danger that a composite standard, determined by experts would give less satisfaction to the persons who fall to this minimum than an equivalent sum of unspecialized purchasing power would do, is less impressive.

Moreover, as we shall see, it seems certain that the minimum standards which could be provided through the planned production and distribution of a composite unit of necessary goods and services would be higher than those which could be provided by the mere transfer of a sum of money which the recipient could spend as he chose, leaving it to the free play of market forces to supply such goods as the recipient demanded. It would seem that the choice is not between a strictly defined regimen and the free expenditure of the sum which would buy such a regimen at laissez-faire prices, but between a higher minimum of fixed content and a lower minimum of variable content.

Finally, if the element of consumer's choice is very highly valued, the composite unit might include, in addition to the fixed standards, a moderate sum of unspecialized purchasing power which the recipient could use as he pleased. Few consumers consciously plan the expenditure of every unit of their income; a large portion is spent on habitual and socially formed wants, and a relatively small portion is the vehicle of deliberate, ad hoc choice. If we can provide as a minimum, below which nobody is allowed to fall, a composite standard covering the food, clothing, shelter, and services which are considered essential by the appropriate experts, and in addition a small sum of free "spending money," the charge that we are imposing on people what others consider is good for them, rather than what people want, loses most, if not all, of its force.

Minimum Standards and the National Income

We now turn to the question of the relationship between the national minimum and the national income, out of which the minimum standard must be provided. The national income is the total of individual and group incomes, or alternatively, the total stream of goods and services produced by the nation or gained in exchange for its products through international trade. If the cost of a reasonable standard for the whole population is worked out at present prices, it is surprising how large a fraction of the estimated national income the standard would absorb, even in relatively prosperous countries. On the face of it, to provide such a national minimum by transfers of income within the given national income would appear to involve so great a disturbance to the whole social structure, that economists fear unfavorable reactions upon enterprise and production, with a consequent decline in the national income itself. Thus an appeal to economic science provides intellectual support for the business man's argument that "we cannot afford" to provide a liberal national minimum.

The Beveridge Report, concerned as it is with the redistribution of income through money payments, stresses the scope for transfers within the wage-earning class. Sir William Beveridge refers to recent social surveys in Great Britain, which show that "while, in every town surveyed, substantial percentages of the families examined had less than the bare minimum for subsistence, the great bulk of them had substantially more than the minimum. . . . Want could have been abolished before the present war by a redistribution of income within the wage earning classes, without touching any of the wealthier classes." Although not suggesting that the latter should be left out of any schemes for redistribution, Sir William finds in these facts "the most convincing demonstration that abolition of want just before this war was easily within the economic resources of the community; want was a needless scandal due to not taking the trouble to prevent it." This argument accepts, in effect, the conventional appeal to the national income. Although it shows how much could be done through contributory social insurance, it does not offer much encouragement to those who desire to establish a reasonably high minimum standard without producing a downward movement for the bulk of the working classes towards that standard. Indeed, redistribution through money payments is impotent in the face of certain deficiencies of current production, such as housing. Sir William finds "the extreme variation of rents, between regions and in the same region, for similar accommodation" a source of great difficulty in deciding upon a reasonable scale of allowances, and observes that this situation "is evidence of failure to distribute industry and population and of failure to provide housing according to needs. No scale of social insurance benefits free from objection can be framed while the failure continues. In this, as in other respects, the framing of a completely satisfactory plan of social security depends on a solution of other social problems." But does the national income indicate the limits of possible action in the direction of solving the housing problem and other social problems?

Safer to Wait

Most economists, in the past, would have given an affirmative reply. The prospects of raising housing conditions and the other components of the standard of the poorer classes would largely depend, according to the conventional argument, on the prospects of increasing the real national income, either by raising the general productivity of industry, or by an improvement of the terms on which we can exchange our exports for the produce of other countries. Any attempt to anticipate a future increase in the national income by raising the workers' standards, it may be argued, may actually check the growth of production, by reducing the profit incentive and weakening the country's competitive position in international trade. Prudence suggests that it is safer to wait for the secular progress of industry to raise the national income to the level at which we shall be able to afford a higher standard.

Quite apart from the social reformer's impatience with this insistence on the inevitability of gradualness, however, there are good reasons for doubting the soundness of this type of economic advice. The experience of the last few decades, and the results of deeper analysis of the working of the economic system, both disclose a tendency for part of the secular progress of industry to be dissipated through chronic, and sometimes acute, under-employment, and through an increasing contraction of such resources as are continually employed into purely competitive activities, such as advertising and product differentiation. In so far as the provision of minimum welfare standards involves the absorption of resources that would otherwise be idle, this will actually promote the necessary increase in national income. If resources are diverted from purely competitive activities to the production of goods and services for which a need already exists, this represents an increase in the welfare content of the national income, if not in its statistical magnitude.

The first of these two points receives special emphasis from the concern which business men already express over the growth in the productive capacity of industry in wartime. The huge extensions of plant and equipment that have taken place to meet war needs, seem, in the eyes of many, to place a formidable obstacle in the way of future business activity. Markets, rather than productive capacity, are likely to constitute the chief post-war problem in other than devastated areas. This observation does not square very well with the view that we shall not be able to afford higher standards than we have enjoyed in the past.

Jobs the Big Problem

An analysis of the problem of reabsorbing demobilized soldiers and war workers also indicates the possibility of a rise in standards above the level which might be predicted if the past trend of national income were to be our only guide. Mr. Stuart Chase estimates the additional labor required in the United States to provide a national minimum well in excess of the standards now enjoyed by many families at three or four million. Yet in 1940, there were over eight million unemployed. When demobilization is taken into account it would appear that the problem will not be to find enough resources to produce the national minimum, in addition to the previous peacetime national income, but to find occupation for the labor left over. Such estimates will be the subject of controversy among statisticians, and it may be that the visible reserves of resources in other countries, and even in the United States, are smaller than would appear from the figures quoted. But there will be reserves to draw on, and in so far as they can be drawn into the production of a national minimum, along the lines envisaged in this article, the plan for minimum welfare standards will constitute a plan to increase, and not merely to redistribute, the national income.

When all these considerations are taken into account, the prospects of establishing a reasonable national minimum in many countries appear to be much more favorable than might be gathered from the conventional economic analysis that has been put forward in the past. Admittedly the procedure envisaged in this article involves rather more Government supervision of actual production than the older proposal for a national minimum in the form of a money allowance, which the recipient might spend as he wished. But it is clear that the latter method alone, would not yield so high a minimum standard of welfare as the type of policy considered above.—**International Labor Review.**

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Have You $150 in Your Pocket? You Should Have

Washington—Money in circulation in the United States reached a new national high of $19,250,000,000 in October, it was reported in the third of a series of monthly economic summaries released by the OWI on the basis of information from four Federal agencies. The new peak represents an increase of $410,000,000 over September, 1943, the previous high.

On a pro-rata basis, every man, woman, and child in the nation should have around $150 in his or her pocket. Have you got yours?

Death Calls Canadian Pioneer

When death struck down P.M. ("Paddy") Draper November 23rd at his home in Ottawa, Ontario, the Canadian Labor Movement lost one of its most respected and cherished members. A pioneer in the movement, Brother Draper earned an enviable reputation as an unselfish, honest, and fearless champion of the working man. He was almost as well known and as well loved in the United States as he was in his native Canada. He was 76 years old at the time of his passing.

"Paddy" was born near Ottawa. He became a printer's devil at 19 and eventually gained the highest post in the government's printing office. But it was as champion of the workers that he attained international fame.

From 1900 to 1935 he was secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. When the then president, "Tom" Moore, retired temporarily, "Paddy" succeeded him and served as president from 1935 to 1939. Ill health compelled him to retire, and, in recognition of his services, the Congress made him honorary president for life.

Six Million Post-War Jobs Seen

STILL ANOTHER reputable and respected organization has recently come forth with the prediction that construction in the post-war era will reach unparalleled heights. A volume of post-war building attaining the unprecedented average level of $16,000,000,000 of new construction annually for the five-year period beginning about 12 months after the end of the war, is forecast in Washington by the market analysis committee of the Producers' Council, national organization of manufacturers of building materials and equipment.

Estimates are based on the committee's belief that the demand for goods resulting in part from the huge accumulation of savings by individuals and corporations during the war will provide employment during the five-year period for the entire peacetime labor force of the nation, with the exception of about 3,000,000 workers who may be cut out of work on the average because of business fluctuations and readjustments, including a normal labor "float" of 2,000,000 workers.

The $16,000,000,000 estimate also is predicated on the assumption that there will be no chaotic price inflation, but allows for an anticipated increase of 35 per cent in the general price level as compared with 1940. The committee pointed out that the cost of living had risen 23 per cent by August of this year.

One-Third Public Works

Needed public improvements, such as schools, highways, hospitals and sewage and water systems, account for $5,000,000,000 or nearly one-third of the total construction volume forecast, with the Federal government financing about $1,000,000 of construction annually, principally in the form of Federal aid roads, and states, counties and municipalities being responsible for the remainder of the total.

When discussing the number of new homes to be built the committee pointed to an estimate by Dr. Robinson Newcomb of the War Production Board that 560,000 to 640,000 new dwelling units would be required annually after the war to accommodate new families alone.

Construction of commercial and community facilities, not including public works, should attain a volume of slightly less than $2,000,000,000 a year, according to the forecast. Industrial construction is expected to reach $850,000,000, provided investments are not unduly discouraged by excessive corporate taxes.

Large Share on Farms

Because a combined shortage of labor and materials has discouraged construction of farm buildings during recent years the committee estimates that the average volume of farm construction, during the five years following the first year after the war, will be $585,000,000, about two and a half times the 1938-40 average.

Public utility construction, in the committee's opinion, will provide about $1,300,000,000 of volume annually. Expenditures for public improvements during the first year after the war are estimated at $3,500,000,000.

On the basis of the forecast of construction volume, the committee estimated that the industry will provide an annual average of 6,250,000 jobs for on-site and off-site workers during the five-year period, which is about 2,000,000 more than were provided by the construction industry in 1938.

Members of the market analysis committee in addition to Chairman Wilson Wright, economist of the Armstrong Cork Company, are H. H. Biggert, Crane Company; C. T. Bridgman, Structural Clay Products Institute; W. C. Beber, Johns-Manville Corporation; S. B. Taylor, Great Lakes Steel Corporation, and Charles E. Young, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

Editorial

Let the Labor Movement Show the Way

Not the least important post-war problem will be the rehabilitation of the millions of men and women now serving in our armed forces. It is estimated that by the time the Axis gangsters are knocked out for good, some fifteen million Americans will have worn one or another of the service uniforms in the present war. Even under our greatly expanded wartime economy, our total working force does not exceed sixty million by very much: which means that approximately one worker out of five will be a World War 2 veteran in the post-war era.

The task of fitting these veterans back into the civilian economy will be a tremendous one. Unless the job is well planned and efficiently run, the very men who carried the greatest load in this war will be unduly penalized; something none of us want to see. Therefore it is rather gratifying to see that the problem is being approached intelligently.

Though it may come as a surprise to many people, over 800,000 men have already been honorably discharged from the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. What is being done for them is an indication of what will be done for the masses that are to be demobilized at the conclusion of the war.

Under the existing program for discharged service men, they are given the following considerations:

1. They are guaranteed their old jobs back if they apply within forty days, and special members of their draft boards are assigned to the task of seeing that they get their old jobs back.
2. Preferential consideration should they desire to go to work for the government.
3. Vocational training if they want to prepare themselves for better jobs.
4. Assistance in obtaining new jobs.
5. Free hospitalization and medical treatment for any disabilties contracted through service in the armed forces.
6. Lifetime pensions or as long as service-connected disabilities exist.

In addition legislation is now in the making providing for mustering out pay, educational opportunities, etc.

All these things would seem to indicate that the physical and economic needs of the veterans are going to be taken care of adequately. But what is to be done about their spiritual and moral needs?

It is no secret that war develops the more brutal instincts in soldiers and sailors. War is a grim primitive business. The squeamish, sentimental soldier is next to worthless; consequently squeamishness and sen-

timentality are bred out of him before he goes into battle. He is made into a hard, ruthless, efficient fighting machine which enhances his chances of survival in the bloody kill-or-be-killed business.

Millions of our soldiers and sailors are in their 'teens or early twenties. That the grim realities of war will have a tremendous impact on these youngsters goes without saying. The danger of their becoming bitter, disillusioned, burned-out, anti-social old men at the age of 25 is a real one. They will need to be educated back into the gentle ways of peace just as they were educated into the harsh realities of war. A rehabilitation program that does not take these factors into consideration is headed for failure.

And the thought just occurs that unions can play an important part in the re-education of fighters into civilians. Unionism offers the common man his closest contact with democracy at work. Casting a ballot in a national or state election is part of democracy, but it is far from all. Democracy means helping to make decisions for the common good, it means a sharing of resources and pooling of abilities to get a job done. Where else but in his union does the average man come in contact with that kind of democracy? The answer is, nowhere.

So let the labor movement be the first to recognize that there will be a need for re-educating many veterans to democracy. Let it be the first to meet the challenge with an adequate program.

As Soon As Possible

In the newspapers and over the air, considerable attention is being given these days to the question of government control over business in the post-war era. On the one hand, there are those who believe that all government control over business should be dropped as soon as the last shot has been fired. On the other hand, there are those who are firmly convinced that government must keep in effect such policies as price control, priorities, wage control, etc. until such time as industry has completed its change-over from wartime to peacetime production. The former insist that employment will be affected adversely if controls are carried over into the post-war era. The latter predict chaos and inflation if control measures are not kept in effect during the transition period.

As we see it, the argument on the question is somewhat premature. No one can accurately forsee how or when the war will end (except that it will end in victory for the United Nations). If Germany collapses long before Japan, the switch from a war economy to a peace economy may be accomplished by a gradual and orderly process; a process that might make unnecessary any governmental direction. On the other hand, if the war should end suddenly and unexpectedly, overnight transition from war to peace might conceivably require a continuation of direction from Washington as insurance against economic collapse.

However, we believe that there is little argument with the theory that government should release its iron-fisted control of our economic life AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Free Labor Will Win

According to news releases from Washington, the acute manpower program is on its way to being licked. Some industries—notably lumber and mining—still are suffering from acute shortages of adequate help, but, by and large, the war industries, because of cancellation of government orders made possible by greatly increased efficiency on the part of labor, are finding manpower resources sufficient to maintain schedules. Most of them could use more manpower, but the critical situation they faced a few months ago is licked; and indications are that still further improvement is in store for the immediate future.

The foregoing facts amply vindicate the stand labor has taken from the very beginning of the emergency. Shortly after Pearl Harbor special interest groups and foes of labor began setting up a great hue and cry for a compulsory labor act. As the war production plants hit their stride and the Army drained off manpower, they intensified their efforts to put into effect forced labor. Late this summer they brought their campaign to a climax in a blaze of super-patriotic fervor that fooled a lot of people into believing a national service act was inevitable.

From the beginning labor has maintained that compulsory service was neither necessary nor desirable, for the top flight labor leaders of the nation knew that the chief trouble was not so much a shortage of workers as it was inefficient utilization of manpower by management. The labor leaders also knew that inadequate wages, poor working conditions, inadequate housing and transportation, and inefficient supervisory crews were greater bottlenecks to sustained production than was scarcity of employes. Time and circumstances have now proved them to be right in their contentions. Orders are now being cancelled in many types of munition plants. And it is being done because labor is producing faster than anyone believed possible a year ago. The workers have been given a chance to produce and they are now coming through magnificently. The War Department admits that there is now enough ammunition on hand "for any crisis, no matter how unexpected." And army chieftains say it is all due to the fact "production records have been far in excess of expectations."

Yet all during the past six months we have been perilously close to having a compulsory labor act forced upon us because of the frenzied agitations of anti-labor forces, some of whom undoubtedly are more interested in cracking down on labor than in seeing that necessary guns, tanks, and planes are turned out to crack down on Hitler and Hirohito. *One cannot help but wonder what would have happened if they had succeeded. Certainly the present astounding production records would not have been possible, for American people have never been very receptive to compulsion. Even Hitler has long since learned that forced labor is not efficient labor.*

The war is still far from won. The very best effort of every citizen is going to be needed before it is won, and experience is pointing out to us every day free labor produces best, and American labor is and must remain the freest in the world.

Private "Joe" Martinez

Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table never performed more glamorous feats of heroism than those presented to us almost every day in the press. Among the stories we like best is that of Private "Joe" Martinez, who, at 22, was working as a common laborer in the Colorado sugar beet fields.

No one ever thought of "Joe" as a hero. He was just "another Mexican." He's dead now, killed while fighting the Japs on Attu Island in the Aleutians, but he has been posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, the most coveted of all decorations. Here is what he did:

After the Americans landed, the Japs put up a mighty stiff fight. "Joe" led his battalion against the withering fire. (Where the officers were at that moment is not stated.) The Yanks made some progress, cleaned out some foxholes. Then the advance bogged down.

Once more "Joe," the sugar beet laborer, led the way. Up the steep slope he went, emptied his rifle at the Japs and fell mortally wounded. Inspired by his gallantry, his comrades pushed the attack to a successful conclusion.

Somehow stories of that kind strengthen our faith in democracy. America is not dependent on some "upper class" to defend it. A "Joe" Martinez will pop up when he's needed.—*Labor*

Some Changes Needed

Elsewhere in this issue is an article dealing with the dangerous new trends that are developing in the unemployment insurance program as it is administered by the various states. No less an authority than Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Federal Social Security Board, voices a warning that disaster lies ahead if state administrative bodies continue to set up arbitrary rules and interpretations to deprive more and more workers of their just benefits under the act.

Mr. Altmeyer points out that some of these arbitrary state regulations can even deprive returned soldiers of their unemployment benefits for no other reason than that war-incurred disabilities may prevent them from taking back their old jobs. To penalize a man for sacrificing his health for his country is obviously inhuman and un-American. Yet, because too many state boards have fallen under the influence of employers who want to save money, such procedure may become common.

> *"At the present time," said Mr. Altmeyer, "when jobs are so very plentiful, this matter does not cause much public concern, but in a post-war period, when millions of men may be out of work and when men may again be faced with the danger of starvation for themselves and their families, some of these precedents will return to haunt us."*

Obviously, the time has come for labor to raise its voice demanding that the welfare of the workers rather than the money-pinching proclivities of certain employers become the prime concern of the unemployment insurance program.

U. S. PLANES RULE THE SKIES

4 to 1 Margin of Superiority Maintained Since Dec. 7, 1941

★ ★ ★

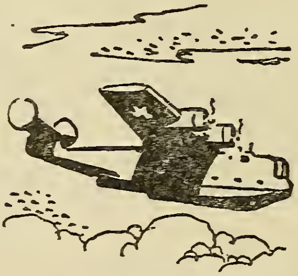
IN THE MOST detailed report of its kind yet issued, the government late last month revealed that American airplanes are outperforming enemy planes by wide margins in all theaters of operations. Class by class, American planes have chalked up box scores ranging all the way from nine to one down to two to one against all kinds of competition. Since Pearl Harbor, virtually four enemy planes have been knocked out of the sky for every American plane lost, despite the fact that the early months of the war found American air forces greatly outnumbered and poorly equipped.

Through the Office of War Information, the government late last month summarized the progress of the air war up to September 1st of last year. We quote, in part, the OWI report which gave such startling proof of the superiority of American planes and American airmen:

BOX SCORES

The test of battle—the only valid test of the performance of combat aircraft—has by now resulted in a number of box scores which reveal the pattern of accomplishment of American combat planes.

Box scores in our favor are not a new development, resulting from superiority in numbers of planes in combat theaters. Although superiority in numbers has by now been established on many fronts, it is in China, where we still have many fewer planes than the enemy, that one of the highest box scores has been made.



"In every theater of operations, American airmen and American planes have met the challenge of our enemies and out-fought them by scores never worse than two to one in our favor," said General Henry H. Arnold, Commanding General of the Army Air Forces. "All types of American fighter planes have shot out of the skies the best interceptors both Germany and Japan have put against them." This has been true since January, 1942, when our planes were outnumbered on practically all fronts.

The latest box scores follow. They are not selected. They are the box scores, up to September 1, made up of combat reports coming in from every corner of the world.

From December 7, 1941, (Pearl Harbor) to September 1, 1943, American Army combat planes flew a total of 223,758 sorties in which they dropped a total of 105,649 tons of bombs. On those missions our Army planes destroyed 7,312 enemy planes, probably destroyed an additional 2,196 and damaged an additional 2,535. Their own loss in aerial combat was 1,867 American planes.

For the six months ending September 1, 1943, our planes destroyed 5,389 enemy planes, probably destroyed an additional 1,502, damaged an additional 1,860, against a loss of 1,239 American planes in aerial combat.

The box score by plane types shows that among Army planes the heavy bombers have the best record. From January 1 to June 30 of last year Army heavy bombers destroyed 1,333 enemy planes against a loss of their own of 316 ships, a little better than four to one. Army medium bombers during that same period destroyed 113 enemy planes against a loss of 69, almost two to one in our favor. During that same period Army fighters destroyed 763 enemy planes against a loss of 375 of their own planes, slightly better than two to one.

Over Sicily, Sardinia and Southern Italy, during the four weeks of action ending July 28th, the Eighth and Ninth Air Forces dropped 12,460 tons of bombs and destroyed 342 enemy planes, plus 54 "probables," at the cost of 190 American planes.

OTHER SCORINGS

But box scores do not, of course, tell the full story. A plane which destroys a strategic bridge, or a group of tanks, or a ship, or an enemy industrial plant, adds testimony to the excellence of our aircraft performance which no box score can include. This additional destruction wrought by our planes, although less precisely measurable, especially on a comparative basis, than results of fighting between plane and plane, is of fundamental importance.

The accuracy of American daylight precision bombing has become a byword. The outstanding demonstration of this excellence of our bombing equipment, strategy and combat crews in this type of operation was the first raid on the Rome railway yards on July 19, when 272 heavy and 249 medium bombers dropped 1,101 tons of bombs. Also remarkable were the destruction of the harbors of Tunis, Ferryville and adjoining cities, where, although devastation fell on shipping and installations day after day, all portions of the cities apart from the harbor quarters were unscathed. Airfields in Sicily, too, were accurately blasted, leaving adjoining buildings untouched.

Enemy bombers apparently are far less numerous than ours, and no enemy bombing remotely rivals ours either in intensity or accuracy. The effectiveness of precision-bombing in destroying important industrial targets and installations is estimated by the Army Air Forces to be several times that of night area bombing. Area bombing is saturation bombing of an entire area as against bombing specific targets within an area (precision bombing).

Photographic reconnaissance, by American combat planes and fliers, is proceeding on a large scale. The complete photographing of Sicily before the invasion unquestionably saved many lives that might have been expended had our landings been blind. Development of negatives is remarkably swift, prints being available within an hour after the reconnaissance plane has returned to base.

U. S. PLANES VS. ENEMY PLANES

In the opinion of Army and Navy aviation experts, American-built planes now in combat surpass enemy planes in every major class.

Since our Navy planes have been engaged chiefly with the Japanese, they are compared in the following only with Jap planes. Our Army planes are compared both with the Germans and the Japs.

The names Zeke, Hap, Nelly, Sally, etc. given to Jap planes are their popular names given to them by American fliers.

Army Bombers

(a) In the heavy bomber class, our Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress and Consolidated B-24 Liberator are superior to Germany's Focke-Wulf 200-K Kurier and Heinkel 177. The Japanese do not have any land-based 4-engine heavy bombers.

(b) In the medium bomber class, our North American B-25 Mitchell and Martin B-26 Marauder continue to be the world's best medium bombers. Their closest competitors are Germany's Dornier 217-E and Japan's Nakajima 97 (Kate) and Mitsubishi 01 (Betty).

(c) In the light bomber class, the Douglas A-20 Havoc is in a class by itself. The Germans have nothing to compare with it; the Japs' Mitsubishi 99 (Lily) is not so fast, rugged or heavily armed as the Havoc.

Army Fighters

After a somewhat unpromising start, Army fighters are now among the world's best. The Lockheed P-38 Lightning has met and defeated the latest versions of Germany's two best fighters, the Focke-Wulf 190 and the Me-109, as well as the Jap Zero (Mitsubishi 00) and the so-called "super Zeros," the Mitsubishi types 00MK2, type 01, and the very latest type 03.

The new Merlin-powered North American P-51 Mustang is expected to be the equal of the Lightning, while the Republic P-47 Thunderbolt has proved itself superior to the best German fighters, especially at high altitude.

Navy Fighters

The Navy's Corsair and its brand new Hellcat are far superior to anything the Japs have to offer so far. They are both in the 400 m.p.h. class and have high performance. The latest and best of the Jap fighters is a Mitsubishi 03 (Tony), which is the latest version of the Jap Zero. Unlike the original Zero (Mitsubishi 00) and its later version, the Hap (Mitsubishi 00 MK-2), the Tony has some armor protection for the pilot and more fire power. But it is definitely inferior to the Corsair and the Hellcat both in safety and performance characteristics. None of the Jap fighters are in the 400 m.p.h. class.

Navy Patrol Bombers

(a) Land-based. The Navy's Consolidated PB4Y-1 (similar to the Army Liberator) and the Vega PV-1 have greater range and load capacity than the best Japs have in this group, the Mitsubishi 01 (Betty), the Mitsubishi 97 (Sally) and the Mitsubishi (Nell).

(b) Flying Boats. The Navy's Martin Mariner PBM-3 and Consolidated Catalina PBY-5 have a range of 3,000 miles compared with the Jap Kawanishi 97 (Mavis) with a range of 2,100 miles and an even greater superiority over the Jap plane in bomb load capacity. Range and bomb load capacity are the two most important characteristics in a patrol bomber and the American planes have a wide edge in both.

Navy Torpedo V Bombers

The Navy's Grumman Avenger TBF-1 is outstanding. However, the Japs are coming out with a new torpedo bomber. It is a twin-engine, carrier-based plane. The Japs have been using the Mitsubishi 01, a land-based plane, as a torpedo bomber. It is inferior to the Avenger.

Navy Scout Bombers

The Navy's Douglas Dauntless SBD-3 can get into a steeper dive, is more rugged, and has better armor than the Japanese dive bombers, the Mitsubishi 01 and Mitsubishi 97. The range and bomb capacity of the planes are about the same. The Navy's new Curtiss Hell-Diver has longer range, more speed, and greater bomb capacity than the Dauntless, but has not yet see combat experience.

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Older Workers Proving Worth

More than a third of the total number of persons employed in Nov. were 45 years of age or older, the War Manpower Commission, reports. The steady rise in employment among older workers indicates that employers are losing their prejudice against this group and are learning to value their experience.

Of the 51.2 million persons employed in April of this year, about 37 per cent, or 18.8 millions, were of the older group. Workers laid off or retired as beyond the age limit have been reemployed. The skill, experience and judgment of these older men and women have proven invaluable in plants flooded by green workers.

However, the Commission warns, the older worker must be utilized even more effectively if the 1944 labor requirements of essential industries are to be met.

Older women are not being employed as rapidly as older men. Although the employment of older women has increased, the figures still represent less than one-fifth of all older women in the country.

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Nearly all smoking and chewing tobacco used in the United States is sprayed with a solution of New England rum.

The Lumber Industry

ITS HISTORY and PROBLEMS

PONDEROSA PINE

OVER IN THE short-log country, the forest has reached what foresters call the climax type. As a forest, it has developed into what it will always be, unless conditions change. Tree ring studies that go back 1,200 years show that things are much as usual. Forest fires, bug attacks, wet seasons and droughts came and went. We seem to have just come through the longest and most severe of all the dry spells—or have we? And that accounts for a bark beetle epidemic more severe than any other that left its record. Otherwise business is about average.

The ponderosa pine forests occupy large sections of eastern Oregon and Washington where rainfall rarely exceeds 17 inches yearly. Competition for water, or root competition, largely determines the kind of forest that pine makes. After the sapling stage it will not grow in the shade. It is mighty touchy on this point. That also helps make east side forests look the way they do. We expect a thin stand on the ridges, heavier timber on the slopes and benches; fir and tamarack along the watercourses and on the north slopes; lodgepole pine on badly drained sites, and sometimes where fires kill the old ponderosa pine stand. Lodgepole has some seeding habits that give it the edge after a fire.

Trees Outgrew Land

In some stands most of the trees are about the same size but usually the stand is all aged. We can see where trees or small groups of trees rather outgrew the land they had to grow on. For a while they had things their own way. No newcomer could over-top them.

They were safe from competition; but finally their big crowns demanded more water than the site could furnish. Growth was slowed down; the crowns thinned out. During three or four centuries, lightning, wind, sleet, insects or fire took something off the veterans, and finally they quit.

The site that they had vacated seeded up. Fast growth and tough competition took the place of senility and stagnation. A new tree, or a group of trees, got ahead and occupied the place, and so on. That is the kind of forest we have to work with east of the mountains.

Grows Slowly

Ponderosa pine grows slowly in Oregon and Washington. A seedling one foot high may be six years old; to reach four feet takes twenty years or so for advance reproduction under partial shade. With full sunlight it does much better. If moisture and light are satisfactory, as in a partially cut stand, they begin to do better—62 feet at 100 years, 90 feet at 150 years, 104 feet at 200 years.

They reach merchantable size—13″ in diameter—at about 100 years, 19 inches at 150 years, 23 inches at 200 years. Trees 30 inches in diameter at breast height are likely to be 300 years old or older.

The average volume for an Oregon ponderosa pine tree is 140 board feet at 100 years, around 400 feet at 150, maybe 700 feet at 200, and 1,000 feet at 250 years. The big boys with two M feet probably average well over 400 years old in most places. With competition for light and water what it is, an acre will accommodate only 42 trees 16 inches in diameter.

Volume Growth Continues

At the age of about 150 years, height growth slows down, possibly to one or two inches per year. Diameter and volume growth keep up well for a while longer. On big crowded trees that have not been injured, good volume growth may continue to the age of 300 or so, but the chances against the tree are piling up. The death rate from one cause or another is increasingly high in the upper age brackets.

In the first regulated cutting in this region the idea was to leave the land well stocked with seedlings and saplings, and plenty of seed trees but to make a heavy cut—say 80 per cent of the volume. Horse and railroad logging made this imperative. Horses could not yard logs more than one-quarter mile and make it pay. That called for a railroad spur every half mile—probably closer together than that. This much steel called for heavy cutting to carry construction costs. To log only half the volume would have raised transportation costs per M feet much too high.

Railroad Logging

When 80 per cent of a 10 M per acre stand was cut, the prospect of having another logging show within a reasonable time was rather slim. In another 60 years the stand would cruise 5,600 feet, and the logger could then cut 4,500 feet per acre of very coarse logs, not an attractive chance with a railroad to pay for. Probably the operation would have to wait 100 years, when the logger could take off 6,500 feet of rather better logs. Either way the area was out of circulation for a long time, but no better way of logging was known.

Trucks, tractors, and a serious bark beetle epidemic hit the pine country at the same time, about 20 years ago. The long drought had the pines running on halftime for lack of water to make wood and sap. This was just what the beetles were waiting for. When a beetle digs into the bark a strong flow of pitch will often drown him out. With the trees' pitch producing capacity cut, the number that could be attacked was multiplied. So were the beetles.

Bug Vanadalism

On some holdings 25 per cent of the stand was killed—mostly the old yellowbarks that grade 35 per cent No. 2 shop and better. Anyone with a lot of pine land had a right to get nervous. A lot of money was spent in protection and the worst of the attack was kept out of some of the holdings. Protection consisted in falling trees after they had been killed and the wood degraded by bluestain, peeling off the bark that contained the new crop of bugs, and burning it. That disposed of the bugs, but the tree was a loss, and it was almost always the highest priced tree in the stand.

At this point the Bureau of Entymology came in. Aside from the highest priced tree in the stand, which ones are the bugs most likely to get? Why, the trees that are in poor health. And how do you tell the tough ones from the sick ones? By the size and shape of the crown, the color and density of the foliage, and a few other items. So what? Well, why not log them before the beetles do? Trucks and tractors make it practicable.

New Selective Logging

The device of identifying and logging the weak members of the stand has a great deal in its favor beside salvaging the most valuable half of the stand before it is injured. Taking off half the stand makes more water available for the remaining trees, increases their vigor, and steps up their rate of growth.

By removing all the pushovers, the going is made difficult for the beetles. The severity and frequency of attacks should be decreased unless they learn to swim up stream in a strong pitch flow.

Most of the brisk young bull pines are left standing. They are the ones that are putting on the most wood and making money for the owner and material for future jobs.

With half the stand left, and that the fastest growing, the operator can call again in 30 years and log 4,500 feet of rather smooth logs with a fair percentage of uppers in them.

Good forest practice is going to make a lot of difference in the number of jobs available. It is something to consider.

DEBUNKING LOOSE TALK

by Phil. Pearl

THERE HAS BEEN a lot of loose talk to the effect that Army publications distributed among troops serving overseas carry a considerable amount of anti-labor material calculated to inflame the minds of the men in the armed services against organized labor.

We decided that these complaints were worth looking into. Instead of accepting hearsay evidence, we thought it would be wise to go to the direct source—in other words, to read and study the publications involved.

On making inquiries, we learned that the Army keeps a complete file of the "Stars and Stripes" at the Pentagon Building, the vast War Department beehive on the Virginia side of the Potomac. We were informed by Major Raskin that we would be permitted to examine these files. Major Raskin, who used to be a labor news reporter for the New York Times, is assigned to the task of promoting better relations between the Army and labor and we found his assistance exceedingly helpful.

First of all, we learned that "Stars and Stripes," the soldiers' newspaper, is published in various editions, including one in London, another in Algiers, one in East Africa and a new one in Sicily. There may be others we don't know of. The only ones we saw were the London and the Algiers editions.

How Labor News Is Handled

Most of the news published in these papers is about military matters and War Department policies directly affecting the troops. News from home, except when it is of outstanding importance, is confined to small items of two or three paragraphs. It consists chiefly of Associated Press dispatches, written concisely and objectively.

In looking over the October issues of the Algiers and London editions of "Stars and Stripes" we found daily accounts of the proceedings of the AFL convention in Boston, emphasizing the constructive policies voiced there and convention action relating to furthering of the war effort by American workers. These stories, although brief, were certainly not of the kind to enrage soldiers against labor. On the contrary, the only possible conclusion a reader could get was that labor is doing a good job on the home front and is anxious to do a better job.

The Algiers edition was free from items on picayune, inconsequential strikes. It handled news of important strikes, such as the coal mine shut-down, objectively and impersonally. In fact, we found these stories much preferable in their approach and content than those to be found in the daily press here at home.

However, the London edition of "Stars and Stripes" does apparently make a practice of publishing every other day or so brief stories on unimportant strikes—such as a walkout of 260 milk wagon drivers in Brooklyn.

We couldn't understand why the men in the armed services should be interested in reading of such petty affairs which have no real effect on the war effort, and the representatives of the Army to whom we talked couldn't understand it either.

The Good With the Bad

They pointed out to us that the editors of these Army publications are supposed to be guided by a code prepared by the War Department which contains the following paragraph with regard to labor news:

"It is a reasonable presumption that troops are interested in news of labor, including reports of strikes, labor disputes, etc., where such events are of a magnitude as to have national interest or of such character as to influence the lot of the fighting man. But the good must be reported with the bad. It would be false to presume that the armed forces are interested in unfavorable information, but derive no benefit from that which is positive and favorable."

Perhaps the editors of the London edition of the "Stars and Stripes" interpret this to mean that they should sandwich items on inconsequential strikes between constructive labor news stories. If so, they are not carrying out the intentions and policies of the War Department, we were assured.

To sum up, our study convinced us that the reports regarding anti-labor material in Army publications are unfounded or grossly exaggerated. We believe that these publications, on the whole, are trying to do a good job and a fair job, under trying conditions, of keeping the men overseas fully informed on war news and domestic news. We feel that the Special Service Division of the Army and Lieut. Col. Franklin S. Forsberg, in particular, should be commended for their efforts to transmit straight and unbiased news material to these Army publications.

We do think improvement of this service is possible and necessary. In order to help bring this about, we intend to call to the special attention of those assigned to transmit such news, constructive labor stories which we believe will interest American soldiers. In this effort, every AFL union can help. The soldiers are concerned especially about the prospects for post-war jobs. We call upon unions which are making plans to facilitate the employment of ex-soldiers when they are demobilized to let us know about such activities so we can pass on the word to the boys who are fighting for us across the seas.

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U. S. Survey Discovers Rich Timber Resources In Central, South America

Ten members of the United States Forest Service have recently returned from a four months' survey of Central and South American forests to study how these can help meet war and post-war timber demands and further inter-American commerce and amity. They are now preparing their detailed reports about a lush, almost untouched forest empire larger than the entire land area of the United States.

Traveling thousands of miles by airplane, jeep, tractor, horse, mule and afoot, the survey party discovered a "lost forest" of the largest oaks in the world near San Jose, capital of Costa Rica, and in the same country found a previously unknown species of the cantanea tree particularly suited for bridges, highway structures and other heavy construction.

The new species, which has been named Vantanea Barbourli, in honor of William R. Barbour, one of the members of the survey party, is expected to be used extensively henceforth in the construction of the new Inter-American Highway, the cause of its discovery.

Oaks are not rare in Central and South America, but usually are scattered among other trees, tropical forests often having as many as 100 species of trees to an acre. These oaks, however, are a solid, pure stand, one of the very few such stands of any single species found in any tropical forest.

According to William A. Dayton, chief dendrologist of the Forest Service, who was a member of the survey party, these are the largest oaks found anywhere in the world. In some sections, it was estimated, they would yield 60,000 board feet to the acre—and over wide areas average 25,000 board feet an acre.

State Boards are emasculating desirability of Act through too rigid interpretation of qualifications

The Threat to Jobless Insurance

DURING THE YEARS since the national emergency first arose, unemployment insurance has undergone some unhappy revisions in a considerable number of states. State officials and state legislatures have set up rules and regulations tending to emasculate many of the most beneficial provisions of the program. Arbitrary rules for disqualification of applicants for insurance benefits have been put into effect in many instances, and in some states new laws have been passed altering the desirability of the act from the workman's point of view.

With jobs as plentiful as they are today, unemployment insurance is not being given very much attention; and it is this very lack of interest that is contributing to the gradual emasculation of the act. Even Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Federal Security Board is alarmed over what is happening to unemployment insurance under the direction of the various state boards. Herewith are reprinted some excerpts from an address he recently made to officials of the 51 state and territorial compensation systems:

"I myself have been deeply disturbed by the rapid and persistent trend of state legislation and of state administration toward disqualifying workers for an increasing number of causes and toward the imposition of more and more severe disqualifications. The board's view regarding disqualifications has been quite clear and has been announced to state agencies year after year. In brief, it is as follows: First, that disqualifications for voluntary quits, discharge for misconduct, or refusal of suitable work should take the form of a postponement of benefits rather than the form of a cancellation of benefit rights; and second, that the "good cause' which justifies a voluntary leaving should include good personal cause as well as "good cause attributable to the employer."

"These two principles seem to me to be absolutely sound for unemployment compensation. With respect to the first of them, I would emphasize that the purpose of disqualifications is not to punish workers personally but simply to insure that workers shall not obtain benefits by their voluntary action in choosing benefits rather than working. A disqualification which postpones benefit rights recognizes that when unemployment continues beyond a certain period, the cause of the unemployment is the general state of the labor market and not the act of the claimant which was the initial cause. Cancellation of a worker's benefit rights makes disqualification a penalty as though he had committed some sort of offense.

Many Valid Causes for Quitting

"With respect to the second principle, it surely should be recognized that a worker can have any one of a number of valid causes for quitting his job, let us say, none of which would be at all attributable to the employer. Such a worker would not necessarily be eligible for benefits in the weeks following the separation, but eligibility would be determined for each week. For example, a woman who left to take care of a sick child would not draw benefits as long as that condition persisted because she would not be available for work. But if she could not find a job when the child was well again, and she was again available for work, she should not be penalized by a disqualification which would run for a specified time regardless of the change in the cause of unemployment, and which in some states would involve cancellation of all benefit rights for a year or more.

"I believe that the theory that the cost of benefits should be allocated among employers in accordance with their experience with unemployment and the twin theory that the employer can control and is responsible for unemployment, have been the chief reasons for this basically unsound trend in disqualifications.

"It is important to recognize that under the pressures of experience rating, there has been a shift from the oft-expressed purpose of unemployment compensatiion to pay benefits to workers who are unemployed through no fault of their own to paying benefits only when the employer is at fault. Actually, with all the various provisions for charging base period employers rather than the spearating employer in 35 state laws, there are many cases where employers are charged for benefits when they are not "at fault," and others where they are not charged, by one chance or another, when they are responsible for the unemployment. The increasing number of state laws which have modified the good cause provisions in relation to voluntary quit to mean "good cause attributable to the employer" are definitely traceable to the theory of employer responsibility.

"I have been reading over some of the cases that have arisen in various states. I think this is a helpful thing to do because it makes us realize that in this field we are not so much dealing with problems of mechanics as with problems of human motives and human relationships. Let me cite you a few cases.

Some Typical Cases

"The effect of the voluntary leaving disqualification, when limited by "good cause attributable to the employer" or by "attributable to the employment" is illustrated by the following cases:

"A laborer in outdoor employment was laid off because of the advent of cold weather. A year later, anticipating a similar lay-off, he left to take a better job. After seven weeks on the second job, he was laid off for lack of work and filed a claim for benefits. The case was carried to the supreme court of the state, which held that since he had left his preceding employer without good cause attributable to the employer, he was not entitled to any benefits based on any wages credited to his account at the time he left his work. This employe seems to have been disqualified and penalized because he preferred to work rather than to wait for the usual seasonal lay-off.

"Under the law of another state (recently repealed) a claimant who leaves his work voluntarily without good cause attributable to the employer in the "benefit year" for which he has not earned sufficient wage credits to entitle him to any benefits, will be disqualified in the succeeding "benefit year" and have benefit rights deducted from the separation in the previous "benefit year." This provision was applied in the case of a claimant who left a 5-and-10 cent-store job to enter a defense training course.

"Sometimes it happens that a claimant who has already been disqualified for voluntarily leaving without good cause attributable to the employer is offered the same job. When he refuses it, for the same reasons which prompted him to leave, he is disqualified a second time—this time for refusing suitable work without good cause. This situation is illustrated by a decision concerning three claimants in a family who lived 17 miles from the textile mill to which they had driven in their car. When their tires wore out, the man was unable to obtain authorization from his local rationing board for additional tires or recaps. The family then approached the employer, suggesting a transfer from the third to the second shift, because they could arrange transportation with a neighbor for work on this shift. This request was refused. The family failed also in efforts to secure living accommodations in the mill town. After they left their jobs and filed claims for benefits, they were referred to work with the same employer—again for work on the third shift. This work they refused for the same reasons for which they had left. These three claimants were held unavailable for work from the date of filing their claims and were disqualified for four weeks for having left voluntarily without good cause attributable to the employer and four weeks for refusal to apply for suitable work, with two weeks of disqualification overlapping the voluntary leaving disqualification. Apparently the work was considered suitable because they might have bought bicycles or a horse and buggy for the daily trip of 34 miles. In this same state, when under similar conditions, a family moved to another mill village so that the husband could reach his work, the wife claimed benefits while trying to find employment near her new home. She was reoffered her former job which she left because of the lack of transportation and housing facilities, and was disqualified both for voluntary leaving and for refusing suitable work under a state supreme court decision, which held that no worker voluntarily placing distance between himself and available work may thereafter complain that the same work, if reoffered, is unsuitable.

"In some laws, new and harsher provisions are adopted which deny benefits to persons normally entitled to them. Thus one law provides that a claimant who has been found to have left his employment voluntarily without good cause shall be disqualified for not more than the five weeks which immediately follow the week in which he left, "provided, that such individual shall be disqualified from benefits for any week of unemployment when he does not report in person" to an employment service office in this state. It would appear that this law creates a statutory rule that the claimant who left work voluntarily must be available in the state in order to receive benefits. In a number of decisions this provision has been interpreted to prevent payment of interstate claims through the Interstate Benefit Payment procedure.

"Another law provides that a claimant is eligible only if "he is able to perform full time work of a character which he is qualified to perform by past experience or training and of a character generaly similar to work for which he has previously received wages . . ." Under this provision a claimant who was unable to engage in his former work as a laborer as a result of a brain concussion sustained during service in the Navy but was certified by his doctor as able to do light work, was held unavailable for work inasmuch as he was not able to perform work of a character for which he received wages. The referee in this case said: "It is to me absurd that the new law does not take recognition of the fact that life is subject to change. It fails to make alowance for growth and decay. Many workers upon attaining middle age cannot follow the crafts at which they made a livelihood in their early youth. Under the new law they are excluded from the benefit program."

"**Any provision such as this which may result in the denial of rights to disabled servicemen merely because of their disabilities is of special concern to** all of us. Another state law disqualifies an individual who "cannot accept his former employment" . . . because he is "unable to perform such work." Apparently under this provisiion, which has not yet been interpreted in benefit decisions, a claimant who is physically unable to accept an offer of his previous employment, even though this is because of war-sustained injuries, will have all his wage credits earned in his previous employment cancelled.

"I presented these cases not only to call your attention to a technical aspect of our program but also to emphasize the seriousness of this development. You yourself know the extent to which people respond to the personal appeal and to the tragedy of the individual case. At the present time, when jobs are so very plentiful, this matter does not cause much public concern; but in a postwar period when millions of men may be out of work and when men may again be faced with the danger of starvation for themselves and their families, some of these precedents that are now being built up will return to haunt us. A man deprived of benefits for what seems to him an unjust and inequitable reason will carry his case far and will throw the light of publicity on some of these dark corners. The cases will then become known from one end of the country to the other.

"It seems to me that this is a field in which we have a joint interest and in which we can work together. I invite your consideration of this problem and will welcome any advice from state men as to how it can be met. We in turn stand ready to render assistance in your next legislative sessions.

"In some states, we have tried to assist by calling attention to the need for disqualifications, not contained in the law. Thus one state law which disqualified for the duration of unemployment all claimants who left voluntarily, except for a few specified reasons, imposed no disqualifications whatsoever upon those discharged for misconduct. In the benefit decisions of that state, many claimants who were in fact discharged for misconduct were disqualified as a voluntary quit on the theory that an act of misconduct is a constructive voluntary leaving, but it is probable that many claimants, discharged for misconduct, were not disqualified in any way. In addition we have generally recommended that state laws contain in addition to the disqualifications because of discharge for misconduct, a disqualification because of suspension for misconduct.

"The trend toward more restrictive disqualifications is also reduced in the appeals on benefit decisions. While the activity of your referees and appeals boards has been reducing the backlog of appeals before the lower appeals authorities since the fourth quarter of 1940 and that of appeals before the higher authorities since the third quarter of 1941, appeals received are not falling in proportion to the decline in claims. In fact, for the last quarter of 1942 when 13,000 appeals were received by lower appeals authorities and 2,000 by higher, the figures are several times higher than the declining claims load would lead one to expect. Of course, this appeals activity may be a thoroughly healthy situation. If unduly severe disqualifications are being imposed, it is important that claimants should know and exercise their rights to have claims determinations reviewed. However, there is some indication that as experience rating goes into operation in state after state, the number of appeals by employers is increasing.

These facts are related to a point I made earlier—namely, that there is evidence that too commonly the rights which unemployed workers have to benefits are considered to be claims against an employer rather than against the state. The result of this concept is that contests regarding the payment of benefits are considered to be between the worker and his employer, with the state administrator only a bystander. Is it not important to emphasize the social purposes for which the state law is designed and to recognize that an individual's rights to benefits rest against the state, rather than some individual employer? It is worth noting that the British in their long and successful experience have never forgotten this principle.

"In the administration of appeals, as in the substantive phases of disqualification, we should be alert to the possibility of unfavorable public reactions to the program. In these days of manpower shortage and the resultant tightening of interpretation of eligbility to benefits and in the days of postwar readjustments, we must be sure that claimants whose claims are denied have access to fair hearing—a chance to tell their stories before a sympathetic tribunal, a simple non-legalistic hearing, and prompt payment of benefits if their rights are established.

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Engineers Build Air Field In 24 Hours

Aviation engineers of the Northwest African Air Service Command did one of the outstanding jobs of the war in constructing air fields under fire on the Salerno beach-head, the War Department disclosed.

The engineers, many of whom worked in construction trades in civilian life, landed just behind the infantry and artillery of the Fifth Army, and within 24 hours had laid out and constructed an air field in a cultivated field of wheat and cotton.

By the end of a week, the engineers had completed three air fields, with runways for fighter aircraft, taxi strips around them, and parking stands on each field.

Practically all their work was accomplished under fire. Enemy artillery turned a furious hail of shells on the beaches, while German fighter planes made sneak raids.

SHOVELING SAWMILLERS WIN WAGE WRANGLE

SOFT, SWIRLING snowflakes in the green pine forest of the Great Northwest have often caught the fancy of the poet or the painter, but until last month they have never been the subject of a National War Labor Board decision on a dispute between management and labor.

Early last month the WLB finally got around to ruling on an appealed decision of its West Coast Lumber Commission, which had been asked to decide how much employes of the J. Neils Lumber Company, Klickitat, Washington, should be paid under their contract for shoveling their way to work, so to speak.

Specifically, the employes involved worked in the planing department of the company. A snowfall of unusual depth last winter prevented them from reaching their department, so the men shoveled the snow out of the way of their machines. The company paid these men at the common labor rate for the time they spent shoveling snow. This was not satisfactory with the men who felt they were entitled to their regular rates of pay for the time they spent shoveling. Through their local union, Local 2805 of our Brotherhood, the matter was taken up with the management. When no satisfactory settlement was reached through negotiations, the dispute was turned over to the West Coast Lumber Commission.

The union contended that under the contract existing at the time of the dispute the men were entitled to their regular rates of pay for their snow removal labors. Wayne L. Morse, in an opinion on the National Board's unanimous decision, explained that conflicting interpretations of a clause in the contract caused the dispute. The clause read:

"If an employe is temporarily shifted to any position paying a smaller wage than he has been receiving, no reduction in wage shall be made, but in case the employe's services are no longer required in his class of employment, the employer may, with the employe's consent, instead of laying him off, transfer him to any position vacant and fix the wages according to that position. If the former position is renewed, the employe shall be returned to his former position."

Dean Morse said the Board held that snowfalls and other such caprices of nature were emergency situations not covered by the contract clause. However, the Board ruled that the Company must pay the men for the shoveling and other emergency work incident to the shutdown during a part of the regular work day at their regular rate, Morse said. For work performed when the planing mill was shut down for an entire day, the Board ruled that the Company must also pay the regular rates because the Company did not notify the men that they would be paid at the common labor rates for such work as they were supposed to do under the contract.

Dean Morse said that for the future the employe's regular job rates shall be paid if the emergency is less than a day's duration. If it is more than one day, the employer may offer the emergency jobs involving common labor rates to the employes. The employes will be at liberty to accept or lay-off during the emergency. The employer may offer to maintain the regular rates of pay during the emergency, but is under no obligation to do so.

Selective Logging Cheapest

SELECTIVE TIMBER cutting offers a way to increase output per unit of labor, and this can help to overcome the current slump in lumber production, stop-watch studies conducted by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture reveal.

Tests made in several forest regions show that it takes more labor to produce a given quantity of lumber from small immature trees than from more mature and larger trees, the Service reported.

In second-growth southern pine, a saving in labor of 11 per cent per thousand board feet produced can be made as a general rule by not cutting trees less than 15 inches in diameter. Clear cutting in 25-year-old timber requires from 25 to 40 per cent more labor per thousand board feet than in stands 40 to 75 years of age.

In northern hardwood stands, labor savings up to 10 per cent can be made by selective cutting, the studies show. In the Northern Lake States, where 90 per cent of the saw timber output is clear cut, it is estimated that a saving of over 700,000 man hours could have been made by selective cutting in one year of the war period.

In eastern white pine, twice as much labor is required to make lumber from 6-inch as from 13-inch trees.

Twenty-inch growth trees in the west coast redwood forests take three to four times as much labor for a given output of lumber as mature trees 40 inches in diameter.

In ponderosa pine, direct logging costs, largely in labor, are twice as great for 16-inch trees as for 48-inch trees.

Douglas fir trees 24 inches in diameter cost two or three times as much to log as 48-inch trees. Labor represents a major share of the costs.

"By selective cutting and avoiding operations in distinctly immature timber, the stop-watch studies show the output of lumber per man employed would certainly be stepped up," Lyle F. Watts, Chief of the Forest Service, said. "Continuity of production in hundreds of forest counties would also be assured. It is our hope that nation-wide interest in efficient production and in safeguarding future timber supplies will bring about a program of action to assure good cutting practices in the forests of America."

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of AMERICA

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of January, February and March 1944, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis 4, Indiana.

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REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE UNION LABEL TRADES DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

To the General Executive Board:

The Thirty-sixth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was held in the Statler Hotel, Boston on October 1, 1943. Credentials for 89 Delegates were received from thirty-four International Unions.

The Executive Board in its Report said:

The Union Label Trades Department is the clearing house for all of the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor that have adopted a

Union Label, Shop Card or Service Button to designate their particular product or service. The chief aims of our Department are to publicize Union Labels, Shop Cards and Service Buttons and to promote Union Label goods and Union services. In connection with these two activities we are called upon to assist our affiliated unions in many problems which concern the general welfare of the American labor movement. Our constant goal, however, is the publicizing of the official emblems of national and international unions which make up the Union Label Trades Department. We urge the members of all labor unions to buy only goods that are manufactured under union conditions and to patronize only those establishments that employ members of service unions. The high labor standards obtained by organized labor through collective bargaining can be maintained only by intelligent buying by members of labor unions and their families, as consumers.

In addition to our official representation on boards, we have cooperated with the United States Treasury in the sale of War Bonds and Stamps and with the Red Cross in distributing information to local officers of labor unions and women's auxiliaries.

Outstanding among our new activities is the Union Label cigarette campaign for free smokes to be sent to our armed forces overseas. In addtion to the tremendous job labor unions are doing on the home front generally, they are supplying millions of American Union Label cigarettes for free distribution to members of our armed forces which will aid in building good will for the American labor movement.

Union Label Leagues and Union Label Committees

Union Label Leagues are continually increasing in number. Union Label Leagues in conjunction with central labor unions and Union Label committees in various cities throughout America have issued many local Union Label directories; held Union Label exhibits, and Union Label weeks. In order to obtain definite action, we encourage all state federations of labor, central labor unions, and local unions to immediately organize a Union Label League in every city in America. We cannot compliment too highly the splendid volunteer work that is carried on in these Union Label campaigns by the loyal members of these leagues. Union Label Leagues are chartered directly by the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

Nutrition

The Union Label Trades Department is continuing the issuance of a popular series of articles on "Nutrition and Labor." Twenty-four articles prepared by Dr. Mark Graubard, in charge of Labor Education in the Nutrition and Food Conservation Branch, Food Distribution Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, have been printed in pamphlet form. There is a popular demand for this pamphlet for nutrition lectures in the armed services of our nation as well as the educational institutions. Thousands of copies have been sent to the leading universities and to public libraries throughout the United States and Canada. The pamphlet is being reprinted and used as a textbook in several schools. It is also used as a basis for a lecture course in over a thousand industrial plants.

The Foreword in this document was written by your Secretary-Treasurer. While there is no direct reference to the Union Label, Shop Card or Service Button in the text of this booklet, the back cover contains a message which will have a large distribution among lecturers and educators.

Meetings and Conventions

We have continued our policy of making a personal appearance before national and international union conventions, state federations, and meetings of central bodies and women's auxiliaries.

Where your Secretary has been unable to accept invitations to address meetings, a competent representative has been assigned to represent the Union Label Trades Department.

Outstanding among meetings attended by your Secretary was a southern conference held in Atlanta, Georgia, January 16-17, 1943.

During the past twelve months we have been privileged to address and to furnish speakers for many group meetings that have no direct contact with organized labor In this connection we can give credit to the women's auxiliariies who in many instances were responsible for making it possible for an address on the Union Label.

Due to our war effort, it has not been possible for us to furnish exhibits for public meetings as has been our practice for a number of years. A great many manufacturers using the Union Label in the consumer goods industries have had to change their production facilities to war work. We do, however, furnish the organizations with descriptive literature, such as posters and other material for distribution and display.

Future Program

The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor will continue its policy of issuing news releases, editorials, cartoons, pictorial features, and all forms of publicity available. It will try to extend its use of the radio and electrical transcriptions to promote the sale of Union Label goods and the use of union services. It will pursue the chief aim of the Department, which is to publicize the emblems of our affiliated unions, by publishing the Union Label Catalogue-Directory, posters displaying all Union Labels, Shop Cards and Service Buttons; and all forms of Union Label Literature for general distribution. It will exhaust every channel we now employ and endeavor to find new methods to aid in the war effort so that America can achieve an early victory.

As we have so often stated, one of the best way to maintain American labor union standards is to demand the Union Label on all goods and to use Union services which are designated by the Shop Card and Service Button. In no other way than by patronizing those firms that display these emblems can organized labor sustain wages, hours and working conditions established by collective bargaining over the past sixty years by the American Federation of Labor. As consumers, trade unionists must realize that they have a sovereign economic power in their pay envelope that is as important as the sovereign political power of the ballot. Both weapons must be used effectively in order to maintain our present position.

The Report was adopted.

The following Resolutions were unanimously approved:

Whereas, The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has received the intelligent support and wholehearted cooperation of the publishers and editors of the labor press which includes the official monthly labor journals of the national and international unions, the weekly newspapers and other periodical labor publications; and

Whereas, The labor press has given liberal space to news releases, editorials, cartoons, and other features publicizing Union Labels, Shop Cards and Service Buttons; and

Whereas, The editors of the labor press have contributed their personal effort to exclusive articles in support of every campaign for the promotion of Union Label goods and Union services; and

Whereas, The labor press has generously aided in the Union Label Trades Department's campaign to urge national and international unions, state federations of labor, central labor unions and local unions to send Union Label cigarettes free to our fighting men in battle areas overseas; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, does hereby express its deep gratitude for the liberal space so generously contributed by the weekly labor newspapers, the official monthly labor journals and other labor publications.

Whereas, The activities of the officials and members of the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor have greatly stimulated the work of the Department, resulting in the increased demand for Union Label products and Union services; and

Whereas, Women's auxiliaries have been cooperating to the fullest extent in all the promotional campaigns conducted by the Union Label Trades Department in behalf of the Union Labels, Shop Cards and Service Buttons; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, does hereby express its full appreciation for the volunteer support and untiring efforts of the officials and members of women's auxiliaries; and, be it further

Resolved, That every local union of the American Federation of Labor be urged to form a women's auxiliary.

Officers

The First Vice-President of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, Brother Andy A. Myrup, President and Secretary-Treasurer of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America died on the morning of the opening of the Convention and out of respect to his memory it was decided that in the election of officers his place as First Vice-President be left vacant and that the Executive Board select his successor at its next meeting.

The following officers were elected:

President, Matthew Woll, Photo Engravers; First Vice-President, left vacant; Second Vice-President, John J. Mara, Boot and Shoe Workers; Third Vice-President, Jos. P. McCurdy, Garment Workers; Fourth Vice-President, Jas. M. Duffy, Potters; Fifth Vice-President, John M. Gillispie, Teamsters; Secretary-Treasurer, I. M. Ornburn, Cigar Makers.

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. HUTCHESON,
TED KENNEY,
WILLIAM FRANCIS,
Delegates.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

1018	Shawano, Wis.	2762	North Fork, Calif.
1025	Medford, Wis.	2765	Port Elgin, Ont., Can.
1999	Monticello, Ill.	1171	Shakopee, Minn.
2754	Bridgeville, Calif.	1174	Paducah, Ky.
1041	Oconto, Wis.	2658	Malvern, Ark.

Emphasizes Plant Protection Against Air Raids and Accidents

The formation of labor-management committees on plant protection to safeguard war and essential civilian production against enemy air raids, accidents and fires is urged in a new seven-page Fact Sheet being distributed by the Office of Civilian Defense. The Plant Protection Fact Sheet states:

"Although the primary responsibility for plant protection rests with management, a labor-management committee on plant protection composed of representatives of both management and workers should be formed in each plant. In those plants or departments where the workers belong to a labor organization, the union representatives should constitute the labor half of the joint committee."

Pointing out that plant protection covers more than preparation against air raids, the Fact Sheet closes with these words:

"Not only do air raids threaten American industry, but fire, sabotage, and industrial accidents do as well. Every week industrial accidents kill an average of 425 American workers, cripple or blind 2,200 others, incapacitate more than 45,000 and lose for industry and the Nation 6,000,000 man-days of essential war and civilian production. Comprehensive safety programs will reduce these losses."

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother Joseph Allard, Local No. 801, Woonsocket, R. I.
Brother John Ashton, Local No. 657, Sheboygan, Wis.
Brother Michael Barth, Local No. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
Brother Lynn E. Bartholomew, Local No. 1629, Ashtabula, O.
Brother A. A. Beckman, Local No. 642, Richmond, Calif.
Brother Edward Belisle, Local No. 801, Woonsocket, R. I.
Brother C. A. Benoit, Local No. 93, Ottawa, Ont., Can.
Brother George Benedek, Local No. 242, Chicago, Ill.
Brother Joseph Bowen, Local No. 626, Wilmington, Del.
Brother Fred Christianson, Local No. 183, Peoria, Ill.
Brother John Clayton, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother William Allen Cloud, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother Ralph A. Cobb, Local No. 310, Norwich, N. Y.
Brother Henry J. Cook, Local No. 183, Peoria, Ill.
Brother Wm. Deal, Local No. 183, Peoria, Ill.
Brother Theodore Dubois, Local No. 801, Woonsocket, R. I.
Brother John Duscher, Local No. 440, Buffalo, N. Y.
Brother Allen Fenno, Local No. 642, Richmond, Calif.
Brother Aime Genereux, Local No. 801, Woonsocket, R. I.
Brother Paul Goetsch, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother Leopold Gofford, Local No. 801, Woonsocket, R. I.
Brother James H. Hayes, Local No. 626, Wilmington, Del.
Brother Knute Hendrickson, Local No. 141, Chicago, Ill.
Brother Albert Juedes, Local No. 788, Rock Island, Ill.
Brother Edw. Kloman, Local No. 183, Peoria, Ill.
Brother Charles E. Lefevre, Local No. 801, Woonsocket, R. I.
Brother Henry Marr, Local No. 626, Wilmington, Del.
Brother Edward Mickley, Local No. 191, York, Pa.
Brother E. H. Muellen, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother Guay Rancourt, Local No. 801, Woonsocket, R. I.
Brother Lawrence Rauen, Local No. 1602, Cincinnati, O.
Brother Russel Rogers, Local No. 115, Bridgeport, Conn.
Brother Edward Schoman, Local No. 141, Chicago, Ill.
Brother Lawrence Severson, Local No. 626, Wilmington, Del.
Brother E. W. Sinsel, Local No. 141, Chicago, Ill.
Brother Emil Taskinen, Local No. 1629, Ashtabula, O.
Brother John Tenhundfeld, Local No. 1602, Cincinnati, O.
Brother Frank J. Tolson, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother Howard Trembley, Local No. 2100, Amityville, N. Y.
Brother Chas. J. Turgeon, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother Matthew Wach, Local No. 642, Richmond, Calif.
Brother John Zeitz, Local No. 183, Peoria, Ill.

IN MY OPINION...

What Our Readers Have to Say ... On Topics of the Day!

(This Journal is not responsible for the views expressed by the writers.)

The way things have been going, I don't think anyone can say that the workers of this country have been getting a fair deal. Wages are frozen so tight that nothing can jar them loose, but prices of everything which were supposed to be frozen also are climbing all the time. All kinds of statistics are published to show us that the cost of living has gone up only 24 or 25% but we all know that they are not true figures. There is no way of gauging how much the cost of living has gone up because the quality of everything has been cut so much that most things would still be far too expensive if they didn't cost a penny more than they did in 1939.

Yet in spite of all these things, labor is making out much better in this war than it did last time. I remember how butter sold for 90c and a dollar a pound in 1918. I remember how eggs were a dollar a dozen or better. Overalls we pay around $2 for now were $4 and $5 in the last war. At the same time our wages were much lower than they are now. The jobs that are getting $1.20 to $1.75 now were only paying from 75c to 95c in the last war. So we have made some progress.

I guess it just isn't possible to stop some of the big boys from making millions out of a war. The workers have a right to be sore at the kind of a deal they are getting. The only restrictions that are being enforced are those on labor while the big boys find ways and means of getting theirs despite price ceilings, priorities, etc.

The whole thought in this is that the millions of workers like myself are taking a beating, but it is still lots better than the beating we would take if the big guys who are trying to kill OPA got their way. We want to be sure we don't cut off our noses to spite our faces.

BILL J. AMES, Portland, Ore.

In reply to your question concerning a Gallup Poll in the November number of The Carpenter I should like to say that I am one of the readers of this magazine who was questioned for a Gallup Poll about two months ago. I should also like to add that when I told a teacher in the local school about it she was surprised and said, "At last I have met someone who has been interviewed for a Gallup Poll."

Sincerely yours,

ANNA DOWD, Hamden, Conn.

★ ★ ★

During the last war I saw interest in unionism sink lower and lower and after the war was over the labor movement found itself behind the eight ball. Is the same thing happening again? Every day I seem to see active union men giving up some of their activity. I don't like it.

After the war is over we are going to need our unions more than ever. We owe it to our boys in the armed forces to keep our unions strong and healthy. Just because wages are now frozen and things are pretty good, let's not forget there is a different time coming when our only hope will be our unions. Keep active and keep pitching for your union. It will pay big dividends later on.

WAYNE WARREN, Albany, N. Y.

★ ★ ★

The thing that makes me madder than anything else these days is to listen to all the grumbling going on everywhere. What if we aren't getting the wages we should; what if prices are higher than they should be; what if we do have many goods rationed. Compared to the sacrifices our boys on the battlefronts are making, we are living a life of luxury. Let's forget the grumbling, because we aren't making any of the real sacrifices.

HOLLAND BECK, St. Louis, Mo.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local Union 144 Celebrates 56th Birthday

Officers and members of Local Union No. 144, Macon, Georgia, participated in a double-barrelled celebration Friday, November 26th. The occasion commemorated the fifty-sixth birthday of the Local Union and at the same time dedicated the union's fine new headquarters. A very inspiring and entertaining program made the celebration a complete success.

Recently Local Union 144 took over the building at 515 Second Street which formerly housed the Odd Fellows lodge, and the official opening of the building became another important milestone in the Local Union's fifty-six year record of progress.

J. W. E. Culpepper, the only living charter member of the Local Union, attended the celebration and fittingly tied together an honorable past with a promising future for the organization.

The Rev. E. T. Small delivered the invocation and Hallie B. Bell, Macon attorney, was the main speaker. The response was by W. B. Webb, business manager.

A barbecue dinner and dancing followed the program.

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Danville Member Has Six Fighting Sons

Few individuals in or out of the labor movement can match the contribution Brother George W. Davis, secretary of Local Union No. 269, Danville, Illinois, is making to the war effort. Brother Davis has six sons serving in the armed forces of the United States; four in the Navy and two in the Army.

Richard, 32, recently entered the naval service. Joseph has been in the Navy for over a year and is serving somewhere in the South Pacific. Earl and James also are in the Navy while Lloyd and Robert are in the Army.

The Carpenter joins the rest of the nation in saluting Brother Davis and his patriotic sons. Their contribution is an inspiration to all who love democracy, and it is the sincerest wish of our Brotherhood that all six stalwart Davis brothers return home safely and speedily.

◆

Union Label buying pays the highest interest on your Union-earned money.

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Buy War Bonds and Stamps!

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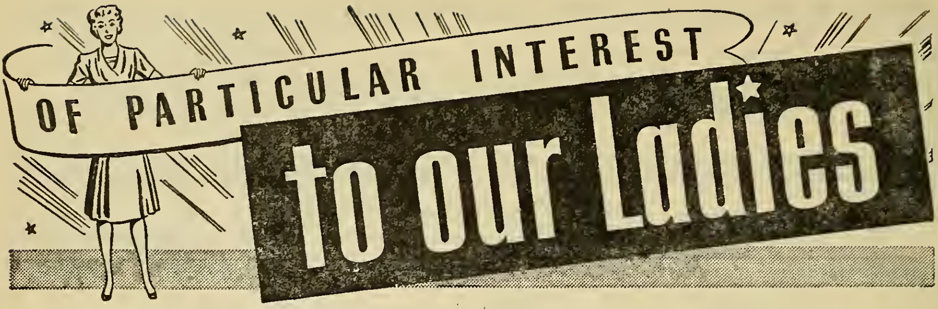


Rockford, Ill., Ladies Complete Sixth Busy Year

Greetings to All Sister Auxiliaries:

We are now approaching our seventh year, and we find this past year has been one of the busiest we've had. In addition to our legislative, label, and sick committee activities we have added a social secretary who takes care of correspondence and gifts to our men and women in the armed forces. The work of this social secretary, Sister Betty Nyman, herself the mother of two sons in service, has been most splendidly rewarded through letters from our boys and girls in all parts of the world.

To raise money for our activities our Ways and Means Committee has carried out several successful ventures, including rummage sales, raffles, and a bingo game. We have contributed to the Community Fund, the Red Cross, the USO and the Society for Crippled Children.

During this year we served supper to approximately three hundred soldiers at the USO club on Valentine's Day and again on October 24th. We sent out requests for cakes, and they rained down upon us, each more beautiful than the last.

We keep a delegate at the Rockford Federation of Labor meetings, who keeps us in touch with all the activities carried on by that organization. We co-operated with the carpenters in their annual picnic, where Brother George Ottens was the guest of honor. His charming daughter was also present.

This summer we have taken in several new members. One of these new members is Sister Jeanette Frang, three star mother, whose daughter Anna, in service as a Red Cross nurse, writes that she is now stationed in the hottest place in the world. Sister Rubin, another of our three star mothers, has a daughter, Agnes, in the Marines. Many other members have sons, in all branches of the service. Sister Fagerstrom's husband, David, is enlisted in the SeaBees.

Our present officers are: Sister Mary E. Fairclough, President; Sister Mary Liebich, Vice-President; Sister Clara Magnuson, Treasurer; Sister Doris J. Piechowski, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Alex Rubin, Conductress; Mrs. Arthur Fall, Warden; our Trustees are: Mrs. Melvin Swanson, Mrs. Reynold Johnson, and Mrs. Wm. Anderson.

We feel that our participation in the organization has been so valuable both from an economic and a social standpoint that we urge other women to form auxiliaries and will be glad to help them in any way possible.

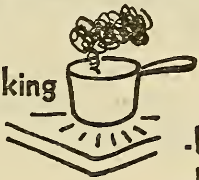
Fraternally yours,

Doris J. Piechowski, Rec. Sec.

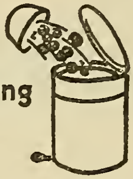
★ ★ ★

AMERICAN HOUSEWIVES WASTE
enough food to feed
AN ARMY OF 10 MILLION

-by buying too many perishables at one time



-by overcooking or burning



-by not using left-overs

-by not using all edible parts of food-tops of greens, heels of bread, etc.

-by forgetting food stored in the back of the refrigerator

These are some of the ways 15% of all food bought by the average family is wasted

waste now means want later

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

★ ★ ★

IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Ind.

This is an important matter and it is requested that all members notify International Headquarters of change of address IMMEDIATELY.

(Date) ____19___

Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Ind.
Please change my address on Journal file.

From ____________________________________Street

City _________________________State ____________

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Name in full _________________________________

L. U. No.______, City_______________ State______

Fill out this blank if you have changed your address, paste it on a one cent postcard and send to the General Office.

Honorary members are required to pay one dollar yearly subscription rate.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 184

Ordinarily in light timber framing, backing of hip rafters or valley rafters is hardly necessary; however, it must be understood in order to frame the seats of those rafters. It must also be taken into consideration when the jack rafters are put in place. An unbacked hip rafter causes no problem when the hip jacks are placed, for if they are kept flush with the top of the hip they are in the right position. But this is not true when the backing is omitted on valley rafters. If the valley jacks are fastened flush with the top of the valley it will cause trouble. This can be prevented by holding the jacks up above the edge of the valley rafter enough to make the center of the valley come in perfect alignment with the tops of the jack and common rafters. At A, Fig. 1, we are showing how the jack is held up, and at B, by dotted lines we show how the tops of the jacks line with the center of the valley rafter.

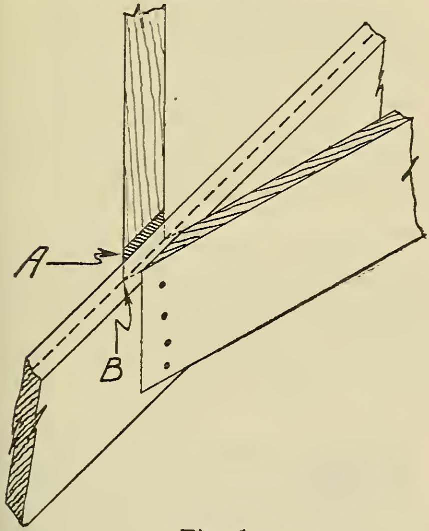


Fig. 1

There are a number of practical ways to determine how much the valley jacks are to be kept above the edge of the valley rafter in order to line with both the common rafter and the center of the valley. The experienced roof framer can, in most cases, make the adjustment by eye, but the apprentice should use some means of measuring, either a gauge block or a rule to get the adjustment uniformly the same. Holding a rule on edge on top of the valley jack

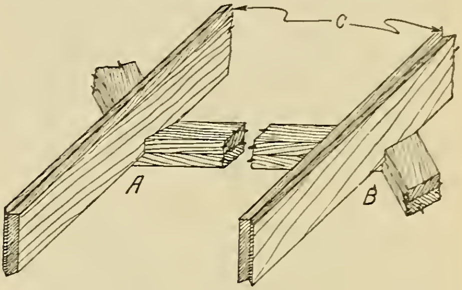


Fig. 2

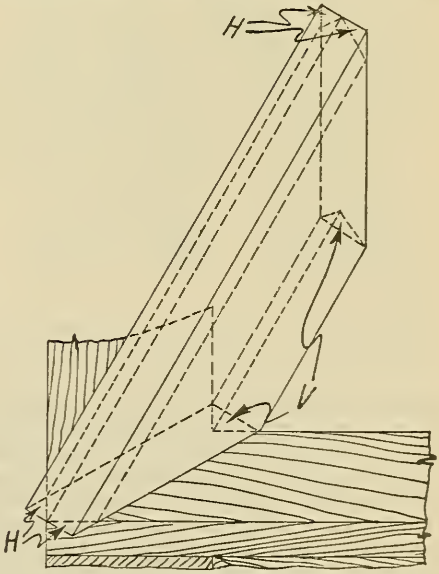


Fig. 3

and letting it project beyond the cut enough to contact the center of the valley is often used. When the edge of the rule strikes the center of the valley and at the same time is tight against the jack, the adjustment is correct and the joint can be nailed.

Fig. 2 shows an isometric perspective view of, A, a backed hip rafter in part, and B, a backed valley rafter, also in part. The arrows at C point out where the backing of the hip and the backing of the valley are most in contrast, so far as the drawings are concerned.

Fig. 3 shows a practical way of obtaining the depth of the backing for both hips and valleys. Take a block of the rafter material, cut it on the horizontal line of the seat cut and place it on the corner of the plate on a 45-degree angle, as shown, and mark the bottom where it intersects with the plate, which is shown by dotted lines at H and at V on the foot cut. These lines will give the exact amount of backing required. The dotted lines running from the foot cut to the plumb cut should be studied. The H's point out the backing for the hip, while the V's point out the channel backing for the valley. Fig. 4 shows the block backed for both the hip and for the valley.

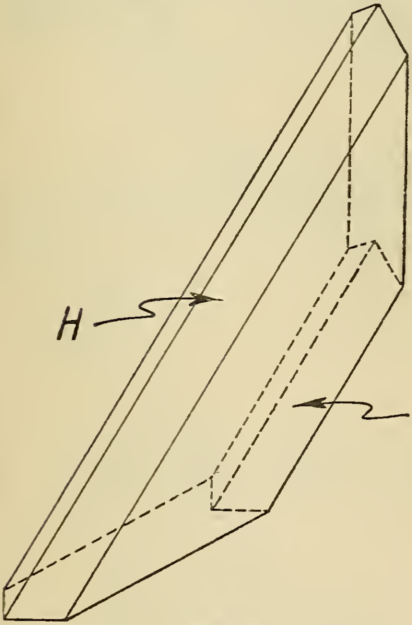


Fig. 4

Another method of obtaining the backing for hip rafters and for valley rafters is shown by Fig. 5. Here the horizontal cut of the seat is marked near the upper edge of a piece of rafter material, as shown at a-b. Then set the points of the compass at half the thickness of the rafter material—with a as the center, strike the circle shown by dotted line, marked X. This will cut the line a-b at c. Having this point, mark the depth of the backing as shown between d and e by dotted line. At H is shown an end view of the rafter material backed for the hip, while at V is shown the channel backing for the valley.

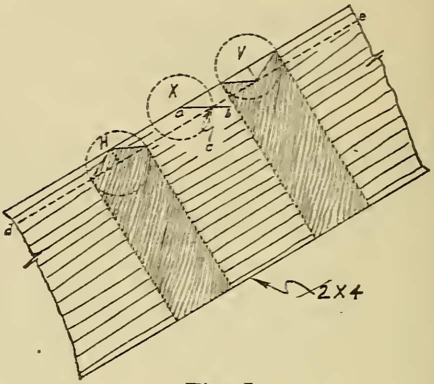


Fig. 5

A method of obtaining the depth of the backing for hip and valley rafters with the steel square is shown by Fig. 6; in fact, two methods are shown. Take the rise per foot run of the common rafter on the tongue of the square, which in this case is 8, and the length of the hip rafter per foot run of the common rafter on the body of the square, or 18¾ inches, and apply the square as we are showing by the upper shaded part, which represents a piece of the rafter material. Both the tongue and the body of the square give the bevel of the backing for both the hip

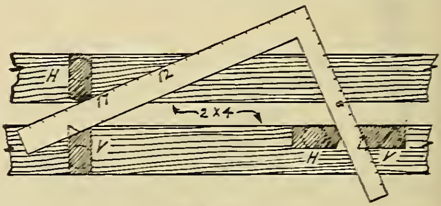


Fig. 6

and the valley rafters. The shaded parts marked H, represent end views of backed hips, while those marked V show backed valleys. It will be noticed that one corner of the end views of the valleys is unshaded. Without this unshaded part we have the backing of a blind valley, which also represents the backing of valley rafters when the valley rafter is doubled, in which case the joint at the low point becomes the center of the valley. This is frequently done, because the valley rafter must carry the load of the valley jacks. With the hip rafter this is not true, for the hip rafter really carries nothing, because the hip jacks carry the hip and the load of the hip. So there is no necessity at all for increasing the strength of the hip rafter, in fact, it can be made of common rafter material, or even lighter stuff. Study this illustration carefully.

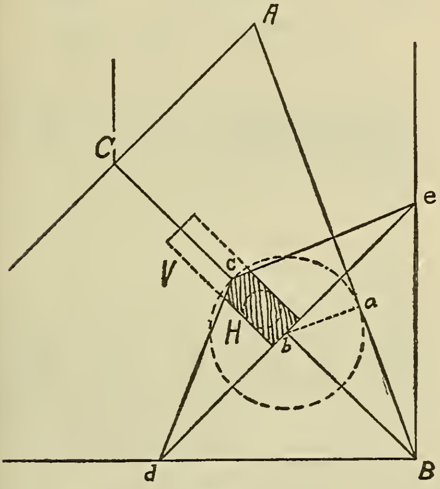


Fig. 7

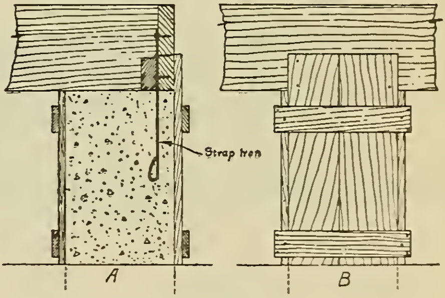
Still another method of finding the bevel and depth of hip and valley rafter backing is illustrated by the diagram shown in Fig. 7, where we are showing a corner of a building. The triangle, A-B-C represents, respectively, hip rafter, the run of the hip rafter, and the rise. It will help to clarify the diagram, if the student will imagine this triangle of the hip rafter as lying on its side. With this in mind, at any convenient point strike, at right-angle to A-B, a-b. Then, at right-angle to B-C, strike e-d. Set the compass to a-b and strike the circle shown by dotted line, establishing point c. Having point c, strike both c-e and c-d, which gives you the bevels of both the hip and the valley backing. Now lay off an end view of both the hip rafter shown at H, and the valley rafter shown at V. The bevels and the depth of the backing is shown at c for both hip and valley rafters.

Fasten Forms to Sills

The craft problem we are treating in this article was sent to us by a brother who is in the United States Military service. While it isn't new to us, and probably not to many of our readers, the younger fellows can profit by studying it.

At A we show a section of a pier, or short column, which has been been poured and is anchored to the sill by means of a strap iron. At B we have a face view of the same column form, showing how it is fastened to the sill. The dotted lines at the bottom of both A and B, indicate that the pier might extend into the ground and onto a footing below frost line.

The point that the brother emphasized was that the column forms were fastened to the sill in such a manner that they supported the whole sill of the building. Enough joists were placed to carry the run boards for the concrete wheelers, who, after the plumbing and leveling was done, poured the column forms full of concrete. The strap-iron anchors, of course, were fastened to the sill somewhat as shown before the pouring was begun.



When the concrete was set enough so the forms could be removed, they were taken off and used again on another building and the placing of the remaining unset joists was finished.

The illustration shows a simple sill design, but the plan will work equally well with a number of other sill designs.

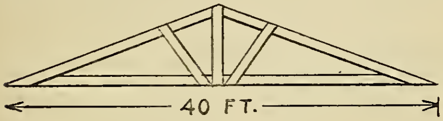
Truss Information Wanted

Editor, The Carpenter:

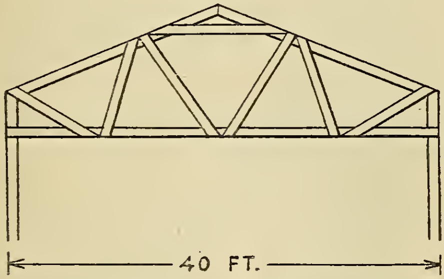
As a member of the Carpenter Local No. 264 of Milwaukee, I receive and read the monthly issue of the Carpenter.

The Craft Problems are very interesting for me, some more interesting than others. I have a question that I'd like to ask concerning a craft problem.

My question is a simple one, but, its difficult to answer.



OR



Here is an idea of the truss I want designed. Should this truss be laminated or how should it be constructed? Kindly design one for me.

I want to build an all wood truss, 40 ft. span. The length at the ridge is not essential, but keep it at a minimum.

I'd like to see a detail drawing of this wooden truss with markings identifying their sizes, 2x4, 2x8 2x12 or whatever they may be.

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Extending Garages

Private garages when they need lengthening out are usually extended at the rear. This makes it necessary to loosen the rear and carry it back in one piece to the new rear-end location. How to do this without hard lifting is the problem we are going to solve here.

The first operation is to loosen the two corners by taking off the corner boards and pulling the nails that fasten the sides to the rear end. When this has been done, a timber—a 2x6 is probably the most suitable—is nailed across the rear end as pointed out at 1, in both Fig. 1 and 2. Directly under this timber nail a 2x6 ledger on either side, which is numbered 2 in both figures. Then the uprights, numbered 3, are nailed in place. These should have a block placed under them to prevent sinking into the ground. If, however, the ground is solid

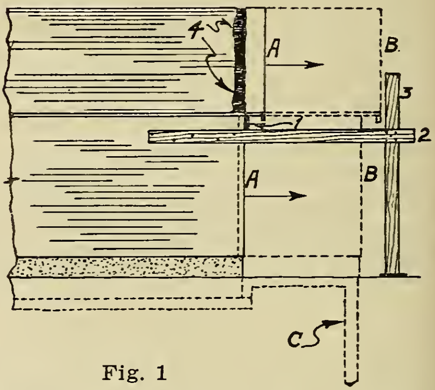

Fig. 1

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enough to carry the load, the blocks can be omitted. The uprights should be X-braced as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2. After this framework is in place, remove a strip of shingles as pointed out at 4, and cut or loosen the sheeting of the roof from the rear end. When the end is completely cut loose from the building, move it to the rear as indicated by the arrows, from A, A to B, B. When the end is located, plumbed and levelled, the rest of the carpenter work can be done. At C we are suggesting by dotted lines how the extended foundation can be supported by concrete piles, which are made by boring holes into the ground and filling them with concrete. This is better than to extend the original foundation, because the piers can be sunk deeper into the ground than most of such foundations, thus lightening the additional foundation and reducing settling to a minimum.

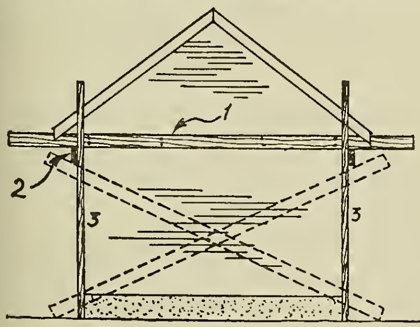

Fig. 2

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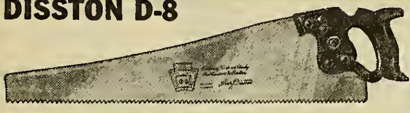

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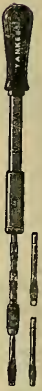

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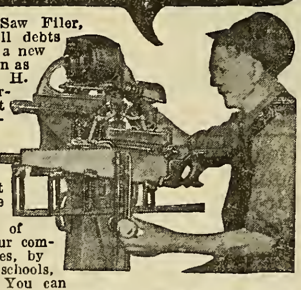

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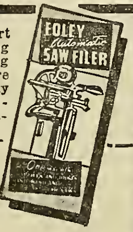

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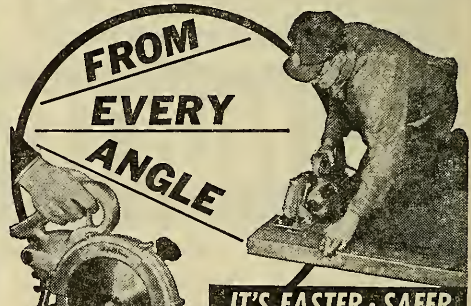

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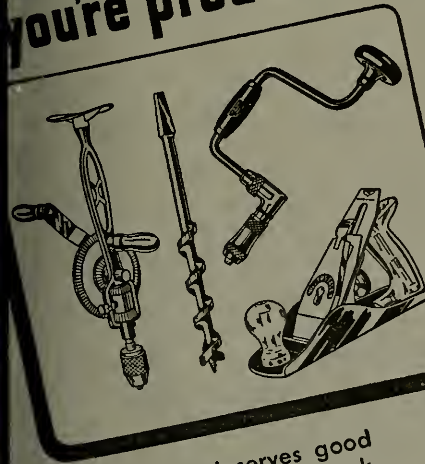

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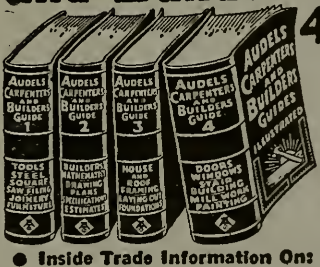

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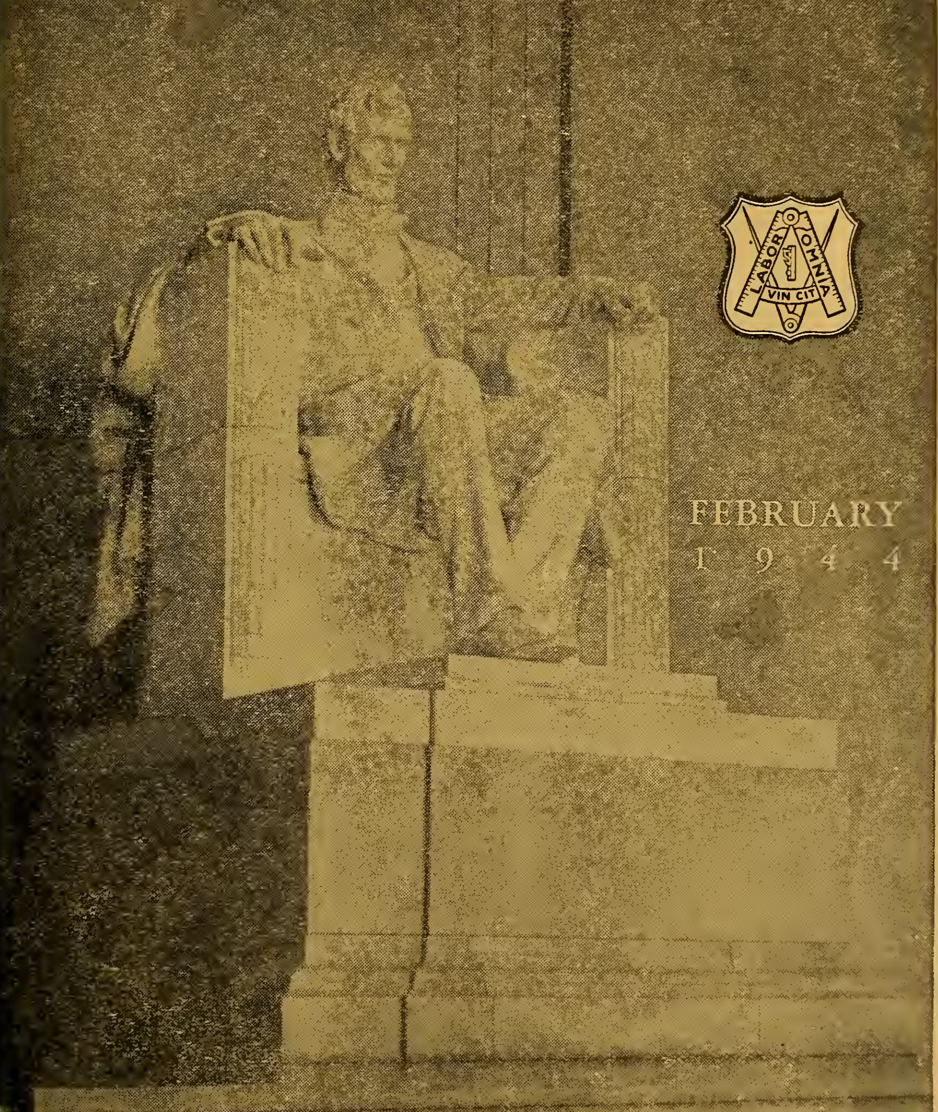

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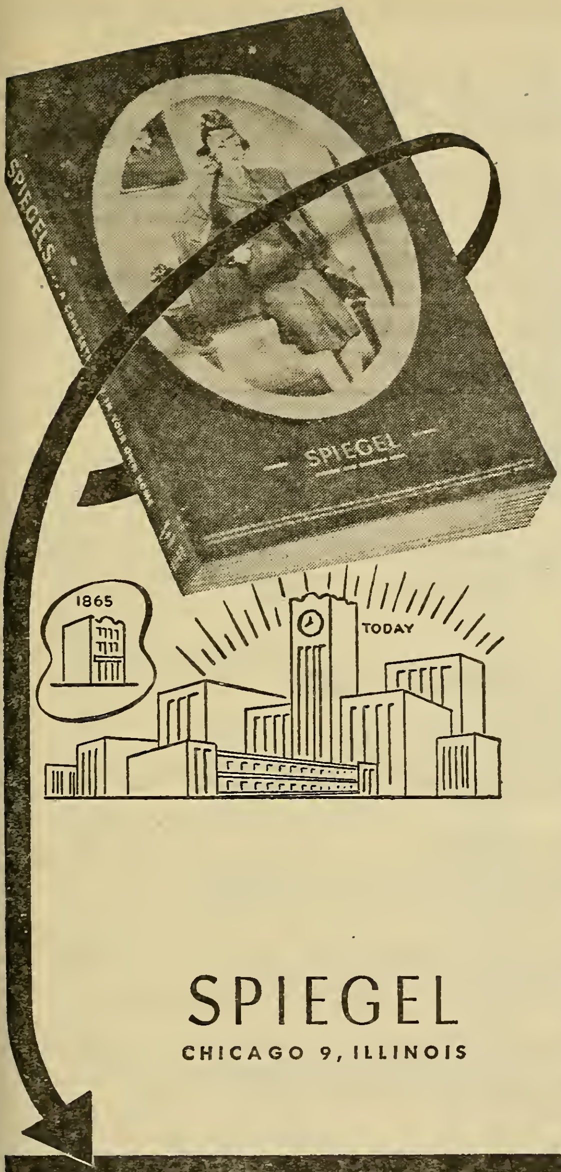

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; for all its Members of all its Branches.

FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

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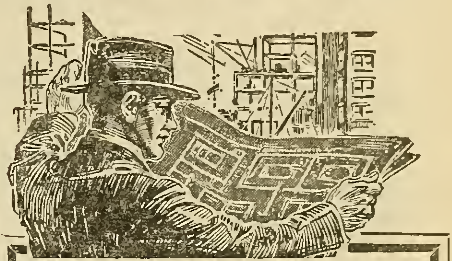

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IT WILL BE A SAD DAY

(AN EDITORIAL)

Out of a clear sky, the President, in his annual message to Congress last month, urged the immediate passage of a National Service Act empowering the government to say who shall work where and for how long. That such a demand is unwarranted and arbitrary in view of the existing circumstances is well known to all labor leaders.

In the first place, the production problem is well on its way to being licked. Manpower is no longer the acute problem it was six months or a year ago. From the very beginning of the war organized labor has contended that most of the difficulties arose not so much from a shortage of manpower as from a lack of intelligent use of the nation's manpower resources. Developments have proven that contention to be correct. The saturation point has now been reached in some lines of munitions. The astounding productivity of today's labor has made possible cutbacks in many other types of munitions. In fact the day when unemployment, not manpower shortage, will become the number one problem is just around the corner.

Recently the Wall Street Journal—which by no stretch of the imagination can be construed as having a pro-labor bias—foresaw unemployment for war workers as a result of the astounding gains being made in productivity. In an article entitled "Manpower Miracle" the Journal cited many instances wherein productivity was increased from fifty to a hundred per cent with little, if any addition to the working force. Among the most dramatic examples of what labor is doing the Journal pointed out the following:

> *"In Camden, N. J., Victor Division of R. C. A. since April has increased its plant production one hundred per cent while adding only two per cent more employes to its payroll."*
>
> *"Two years ago plane manufacturers needed the equivalent of seventy men working an entire year to complete a four-engine bomber. Now seventeen do the job. For aircraft as a whole, productivity is nearly double what it was when Japan struck on December, 1941."*
>
> *"The Cleveland Graphic Bronze Company finds workers' performance has increased fifty per cent."*

In the Detroit area, once the chief manpower bottleneck of the nation, the Journal found that automotive manufacturers were worrying more about getting enough contracts to keep going than "about labor to turn out the goods already ordered." "Automotive leaders are talking about unemployment being in sight during the next few months unless they get more government work," the paper declared.

The Journal ascertained these results after a survey; and as we said before, no one can accuse the Journal of being particularly pro-labor.

Nor are the instances cited by the Journal isolated cases. In virtually all lines of war production, one man is now producing almost as much as two did in 1941; at least in those industries which have made intelligent use of existing manpower facilties.

In view of these facts, why is a National Service Act proposed at this time? Forced labor is contrary to all concepts of democracy and Americanism. To force one man to work for another man's profit is skidding dangerously close to something worse than totalitarianism. Even in the Nazi nations forced labor is clothed with the dignity of being vital to the "welfare of the State." As labor has often pointed out, there is a vast difference between doing one's duty toward one's country and being compelled to do something from which some other citizen will make profit. Thousands upon thousands of labor leaders who fought tooth and toe-nail to get wage increases for their brother union members, even though their wages might be well in excess of fifty dollars per month, went into the army when their time came and never once raised their voices against the fifty dollar Army pay. In civilian life they fought for wage justice for their brothers because they knew their employers were reaping excess profits—profits which the workers made possible. In the Army they were content to abide by the status quo: first because they knew they were doing their duty as citizens, second, because they knew they were not sacrificing their time, effort, and perhaps even their lives to make profits for somebody else.

A couple of months ago, The Carpenter pointed out the fallacy of the Smith-Connally Bill. Congress became aroused over the strike situation despite the fact there was nothing to get excited about. Strikes were costing the nation less than one hour out of each year's work. Bit by bit labor was reducing strikes to the irreducible minimum. However, the politicians weren't satisfied. They passed the Smith-Connally Bill and the result was that they threw into unnecessary turmoil a situation that was rapidly approaching perfection—or at least that degree of near perfection which seems to be the ultimate human limit in this imperfect world.

Let the politicians beware lest they pull a similar boner now with manpower and production. Free labor is setting a production pace no one dreamed possible a year or two ago. A National Service Act is neither necessary nor advisable. Furthermore, such an act would defeat its own ends as surely as did the Smith-Connally Bill (which even proponents of the Bill now admit increased rather than decreased the number of strikes).

With election day just around the corner, it not beyond the pale of possibility that politics, not production needs may be the motivating influence behind talk of a National Service Act. In any event, developments since December 7, 1941 have proved such an act unwarranted and unnecessary.

Since the first day of the war, the motto of American workers has been "Free Labor Will Win." Week by week and month by month they have been proving that motto a sound one. It will be a sad day for America when, if, and as politicians knock the "free" out of the motto and substitute "forced" in its place. Therefore the United Brotherhood of Carpenters is opposing and will oppose to the bitter end any efforts to saddle on the workers of America a compulsory labor act so long as such drastic action remains as unwarranted and unnecessary as it is at the present time.

Home Front Has Casualties Too

Casualties among workers on the home front are still running far larger than among American troops overseas.

That startling fact, seldom if ever mentioned by anti-labor newspaper and radio propagandists, was cited recently by President William Green of the A. F. of L. Official government figures, he said, show the toll of accidents in industry considerably outnumbers the casualties from enemy guns and bombs to Yanks on the fighting fronts.

"Since Pearl Harbor, more than 80,000 American workers have lost their lives and seven million more have been injured on the production front," Green said.

The deaths and injuries have been so high in large part because the nation's workers are toiling "long hours and at top speed" to turn out war materials in record time and thus "save countless thousands of American lives abroad," the A. F. of L. chieftain declared.

Rio Vista, California,—Tax Payers' Heaven

Rio Vista, Calif., is what property owners call a taxpayers' heaven. The city council, in adopting the annual budget, fixed the tax rate at zero. The city has leased withdrawal rights to gas-bearing sands to oil companies on a royalty basis. In addition to being absolved of taxation for city governmental expenses, individual property owners will receive royalties.

THE AD MENACE

Fantastic Conceptions of "Push-Button" Homes May Retard Building of Practical Dwellings

★ ★ ★

POSTPONEMENT of building plans is an imminent danger if prospective home owners are not put straight about the impossibility of a "push-button" house. Too many are deferring plans that would otherwise go into operation immediately after the war. The average home owner can't have such a house. Probably no one can for many years, short of the few willing to pay $500,000 for five rooms.

Recognizing the danger in the situation, Practical Builder, national contractor-builder magazine, undertook a campaign to get the true facts before the public. It took the magazine years to make a comprehensive survey. Editors covered sixteen thousand miles, interviewed builders from coast to coast, including the largest and most prominent in the home building field. They studied manufacturers plans for home equipment. They consulted specialists in universities and government agencies. In short, they canvassed not only the whole building field but most of the allied industries as well; consequently the facts they dug out are valid and authentic.

Real homes coming

What they found was that Americans are going to get "miracle" homes after the war. These new homes are going to combine the utmost practical livability with comfort and economy undreamed of a few years ago. However, the "push-button" houses which exist only in the minds of artists and ad writers aren't coming in the lifetime of any individuals planning to build homes after the war. So much has been written and said about these "push-button" homes that will wash the baby, wind the clock, and put out the cat, that many prospective builders may hesitate to build after the war when they find out the visions conjured up in the minds of ad writers can't be obtained.

Practical Builder is pointing out that the post-war homes now being blue-printed by practical builders and equipment firms are truly "miracle" homes. Comfort, beauty, economy, and efficiency are being stressed and the people who are fortunate enough to be able to build one of these houses will find that they acquired all the most practical comforts science can provide.

Simplicity to be stressed

As a result of its survey, Practical Builder has drawn up a composite blue-print of what the new "miracle" post-war home will be like. Here are the highlights:

Good prewar exterior design will prevail. Lines will be simple, decoration conservative; charm will lie in traditional American architecture. One story houses will grow in popularity.

More attention will be directed to orientation, to take every advantage of setting. In many cases, desire for the rambling type of house will cause home owners to buy larger lots. There is likewise more interest in neighborhood landscaping.

Windows will be larger, in some rooms reaching possibly to the floor to gain the benefit of outside view. Many will have double pane, air-sealed fixed windows with louvers for ventilation. These large windows, plus increased use of glass blocks for doorways, stairwells, and closets will do much to light the interior.

Better lighting

Fluorescent lighting to eliminate glare and heat radiation, indirect lighting, more thought to placing lights where needed, flush ceiling panels—are all possibilities. Wiring will be carefully planned to be heavy enough and have sufficient outlets to carry the many electrical appliances the home owner will add to his home as his budget permits.

Complete protection against weather will be furnished—weather-stripping, storm sash, insulation, moisture barriers, caulking.

Heating will be more automatic and efficient; a new system with continuous flow, regulated for different temperatures in different rooms. Year-round air-conditioning for the average home is yet to come.

Kitchens will be larger with definite space, where cost allows. They will be designed for more comfortable working conditions rather than mere elimination of steps, perhaps so the housewife can work seated.

Bathrooms will contain more cabinets and built-in dressing table and storage space. Showers will be either attached to the bathtub or in separate stalls. Some will have additional showers in the basement or utility room. The tendency is toward two bathrooms per house, or at least a bathroom and a half.

Dining rooms will shrink or be incorporated in the living room.

Increased livability

Living rooms will be given special attention to increase livability features—built-in furniture, nooks, niches, etc.; more natural light through larger windows; window arrangement to draw into the living room the best outdoor setting.

Bedrooms will have window seats, cabinets at foot and head of beds, closets larger and fitted, ceiling-high wardrobes— often as part of the partition and with sliding doors.

In colder climates, basements will be retained. Garages will be attached to the house.

Glamor Gets Official O. K.

Woman's right to be beautiful has been upheld in a novel ruling by a Regional War Labor Board. It declared that 7,000 women war workers in the Packard motor plant could take five minutes off before lunch and at the end of the shift to "pretty up" without suffering loss of pay.

The company had sought to discontinue the practice, contending the women were paid for 55 minutes of work each week they did not do. Men, the company said, were not granted the privilege.

CLEAR THINKING Need of the Day

* * *

THE CONDITION brought about by the war has everyone with responsibilties of any kind, keyed up to a pretty high pitch. Remarks are made such as, "Watch you step." "Be careful of your blood pressure." "Don't say anything, or do anything which will make people look upon you with suspicion." In other words, all of us have been subject to a certain amount of restraining advice, and we have tried in our own humble way to adjust ourselves. However, it seems to be almost a physical impossibility to adjust oneself when conditions are changing as rapidly as they are at the present time.

Friends and members of the same family differ on some basic questions, and the over-all picture, as we see it, is that it is hard to adjust ourselves to the spirit of the times when we maintain certain thoughts and prejudices in our minds. Stories are continually whispered in our ears about this person double-crossing that one, or that person double-crossing this one. In fact, the time has arrived when we feel that we cannot trust anyone, and the philosophy of hate seems to be rampant all over the world. Therefore, we appeal to labor to do its own thinking during this crisis.

Criticism is cheap

Men and women who should know better are saying, "Well, I have always been tolerant and have tried to look calmly at the situation, BUT ——", and then they will launch into a tirade of abuse, and labor unions and the leaders of the labor movement appear to be the main object of a great deal of their criticism.

Political hate is being preached and promoted. There are groups disseminating racial and religious hatreds—something which our forefathers, and the founders of this country would not be able to understand if they were alive today.

Whether hate and intolerance are short-cuts or alibis we don't know. However, we believe it is very important to all of us who love our country to be alarmed at the trend toward bigotry, intolerance and hatred which, no matter how it is covered up, seems to be all too prevalent for the future welfare of our country and of our movement.

It is important that all of us do some very serious checking before it is too late, lest we too become subject to this dangerous trend.

The confusion of the world may be deliberate, it may be manufactured, we don't know. However, it is facing us and when we review the conditions prior to the breaking out of this second world war, we are very much alarmed and amazed to see how intemperate many so-called clear thinking and clear speaking people have become.

War breeds hate

Before this war the average labor man was not involved in any kind of organized intolerance or hatred. He may have had his opinions and they may have been narrow, but they were not propagandized intolerance, as it appears to us today.

For instance, looking into a recent issue of the Congressional Record we found a discussion taking place on the floor of the House of Representatives which consumed much valuable time. It involved a controversy over something a representative of one of the federal agencies of the government was supposed to have written in a government farm journal. Apparently this representative was of the opinion that it would be a good idea to bring the Japanese from their concentration camps into some of the midwestern states, and he pointed out that it might be educational to some of the midwestern farmers to have the Japanese because of their good habits, mainly that of taking frequent baths.

This particular article created quite a rumpus, and the representatives from many of the midwestern states were up in arms to think that an agency of the government would send out that particular type of propaganda to get Japanese labor to go to the farming districts.

We could quote instance after instance of intolerant sayings, and if they continue, eventually they will be harmful to labor and will be responsible for giving impetus to the philosophy of hate which apparently is going on in this country today.

Labor bears brunt

Some pressure groups are camouflaging their actitivties while hurling the darts of hatred at many individuals in high positions of trust today. The same kind of darts are being hurled at the leaders of the trade union labor movement. Whether this is organized intolerance or a move to create confusion and dissension within the ranks of labor, is something which we cannot say. However, we suggest that all of those who are responsible and accredited leaders of labor be very careful and watchful that their actions are not responsible for intensifying this spirit of hatred.

We all know that by preaching hatred we beget hatred. By lying and double-crossing, we leave ourselves subject to the same kind of treatment. Labor's position, and the position of labor leaders should be open and above-board, and we should be known for our justice, square dealing and tolerant positions on all questions, as they pertain to public affairs.

The leaders of labor have a very serious situation confronting them, especially as it deals with post-war problems, and we cannot afford to have injected into the ranks of labor a spirit of hatred and intolerance, by any misguided group of politicians.

Labor must lead

The labor movement, as exemplified by the American Federation of Labor, should be, and we believe is, the proper type of organization to combat theories and propagandized intolerance. It takes very little to start a wave of bigotry and intolerance, and we cannot afford, at this late date, to have anyone within the ranks of labor preaching doctrines of hate. We must be very careful that the American Federation of Labor is not used in any smear campaigns.

However, as we said before, such doctrines are being preached in this country by many groups, and the only way to combat them is by being tolerant and using all agencies within our labor movement for education and guidance. Pick up any publication printed today and you will see articles which breed discontent and discord, if taken literally.

Not long ago we attended a meeting where the question was asked, "What is the position of the American Federation of Labor on the question of discrimination?"

The answer was, that the American Federation of Labor does not discriminate against any race, color or creed, and the proceedings of the conventions of the A. F. of L. are open to the public.

We are all human

"Discrimination" is a word which is being tossed around today by many. It has been used for propagandizing purposes to create dissension and confusion within labor's ranks. We are all human—not machines—and we are all subject to feelings and expressions which at times are called discrimination by some people. However, many times the expressions of individuals are not discriminatory. They are the honest declaration of what the individual may think and feel. The only way to combat that is through education, cooperation and association, and not to makes charges or counter-charges unless they are well-grounded. Unfounded charges breed contempt, and are responsible for much of the so-called discrimination which labor is being attacked for at the present time in the public press.

The attacks on the trade union labor movement, whether fair or otherwise, are nothing new in the history of the American Federation of Labor. In fact, upon referring to an editorial written by the late Samuel Gompers in March, 1905, we find that he calls attention to the convention which had just been called by the socialist party to smash the American Trade Union Movement. He said, "This is the sixth 'concentrated' effort in this direction in the past decade. In 1894, after the American Railway Union furore and fiasco, a congress was called at Chicago to change the name of that organization to the American Labor Union and to extend its 'sphere of influence' to all labor, with a patent scheme of land colonization."

Labor smear not new

In another editorial written in April, 1905, President Gompers went on to say, "We might cite instances, not only of inconsistencies, but of perfidy to labor, which have marked the history and practice of the American Labor Union, the organization instituted, officered, and managed by socialists; the organization that now with other socialists has called a congress to attempt to destroy the American Federation of Labor and the trade union movement of our country.

"Of course, some may disclaim the intention to disrupt the labor movement, but as the days pass the promoters of the 'new movement' give vent to what they really have in mind. One of them, 'Comrade' White of Denver, at a recent meeting in that city, in explanation gave this illustration of their purpose. He says:

> 'We shall organize, for instance, all men employed in any way in iron works, such as molders, car workers, structural iron workers, and the like.'

"No doubt 'the like' will cover such trades as the machinists and the iron and steel workers. We presume that the Iron Molders' Union of North America, the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers of America, the Brotherhood of Car Workers, the International Association of Machinists, and other trade unions which have increased wages, shortened hours of labor, and made conditions such that life was worth living, are to be swept aside or crushed, and the men expected to take kindly to the will-o'-the-wisp that would surely lead them into the swamp of misery and degradation."

History repeats

We are calling attention to these statements of President Gompers, made many years ago, to show that there is nothing new in the campaigns which are now being promoted. Their objective has been and will continue to be, the destruction of the free, voluntary trade union labor movement, as typified by the American Federation of Labor. By quoting these words of Samuel Gompers we are trying to bring forcibly to the attention of the American trade unionist some of the happenings of past years and point out that the same element for destruction is prevalent today. Therefore, we should be forewarned and well prepared to combat this vilifying, scandalizing campaign of hate, smear and distrust.

While preparing this article there has come to our attention the serious situation which has developed in the ranks of both major political parties. Accusations, recriminations, and the old whispering campaign, are going on. Only a short time ago in the public press we read of the accusation made on the floor of the United States Senate, that collaboration has been entered into to prevent the soldiers from voting. We are not going into the merits of these stories or the publicity which has been given to them. We are only trying to draw to the attention of labor throughout the country the fact that whispering campaigns and the like engender intolerance and eventually become campaigns of hate.

The situation confronting labor in the United States today is serious. As everyone knows, the organized labor movement was split some years ago, and we believe, deliberately split. We now have two labor movements. We have also the finest collection of screwballs and phony political propagandists, using the labor movement for their own personal gains, which has ever been assembled under the flag of any one country. We have great numbers of discontented, long-haired agitators whose philosophy helped to wreck the organized labor movements of Europe, and we must be very careful that we are not used as instruments to develop the spirit of strife and hatred which will eventually be responsible for wrecking the labor movement in this country.

Avoid hate spreaders

Labor leaders must have their feet on the ground, and must be above being used for the dissemination of the serum of hate, which is like the germ of influenza—you never know it has got you until it is pretty well entrenched.

As a warning, be careful to avoid the men and women who come to you with a story of hate. Use your own God-given powers of fair play and common sense and don't be a tool.

It is all-important that we all be careful that we are not used by political promoters in the interests of some pet scheme which will eventually take away the power and liberties of all free-born American citizens. We must be watchful and vigilant and look with question on all movements which are being financed or which will be financed by any political group. There are many movements afoot today throughout this country by big interests and by special interests and all representatives of organized labor should be warned to be very cautious and watch their step.—*B. T. Bulletin*

Let Labor Lead Labor, Woll Asks

American and British labor must have a voice in helping to formulate the Allied Military Government's labor policy if the liberated peoples of Europe are to have confidence in AMG decisions, Matthew Woll, American Federation of Labor vice president, said at a meeting of the Italian-American Labor Council.

Woll told the meeting that labor has proposed to "proper authorities" that trained trade unionists now serving with the armed forces in Italy be permitted to aid in the formation of a free trade union movement in that country and in others as they are freed. He said the suggestion thus far has not been "frowned upon."

Right of Association Seen Vital

He said that "the American Federation of Labor is keenly interested in having a sound and constructive Italian labor policy for the workers of Italy, aimed not simply at destroying the Fascist labor unions and thus creating a dangerous vacuum, but in transforming the fascist unions into free unions, democratically self-governed and constructively administered."

The council's drive to raise $250,000 to help rebuild the free trade union movement in Italy, Woll said, was regarded as more than a campaign to raise funds or even give relief, *since labor believes that the restoration of full freedom of association is "the very touchstone of democracy not only in Italy but throughout Europe and all the world."*

Full Status for Italy Asked

The labor movement will serve as the best guarantee for the Italy of tomorrow being a free democratic country, he added.

The meeting marked the council's second anniversary. In its annual report the executive committee of the council expressed the hope that "the present status of Italy as a co-belligerent is a stepping stone to a full membership in the council of the United Nations," and pointed out that it is now recognized that the overthrow of fascism in Italy was the result of the Italian people's refusal to "fight at the side of the Nazi."

◆

More than 1,200 rosebuds bloomed on one stem in the city garden of J. Pirie, at Vancouver, British Columbia. The bush is a seven-year-old standard weeping rose of the Leontine-Gervaise variety, brought from England.

◆

Buy War Bonds and Stamps!

Good labor relations are a requisite for any successful wage incentive program

The Wage Incentive Enigma

By Prof. DONALD MACKENZIE
University of Washington

DURING THE LAST YEAR wage incentive plans have been widely publicized as a means of increasing the productivity of our war industries. Speakers have toured the country advocating the adoption of such plans. Manufacturers' associations have been proclaiming their merits, and both the WPB and NWLB have been ecouraging their use. Newspapers have told about specific companies which have increased production through wage incentives and of the cooperation of some unions in the development of such plans. With all this favorable publicity it is not surprising to find that hundreds of wage incentive plans have been submitted to the NWLB for its approval. However, the use of such plans has been opposed by powerful groups within organized labor. Wm. F. Green of the A. F. of L. has come out strongly against them, claiming that greater production can be obtained through the day rate method of wage payment. The attitude of labor is pretty well summarized by the following quotation from Business Week:

> Very few management policies have aroused as much opposition from the workers as have incentive wage systems, damned by unions as "speeding" plans. Unions have been organized because of them, strikes have been called, men have laid down their tools and refused to work with "pace setters," and practically every known strategem has been utilized to thwart or control incentive systems.

If wage incentive plans are all that they are claimed to be, one may ask why labor is so opposed to them. This opposition is deep-rooted and goes back many years.In order to understand how such plans can be successfully developed it is necessary to consider the reasons for the opposition of labor, which are pretty well summarized in the following quotations from current periodicals:

> Labor's traditional opposition to incentive plans sprang from a multiplicity of causes, chief of which were the fear of "working yourself out of a job," plus managerial practices (since discarded) of cutting rates every time the workers started making too much money.
>
> Much of the disrepute of incentive systems among workers is due to past experience with rate-cutting and the speed-up which often accompany incentive plans. . . .

The fear of unemployment, and the fear of rate-cutting, plus claims by industrial engineers that "unquestionable production quotas" can be determined have accounted for most of the opposition on the part of labor to wage incentives.

The fear of "working themselves out of a job" still prevails. Although the NWLB can guarantee certain protection, and jobs are now plentiful, the worker cannot blot the past and thoughts of the future from his mind; he cannot get away from the spectre of unemployment. He has seen or heard of workers losing their jobs after wage incentives were used, and cannot help but feel that he or the man next to him may be such victims, if not now, after the war. Whether his opinions are correct or not is of no importance, the fact remains that this is the belief of the worker, a belief that only experience will remove. In this respect workers are no different from any other group in society. They are not going to do things now that they think will jeopardize their future. Other groups take the same stand. To cite one of many instances that could be given we need only refer to the fact that the automobile industry insisted that it be given assurance of the protection of its profits before it would agree to change over to war production. Even if wage incentives would increase production (and this is not always so) we cannot expect labor to overcome lifetime prejudices and adopt, overnight, practices which it feels are to its disadvantage. It simply isn't human nature to do so.

As to rate-cutting, the worker has either personally experienced rate-cutting or has heard of it from other workers. And although competent management has long discontinued this practice it has not been entirely eliminated. Rate-cutting, throughout the past years, prevailed at such an extent that very few workers believe that it has been discontinued. It is true that many companies include a clause in their labor agreements which guarantees that rates will not be cut until new and better equipment has been installed for doing the job. In the twenties this was thought to be the answer and does go a long way toward meeting the problem, but it does not afford complete protection, for when new equipment is installed rates may be cut to such an extent that the worker finds it difficult to equal his previous earnings. Thus an unfair management may cut rates and still live up to the letter although not to the spirit of the contract.

Add to the fears of unemployment and rate-cutting the claims made by some industrial engineering firms that they can scientifically determine what a fair day's work is, and we have most of the reasons for labor opposition to wage incentives. No time study man can determine, with anywhere near the degree of accuracy that some claim, what a fair day's work is, and organized labor knows this. Workers have seen different experienced time study men set for the same job standards which are widely apart, sometimes as much as 100 per cent. When the Clothing Workers made an agreement under which they would employ experts and management would employ experts to determine standards, the different experts could rarely agree. No human being lives who can accurately evaluate all the factors that enter into the determination of a fair day's work. One factor alone, fatigue allowances, causes plenty of trouble. We still know comparatively little about fatigue, although the research of such institutions as the British Industrial Health Board, Johns Hopkins University, the Harvard Graduate School of Business, and many others are gradually adding to our knowledge.

The opposition of labor to wage incentives is not restricted to organized labor. Although organized labor may be better informed about wage incentives, unorganized workers often take a similar stand. In fact Mathewson found in his study of the restriction of output among unorganized workers that restriction was the rule rather than the exception, and among the chief reasons for restriction were the present use of wage incentives and the fear of their use in the future.

It may appear that the obstacles to the successful use of wage incentives are almost insurmountable, but, this is not the case; there are many successful wage incentive plans in existence. And by the term "successful wage incentive plans" the writer means plans that provide the worker with an incentive to produce as much as he can without overworking. (There are hundreds of wage incentive plans in existence under which the workers definitely limit production, producing only what they consider to be a safe amount, an amount that will not result in rate-cutting.) The basis upon which all successful wage incentive plans are built is sound labor relations. If the management and labor have confidence in the fairness of one another in dealing with the various problems that arise, wage incentives can be used to their mutual advantage by reducing costs and increasing earnings. But management and labor must work together, realizing that the plan to be successful must benefit both groups; neither must attempt to take advantage of the other. Hundreds of problems will arise in the development and operation of a wage incentive plan, problems that cannot be met by rule but which can be handled only by fair-minded individuals. An example of such a problem, one that always arises, is that of "fat and lean" jobs. A fat job is one on which the worker has no difficulty making high earnings, whereas a lean job is just the opposite. What is a fat job to some workers may be a lean job to others of different ability. It is only by cooperation and by thinking more of human relations than about being scientific that such problems can be worked out. All this may be summarized by stating that the workers must have something to say about the wage plan, particularly about the standards that are set; this is a fundamental that is now generally accepted by students of wage incentives. As stated in Newsweek, "Today as labor opposition diminishes nearly all such plans are installed in cooperation with the workers or their representatives."

To summarize again, it may be stated that except for seasonal industries a company with poor labor relations would ordinarily do better to concentrate on the improvement of labor relations rather than on wage incentives. And such companies will find that neither the WPB nor the NWLB will give them any encouragement to install a wage incentive plan under such conditions.

Starvation Haunts 40 Million European Children

A recent study by the International Labor Office, "The Health of the Children in Occupied Europe," describes the desperate conditions of life for children in Nazi-dominated countries.

Insufficient food and deterioration of living conditions in general have caused the spread of diseases, a rise in the death rate and, in addition, numerous other harmful psychological and social effects. Malnutrition and other ills are sapping the vitality of Europe's young people.

If the age of fifteen is taken as a limit, forty million children and young persons are affected by these evil conditions, and this figure leaves out of account children and young persons in the occupied parts of the U. S. S. R., whose numbers it is impossible to estimate. Their plight is described as probably even worse than that of children in other occupied countries.

Occupation Halves Norwegian Wages

Real wages in Norway have declined from 40 to 50 per cent since that unfortunate country was occupied by the Germans, according to a study of labor conditions in occupied Norway.

According to the official computation, the decline in the real income of the workers was only 27.5 per cent. But the official cost-of-living index does not accurately express the actual rise in the cost of living, the study says, as several of the commodities included in the index are practically unobtainable, and the workers must therefore buy other, much more expensive, commodities.

Wage reductions have been particularly heavy in the German works, according to the article. At first the Nazis employed the tactics of ordering wage reductions in the construction and building industries, with the aim of driving the workers into essential war industries. Later, when voluntary labor had disappeared, and compulsory requisitioning of workers had been introduced, wages no longer had any influence on the supply of labor, and the Nazis could therefore reduce them without fear of the workers' leaving the factories. Since that time wages in the German war works have been systematically reduced.

U. S. GETS ILO POST-WAR CONFERENCE

THE American Federation of Labor won a significant victory in the field of international labor when, at its request, the International Labor Organization decided to hold its next international labor conference in America.

The place will be Philadelphia and the opening date April 20, Robert J. Watt, the AFL's international labor representative announced after a session of the ILO's governing body.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden put the British government on record as supporting the International Labor Organization as the body best suited to handle that field in the postwar reconstruction plans of the United Nations.

The approval of the United States was clearly implied by the presence of John G. Winant, United States Ambassador, at the final session of the ILO governing body and the fact that Dr. Goodrich, American government delegate, was chairman.

Mr. Eden put into words what many observers had suspected, namely, that the British authorities wished to do all in their power to recognize the ILO as an important factor in international relations.

Thus efforts of left-wing groups to switch determination of postwar labor programs to a so-called "world" conference of labor to be convened in June were checkmated.

"I hope," Mr. Eden said, "to see the ILO become the main instrument for giving effect to Article V of the Atlantic Charter. Improved labor standards, economic adjustment and social security—in those eight words is epitomized the social objective of the United Nations. It is good to set an objective, but we must work together if it is to be effective."

He mentioned the "grave problems and dangers as well as opportunities which will face the world during the transition from the disruption of war—far more complete than ever before in recorded history — to settled conditions of peace," and said that between them the three groups making up the ILO membership (governments, employers and workers) could work out "a comprehensive program of labor and industrial reconstruction.

"Our united objective is a world so organized that there will be employment for all. That the world will be developed in interests of the many, not of the few, and that on this basis the nations will join together to pursue peace and reduce the danger of war breaking out again."

The governing body announced a seven-point agenda for the preparation of its "social mandate" to the United Nations, to be drawn up at the Philadelphia conference. The agenda follows:

1. A future policy program and delineation of ILO's status.

2. Recommendations to the United Nations for present and postwar social policy.

3. Organization of employment in the transition period from war to peace.

4. Social security: Its principles and problems arising out of war.

5. Minimum standards of social policy in dependent territories.

6. Reports to the convention in accordance with the constitution.

7. Directors' report.

PLANE GOSSIP

POOR SUGGESTION

Of late, there has crept into the post-war discussions and plans of certain economists and business leaders a somewhat disturbing note. Instead of talking about full employment after the war, they are now talking about "reasonably" full employment; the theory being that America cannot hope to provide a job for everyone. They seem to visualize from three to five million workers always being one jump behind a job.

In view of the fact that America has been able to put every one to work to win the war, it seems only logical that she should be able to put every one to work to win the peace. At least it seems we might well start from that premise anyway. Any post-war planning that fails to do so, in our opinion, admits defeat from the start. In fact it sort of reminds us of the employer who spent a good deal of time and money to insure that his employes should work under the best conditions.

"Now whenever I enter the shop," he said, "I want to see every man cheerfully performing his task. Therefore I invite you to place in this box any further suggestions as to how that can be brought about."

A week later the box was opened: it contained one slip of paper on which was written: "DON'T WEAR RUBBER HEELS."

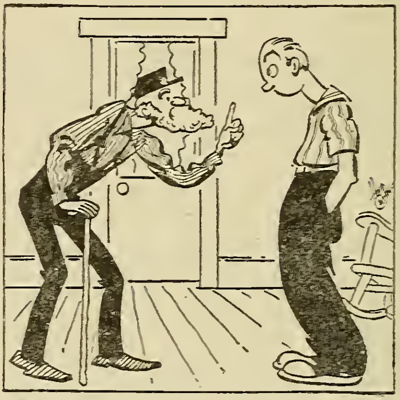
★ ★ ★

BRAVERY PERSONIFIED

Although it is definitely settled that pre-Pearl Harbor fathers are going to be drafted, the average man in that status still doesn't know where he stands. One day the papers say he will be called up immediately and the next day a story comes out saying that he won't face induction until late summer. It's a case of off again, on again, gone again Finnegan.

What brought this mater to mind was a squib in a Denver, Colorado, paper telling about a man out there who married a widow with seven children to avoid the draft only to find out that his draft board thought anybody that brave ought to make excellent material for the army.

★ ★ ★



We never had vitamins when I wuz a boy. All we et wuz vittals—and I'm ninety-three!

★ ★ ★

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING

When Postmaster General Walker recently cancelled the second class mailing permit of Esquire Magazine, the four-bit, slick paper publication with plenty of pin-up gals on its pages, he stirred up a veritable hornet's nest. The old "freedom of the press" cry is still ringing through the length and breadth of the land.

Whether a scantily-draped gal is art or obscenity is beyond the ability of this department to determine; suffice it to say, however, that pin-up gals are more than a passing fancy with the boys in the services. They are practically musts.

And just in case you haven't heard it before, a pin-up gal is a gal with a beautiful profile—all the way down.

★ ★ ★

JUST TRY AND FIND IT

According to a news release in the daily papers, the Women's Christian

Temperance Union is contemplating undertaking another militant crusade against liquor.

All of which prompts us to ask; What Liquor?

* * *

ASK ANY MARRIED MAN

A man in Dallas, Texas, recently took his wife to see a psychiatrist because night after night she dreamed that she was married to a millionaire.

As far as we can figure out, the guy was lucky and didn't know it. Most wives have dreams like that in the day time—and there's nothing much psychiatrists can do about it either.

* * *

THE BIG SQUEEZE

Workers on a Pacific Coast scrap pile once found a girdle with a note attached to it reading as follows: "If this could make Hitler as uncomfortable as it made me, we could win in a week."

Maybe that particular girdle isn't making Hitler too uncomfortable, but the squeeze he is getting from the Russian Bear certainly isn't making his night's sleep any too comfortable.

* * *

THE OTHER FELLOW'S OX

Victories on the battlefronts continue to improve the war outlook every week. Everywhere the enemy is being pushed back by the United Nations because, for the first time in the war, they are really united.

On the home front, however, unity seems as far removed as ever. Too many special interest groups are still trying to place all the sacrificing on "the other guy." Take for example all the groups that are trying to hamstring labor which already is suffering under the severest restrictions of all, what with job freezing, Little Steel, etc. The way these groups applaud any move destined to add to labor's burden, but berate any move that might affect them reminds us of the colored lady at church.

Aunt Becky was drinking in every word of the Negro preacher's thrilling sermon. After each telling point against vice and sin she would bellow in a loud voice:

"Amen! . . . . . Praise de Lawd! . . . . . Amen!"

Then the parson moved on against snuff-dipping and Aunt Becky leaned over to her neighbor and indignantly exclaimed:

"Dar now! He's done stopped preaching and gone to meddling."

* * *

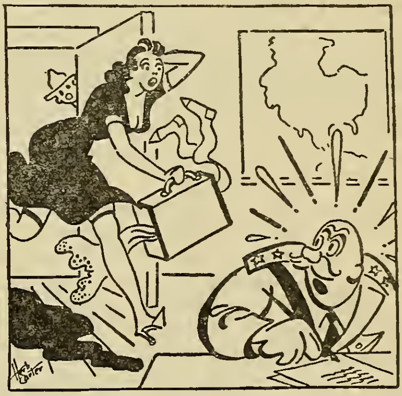
NO FOOLING

Elections are still many months away but both parties are full of cliques determined to put over some special dark horse or native son, men who obviously don't have a ghost of a chance. The way these hopefuls keep pushing their hopeless proteges brings to mind the mother with the marriageable daughter. It seems the daughter was about to get married to a 4-F ribbon clerk.

Said her father: "There's plenty of time for Tillie to think about getting married. Let her wait until the right man comes along."

To which the mother retorted: "Why, father, I don't see why she should. I didn't."

* * *



Quick, General! Those books I sent to the boys in camp—my diary got mixed up with them!

* * *

BUSY LITTLE BEES

OPA may not have the price situation under control, it may not have the ration system perfected, but it isn't standing still. Far from it in fact. Only last month it made a colossal decision. We quote it from Part 1364, as printed in the January 21 Federal Register:

"Wild rabbit" means a rabbit other than one which has been domestically produced."

So you can see OPA is vigorously attacking some of our most pressing problems. Incidentally, one of the reasons for the existing paper shortage is that OPA has to send out thousands of copies of important decision like this one.

Collective Bargaining Still Has Foes

IS THE ATTITUDE of Los Angeles and San Francisco employers toward unionism typical of the nation? If it is, then the time has come for a national re-valuation of the whole question of unionism.

The Senate Civil Liberties Committee recently charged that organized employers have deliberately attempted to sabotage collective bargaining in Los Angeles and have unduly interfered with it in San Francisco.

The charges were contained in the sixth and seventh sections of a report by the committee to the United States Senate on extensive investigations into West Coast conditions over the last decade. The committee is composed of Senators Robert M. LaFollette and Elbert D. Thomas.

In Los Angeles the committee found that "the most influential business and financial interests have deliberately attempted to sabotage the national labor policy of collective bargaining as expressed in the National Labor Relations Act." The report added:

"Despite the enactment of that law and its declared constitutionality by the United States Supreme Court these business and industrial leaders determined to nullify it not only by negative but also by positive action. Pursuant to this determination, they engaged in a series of organized conspiracies to destroy labor's civil liberties. They sought to prevent bona fide collective bargaining from obtaining a strong foothold in the urban community of Los Angeles and its tributary business and agricultural areas.

Deep-dyed plots

"To carry out their conspiracy, they set up various employers' associations and auxiliary groups of women, consumers, agriculturists, and even employes. They lavishly financed these organizations and for the most part supplied them with a type of professional personnel that by reason of their background was wholly out of sympathy with trade-unionism. They concluded alliances with the local press, local police, local law-enforcement officials, and local business organizations. Behind their illegal and anti-social policy they concentrated economic and political power that defied any local application of the law and custom of the nation."

Another significant aspect of the conclusions of the committee report was the determination, based upon the record, that the anti-labor activities of the organized employers were backed and sponsored by other groups in the city such as the banking and financial groups, certain leaders of the local press, and, until recently, many of the public officials. In this connection the committee observed:

"This made the situation peculiarly difficult for trade-unions and for those public officials whose duty it was to protect the rights of labor. The very spectacle of a local chamber of commerce, comprising the sum total of the business influence in the community, actually dictating and stimulating the development of tactic after tactic to defeat the national labor policy, made anything but the strongest measures protective of labor's civil rights seem futile. The creation and maintenance of this policy of antiunionism in Los Angeles for magnitude and versatility of the effort far surpasses anything the committee has previously encountered in its four-year inquiry."

Labor hostility widespread

The committee noted that the city of Los Angeles, famed during the 1930's as a stronghold of antiunion industry, presented in its most intense form the problems which are prevalent in other urban and industrial areas, where influential forces dominating the entire community refused to accept the national labor policy. In its final statement on the importance of this issue, the committee report stated:

"Los Angeles is but a symbol of many other areas in various parts of the nation where the exercise of labor's rights and practice of collective bargaining are met with hostility of an organized 'community' character, engendered by strong industrial or agricultural groups."

The report on San Francisco disclosed a transition from an organized employer policy of outright and open antagonism to collective bargaining to one in which organized industry avowedly accepted the procedures of collective bargaining but sought to nullify them. Despite the fact that collective bargaining substantially became the accepted basis for employer-employe relationships in San Francisco in the latter half of the last decade, the committee noted:

"The collective-bargaining rights of large and important elements of labor in San Francisco, although recognized in collective agreements even before the passage of the National Labor Relations Act, have been persistently subjected to a variety of undue interferences stemming from organized employer influence. The practice of industrial democracy in San Francisco, seemingly accepted in the years from 1935 to 1940, was a dangerous one, full of peril to labor's rights. Harsh and evil devices, properly and obviously catalogued as oppressive labor practices and violative of human rights and decency, were blended with more subtle techniques to create one vast repertoire of anti-unionism.

Employers unify action

"Unified action by employers, seeming to accept collective bargaining, became allied to forces that sought to destroy or nullify the rights of labor. Unfair 'pressure tactics' in the bargaining process occasionally rendered those rights of dubious value. 'Undue interferences' appeared which are more difficult to hold up for public condemnation than the use of labor espionage or professional strike breakers. Even the acceptance of the forms of collective bargaining concealed efforts to thwart and weaken its desired economic and social purposes."

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Why I Am a Trade Unionist

The author won a prize for the following letter:

My card guarantees me a living wage, decent working conditions. My card guarantees me a respectful hearing at all times from my employer. It entitles me to the benefits of knowledge and experience acquired by my fellow craftsmen. It gives me social contacts I enjoy. It creates within me confidence, good fellowship and a strong sense of security and well-being.

It promotes the brotherhood of man through honest work, fair bargaining, "live and let live" and a just reward.

It advances patriotism, elevates my standards of thought and living.

It stands for self-support and mutual advancement, which mean unending progress.

It puts the shoulder of experience and mutual assistance behind the weaker links in the chain of life and keeps the pace a steady one for all.

It makes understandable and unforgetable the brotherhood of man. There can be no forgotten men in such a universal brotherhood.

I carry a card because I believe that if the Carpenter of Nazareth were here today, He, too, would carry one, thus helping to make practical, through trade unionism, the precepts He laid down for all mankind 2,000 years ago.—Fred L. Carver, L. U. 20798, Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Typists, Hollywood, Calif.

The Role of Food In Post-War Reconstruction

By SIR JOHN BOYD ORR
Director of the Rowett Research Institute

No war in the history of the world has wrought the devastation that the present one is visiting on the people of Europe, Asia, India, etc. That the post-war reconstruction job will tax the talents, imagination and skill of world leaders goes without saying. First and foremost will be the task of keeping millions of people from starving to death while order is being brought out of chaos.

In the following article, condensed from a recent report in International Labour Review, a world-famous authority on nutrition questions analyzes the problem and suggests a solution through cooperation and immediate planning.

WHEN the fighting forces of the Axis Powers have been completely defeated, the United Nations will be in control of the whole world. It will be a shattered world. In some countries the political, economic, and social structures will be almost completely destroyed. Even in the countries least affected by the war, they will be badly damaged. It is obvious that the world will need to be rebuilt.

The opportunity will be there, but the immensity of the opportunity is equalled by the immensity of the task. The task cannot be accomplished unless the free nations which have united in the face of the common danger of Nazi world domination remain united to co-operate in building "the new and better world."

It may not be easy to keep the nations united for peace aims after the last battle is won. In the flush of victory there will be a tendency for the great nations to think more of their own nationalist and imperial interests than of the contribution they can make to the common world cause. The fact that they have subscribed to the Atlantic Charter will not necessarily bind them together in a common policy. The abstract terms—even "freedom from want" may be differently interpreted by different Governments. The only way to ensure post-war united action is to get agreement now on a plan expressed in concrete terms, about which there can be no ambiguity—not even any pretense of misunderstanding. The plan must deal with something of equal interest to all nations. It must deal with something so essential for the welfare of all people that every Government, whatever its political philosophy may be, will agree to co-operate on a world-wide basis. It must be so simple in its broad outlines that it will be understood by the common people. It must be a practicable plan which we have the physical means to carry to completion. It must be one which can be applied in its initial stages in the free countries during the war, and in the occupied countries as soon as they are liberated, so that there will be no need to wait for a peace conference for a decision. The development of the plan must arise from a war plan and proceed automatically, unless some nation, or group of nations, decides to withdraw from co-operation.

A Food Plan as the Starting Point

A food plan based on human needs fulfills all these conditions. In the first place, food requirements for health are known. Standards have been drawn up by authoritative bodies and, in some cases, approved by Governments. Different standards are in sufficiently close agreement for them to be taken together for practical purposes and regarded as the standard for health. The validity of the standard does not rest merely on the statements of scientists or on official approval. The results of many investigations show that people living on diets which come up to the standard enjoy the higher known levels of health and physical fitness, and that, conversely, the further the diet of any group of people falls below the standard, the worse health and physical fitness become.

The standard for health is the same for all the people of the world. A child in the poorest family needs the same amount of protein to form muscle, of calcium and phosphorus to form bone, and of all the vitamins and other food constituents, as the child of the millionaire. A child born in China or Africa has the same food requirements as a child born in Europe or America. The same is true of adults. This does not mean, of course, that they must eat the same kind of food. The requisite amounts of essential nutrients can be supplied by a wide variety of foods.

Since nutritional requirements are the same for the people of all races, a food plan based on human needs would be equally applicable to all nations.

Evidence will be adduced later to show that even in the wealthiest countries a large proportion of the population do not enjoy a diet on the health standard. Malnutrition is an acknowledged major social problem in both Britain and the United States.

Practicability of a Food Plan

There would be no difficulty in getting people to understand what was meant by a food plan based on human needs. It could be stated in terms of the amounts of milk, butter, fruit, eggs, meat, and other common foods needed for families of different sizes, as indeed has been done by the Canadian Medical Association for Canadian families. They would understand that it meant bringing their standard of living, so far as food is concerned, up to the level of the adequately fed middle classes. The difficulty would be to persuade them that their Governments really meant to carry out such a revolutionary plan.

The plan is practicable. The advance of science has enormously increased our power to produce food. In Britain, even under war conditions, food production has been increased from about 34 to nearly 60 per cent of the total national consumption. The increase in production for Canada since the beginning of the war is even greater than in Britain in the case of some of the more important foods. The food the people need can be produced if Governments show anything like the same resolution and energy in providing for the primary needs of the people in peace as they have shown in providing food and armaments in war.

War has forced Governments to apply a plan now to the extent that food is available. In war, the fighting men must be given a diet which will maintain them in the highest possible state of health and physical fitness. Munition workers must be given food which will maintain health and working efficiency. Governments must therefore take measures to ensure that sufficient food is provided and that it is distributed according to needs.

Under the stress of war, therefore, we have gone a long way towards a policy of adjusting the production and distribution of food to meet the nutritional needs of the people. And, indeed, the United States and Britain are preparing to extend this policy to postwar relief in Europe. This will include assistance to agriculture, and will thus afford an opportunity of directing European agriculture along lines which will benefit the health of the people of Europe and, at the same time, make that agriculture fit in better with a world food production scheme.

Let us consider what effect a food nutrition policy would have on the promotion of human welfare, which should be the end and aim of all planning, and also what effect it would have upon agriculture, industry, and trade.

Effects on Health

Health is the foundation of wellbeing, and an adequate diet is the foundation of health. Investigations in various countries have shown that below a certain income level, as income per head of the family falls, the diet becomes more and more deficient in vitamins, minerals, and proteins because the foods rich in these are relatively expensive. As the diet becomes worse, health and physique become worse. Poor diet is accompanied by bad housing and psychological factors which affect health. But the results of experiments indicate that food is the most important health factor.

One of the most striking demonstrations of the effect of improvement of diet was that which took place in Britain between the war of 1914-1918 and the present war. Owing to various causes. not the least of which were the excellent social and public health measures designed to improve the diet of the poorest, the consumption of the protective foods rose by roughly 50 per cent. Accompanying this improvement in the national diet, there was a corresponding improvement in national health. The average infant mortality rate of all classes in England and Wales fell from over 100 to 52 per 1,000. Tuberculosis decreased by about 50 per cent, the grosser forms of deficiency diseases such as rickets and scurvy which thirty years ago affected more than 50 per cent of the children in poor families in industrial towns, were almost completely eliminated, and children leaving school in 1938 were between two and three inches taller than their parents at the same age. Other factors doubtless contributed to this result. but the big factor was the improvement in the national diet.

Alleviation of Poverty

The chief cause of malnutrition is poverty. Poverty causes malnutrition. It would be equally true to say that the high cost of a diet adequate for health is one of the causes of poverty. The lower the family income per head, the higher is the proportion of the total income spent on food. Among the very wealthy, the amount spent on the common foods needed for health is not more than 1 or 2 per cent of the total income. Among the working class in Britain, it runs to between 40 and 50 per cent. Among the very poor it may rise to as high as 70 per cent. If a diet adequate for health were made available within the purchasing power of the poorest, there would be a rise in the standard of living, so far as food is concerned, i. e., a rise to the extent of over 50 per cent of their total expenditure. The food sector of the home front would rise to the level of the lower middle class. Malnutrition, the worst physical evil of poverty, would be abolished. and poverty itself would be greatly diminished.

There is no measure which would do more for the promotion of human welfare than bringing a diet adequate for health within the reach of every family. If to this we could add a home in which families could live in health and in decency, we should have a foundation on which we could build a better civilization—a civilization which would have a chance of being stable. We talk about building a new and better world. If we are in earnest, we will build from the bottom upwards. We will begin by supplying the primary necessities of life to those who have never enjoyed them.

Effects on Agriculture

If food needs on a health standard are to be met, there will be a great expansion of agriculture. It will be convenient to use the United States as an illustration. It is estimated that in the United States 40 million more acres of food and feeding stuff crops would need to be grown.

In Britain a somewhat similar increase in the protective foods would be needed. The increase in milk production would be greater. To bring liquid milk consumption up to the level recommended by the Advisory Committee on Nutrition and approved by the Government in 1935, production would need to be nearly doubled. This would necessitate a reorientation of agriculture towards the production of foods which can be produced at home as economically as they can be imported. Britain is well adapted for the production of milk, vegetables, and some fruit. and there is no reason why eggs and bacon could not be produced as economically in Britain as in Denmark, the Netherlands or the Baltic countries. Fortunately, these products give a big output in money value and require a large amount of labor per acre, a point of social importance in a small, densely populated country.

The workers who produce the food deserve as high a standard of living as the workers in industry who consume it, and capital invested in agriculture deserves the same return as capital invested in urban industries. The poverty of the peasant and land worker has for long been a social injustice, and the low purchasing power of the primary producer a weakness of the economic system. An agricultural nutrition policy must provide not only a guaranteed market, it must also provide a guaranteed price at a level which will provide reasonable remuneration to the land worker. Indeed, that is the lowest price which will call forth the great volume of additional food needed.

A world food policy undertaken on humanitarian grounds would thus inevitably bring about an expanded and prosperous agriculture.

Effects on Industry

The great majority of farms would need to be reconditioned to enable them to produce at the higher level. A vast quantity of new equipment would be called for. Dairy farms need better water supplies. Electrification schemes for power and domestic use must be provided. The majority of farmsteads in most countries are in disrepair and obsolete in design. Then, if the land workers are to have a standard of living on the same level as workers of equal skill in towns, they must have new houses with sanitary conveniences and adequate furniture.

In the more backward countries, industries will be needed to enable agriculture to function efficiently. In India and China some of the people must be taken off the land for new industries to provide for the needs of agriculture. This will enable the size of the farming units to be larger and, therefore, more efficient. In the Jewish settlement in Palestine, agriculture has been raised to such a high level of efficiency that although the settlement only occupies 7 per cent of the total land, it is claimed that it produces about 50 per cent of the total agricultural output. To enable it to reach this high level of efficiency, however, there are three workers in other industries for one in agriculture.

In some countries, such as China, one of the first things necessary to enable the people to be assured of a regular supply of food is improved methods of transport. Starvation has occurred because, though there was food in the country to relieve the famine, it could not be transported to the famine area. The development of these countries calls for a huge output of industrial products not only for land cultivation, but also for railways, roads, and electrification systems.

If the United Nations set out to produce the food the people of the world need, there will be a new era of industrial prosperity. At the end of the war we may not literally beat our swords into ploughshares, but we shall convert tanks and guns into tractors, cultivators, milking machines, and all the other equipment needed for a worldwide, efficient agriculture. Instead of the stagnation of the 1930's, with town workers who could make the implements farmers need deteriorating physically and spiritually in unemployment, and, at the same time, the land which could produce the food lying idle, both town and country workers would be fully employed, creating the new wealth that would lift them both out of poverty, with a resulting expansion of world trade.

A World Food Policy

Each nation would have to set up an organization for its own national needs, and, in addition, an international organization would have to be set up to enable the nations to co-operate with each other in regulating food production and to develop their industries and trade on a world basis for their mutual advantage.

If the United Nations are going to adopt a world food policy based on human needs, they should begin to make definite plans now. All of the available information, and there is a great mass of data waiting to be correlated, should be brought together:

(a) To give a broad picture of nutrition and agriculture in each country before the war;

(b) To show the change that has taken place in each country during the war so far as information can be obtained. This picture should be kept up to date so that at the end of the war we may know the starting-point for the long-range policy;

(c) To make estimates of the extent to which food production and imports would need to be increased to fill the national larders on a health standard.

Having got the information together, there remains the very difficult task of planning how the larders are to be filled and what changes these will bring in agriculture and international trade in foods, and what effect the policy would have on industry and finance. We have then to consider the kind of organizations needed to carry the policy to completion.

This involves months of work. Further, the policy will succeed only if we have a well-informed public opinion. There would be need to make the general idea of the food policy current among all classes of society in all nations.

Work along these lines is being done by groups in different countries. All of the information should be considered by an international group, including representatives not only of Britain and America, but also of Russia and China, and all of the United Nations should be kept informed of the progress being made.

Conclusion

The difficulties of post-war reconstruction are appalling. The problem is not only of repairing the physical damage. That can be done quickly. The fundamental difficulty lies in the fact that we dare not reconstruct on the old model. The old model broke down in a world war, twice in one generation. The second world war has destroyed the political and economic system on the continent of Europe and threatens the complete destruction of democracy and the extinction of liberty throughout the whole world. Reconstruction of the old model would inevitably bring about another breakdown. We must adjust our political and economic structures to suit the new age which the rapid advance of science is thrusting us into before we are ready to deal with it. Economic theories derived from our experience of the past cannot be applied in their entirety to this new age, because we are faced with new physical powers which science is creating; new economic forces we cannot measure; and new spiritual forces which even the wisest can only dimly perceive.

Faced with a problem which no one can read, the only wise course is to go forward one step at a time, doing first the thing we are sure is right. The first step is obviously to maintain the unity of the nations as a supreme world authority to prevent another war. If there is another war, it will probably be a war to preserve the union.

The next task of the United Nations is to provide food and shelter, the prime necessities, on a health standard. Housing, and all the other things which the word "shelter" denotes, varies so much from country to country that it is mainly a national problem. Food, on the other hand, is an international problem which can only be solved by the co-operation of the nations.

I have tried to show that if we put first things, first, and begin with this first essential duty, other benefits will follow. A food policy can be the spearhead of a government for agriculture and economic prosperity. It can be used as a self-starter to set the whole system moving, and moving this time in the right direction along a road that will lead to a great expansion of agriculture, industry, and trade which will be stable and permanent because it will be based on the sure foundation of human welfare.

135,000 FHA Homes Built In 1943

FHA-insured war housing represented approximately 85 per cent of all privately financed family dwellings completed in 1943 under the National Housing Agency's program.

While constructed to meet urgent wartime needs, the war housing developments insured by the FHA are built for long-term use and meet FHA standards for structural soundness, design and land-planning. Under FHA war housing policies, privately financed construction is scheduled wherever a post-war demand for the housing appears reasonably likely.

KEEP 'EM SMOKING

Brotherhood solicits cooperation of Locals and District Councils to keep our fighting boys happy.

During the past month, cards and letters of thanks have poured into the General Office by the thousands from soldiers and sailors in all parts of the world where American boys are fighting to preserve civilization and decency. All expressed their apperciation for the free cigarettes being furnished through our Brotherhood's cigarette fund.

All the pathos, loneliness, and heart-break of war are discernible in the cards and letters. A lonely North Carolina lad in a New Guinea foxhole pauses on Christmas day to scrawl a hasty note of thanks for his cigarettes. A tired Texas corporal, during a lull in the fighting in Italy, takes time out to thank our Brotherhood for his smokes—the only Christmas present he received on that day of days. A sailor in his tenth straight week of North Atlantic patrol duty writes a lengthy letter of thanks that bravely tries to cover up his homesickness and loneliness.

It is letters like these that bring home the tremendous comfort and satisfaction our boys on the fighting front receive from our gifts of free cigarettes. The fact that they are being remembered by the folks back home for whom they are fighting seems to give them fully as much of a lift as the cigarettes themselves do.

In some areas, cigarettes are actually the medium of exchange; cigarettes can buy things from the natives that not even American money can secure. In this connection, an interesting news story from Italy was recently released. Some of the soldiers who were in the vicinity at the time felt that a marker should be erected on the spot where the armistice between Italy and the Allies was signed. After some haggling, the services of an Italian marble cutter were secured. For a carton of American cigarettes and the equivalent of a few dollars in American money, he carved a suitable tablet and erected it on the historic spot. So future historians will be able to thank the free cigarettes sent to our fighting forces by American labor unions and civic bodies for the preservation in marble of an important event in history.

At the present time, the cigarette fund is being depleted too rapidly. Donations are not beginning to keep pace with cigarette purchases being made for our fighting boys. So far our Brotherhood has been able to send almost two million cigarettes a month on the average to the fighting forces. However, unless contributions to the fund pick up, the pace cannot be maintained inasmuch as the fund is running low.

Free cigarettes represent only one small way in which we can all show our soldiers and sailors that we appreciate what they are doing for us. In view of the great comfort and satisfaction the boys in the various overseas services receive from American cigarettes, we have an obligation to see that they are not denied this simple pleasure for duration. It is the hope of the General Office that locals and councils able to do so will underwrite a definite monthly contribution to the fund until the boys come marching home. In this way an adequate supply of smokes can be kept headed for the various fighting fronts.

Make all checks and money orders payable to General Treasurer S. P. Meadows. A strict accounting of the fund will be furnished all local unions and district councils participating in the fund.

★ ★ ★

WE CANNOT LET OUR BOYS DOWN! LET'S ALL DO OUR PART! THE LEAST WE CAN DO IS TO PUT EVERY NICKEL WE CAN INTO BONDS AND SHARE OUR SMOKES.

CIGARETTE FUND

Contributions received December 24, 1943 to January 24, 1944

L.U.	City and State	Amt.
1024	Cumberland, Md.	20 00
1771	Eldorado, Ill.	25 00
432	Atlantic City, N. J.	15 00
62	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
1749	Anniston, Ala.	67 00
748	Taylorville, Ill.	25 00
1464	Mankato, Minn.	10 00
879	Elmira, N. Y.	5 00
2611	Eugene, Ore.	5 00
1139	Gilmer, Tex.	25 00
695	Sterling, Ill.	50 00
1083	St. Charles, Ill.	10 00
976	Marion, O.	36 00
1845	Snoqualmie, Wash.	10 00
604	Murphysboro, Ill.	25 00
1933	Claremore, Okla.	25 00
	District Council	
	Cuyahoga D. C., Cleveland, Ohio	100 00
	State Council	
	Wisconsin State Council	75 00
	Total	$538 00

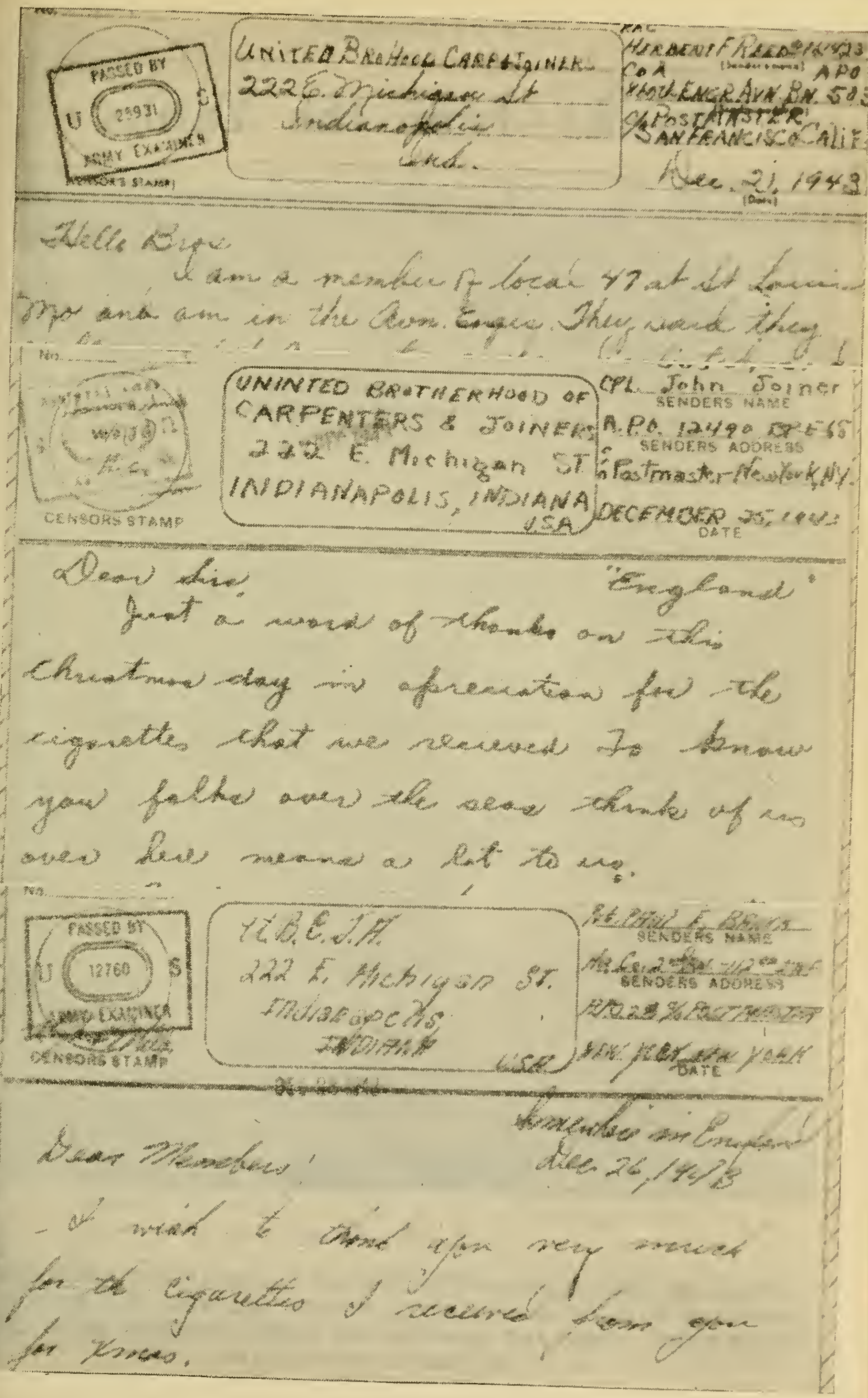
Available Funds Dec. 23, 1943		$9,776 91
Receipts		538 00
Total		$10,314 91
Expenditures:		
Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co.	$1,250 00	
Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.	1,250 00	2,500 00
Available Funds, January 24, 1944		$ 7,814 91

★ ★ ★

SUPPORT THE 4th WAR LOAN DRIVE

BUY another BOND for VICTORY

★ ★ ★



PASSED BY
U 25931 S
ARMY EXAMINER
CENSOR'S STAMP

UNITED BROHOOD CARP & JOINER
222 E. Michigan St
Indianapolis
Ind.

HERBERT F REED [illegible]23
Co A APO
1401 ENGR AVN BN 503
c/o POSTMASTER
SAN FRANCISCO CALIF
Dec. 21, 1943
(Date)

Hello Bros
I am a member of local 47 at St Louis Mo and am in the Avn. Engrs. They work they

---

CENSORS STAMP

UNINTED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS & JOINERS
222 E. Michigan ST.
INIDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
USA

CPL. John Joiner
SENDERS NAME
A.P.O. 12490 [illegible]
SENDERS ADDRESS
c/o Postmaster New York, N.Y.
DECEMBER 25, 1943
DATE

Dear Sir, "England"
Just a word of thanks on this Christmas day in apreciation for the cigarettes that we received. To know you folks over the seas think of us over here means a lot to us.

PASSED BY
U 12760 S
ARMY EXAMINER
CENSORS STAMP

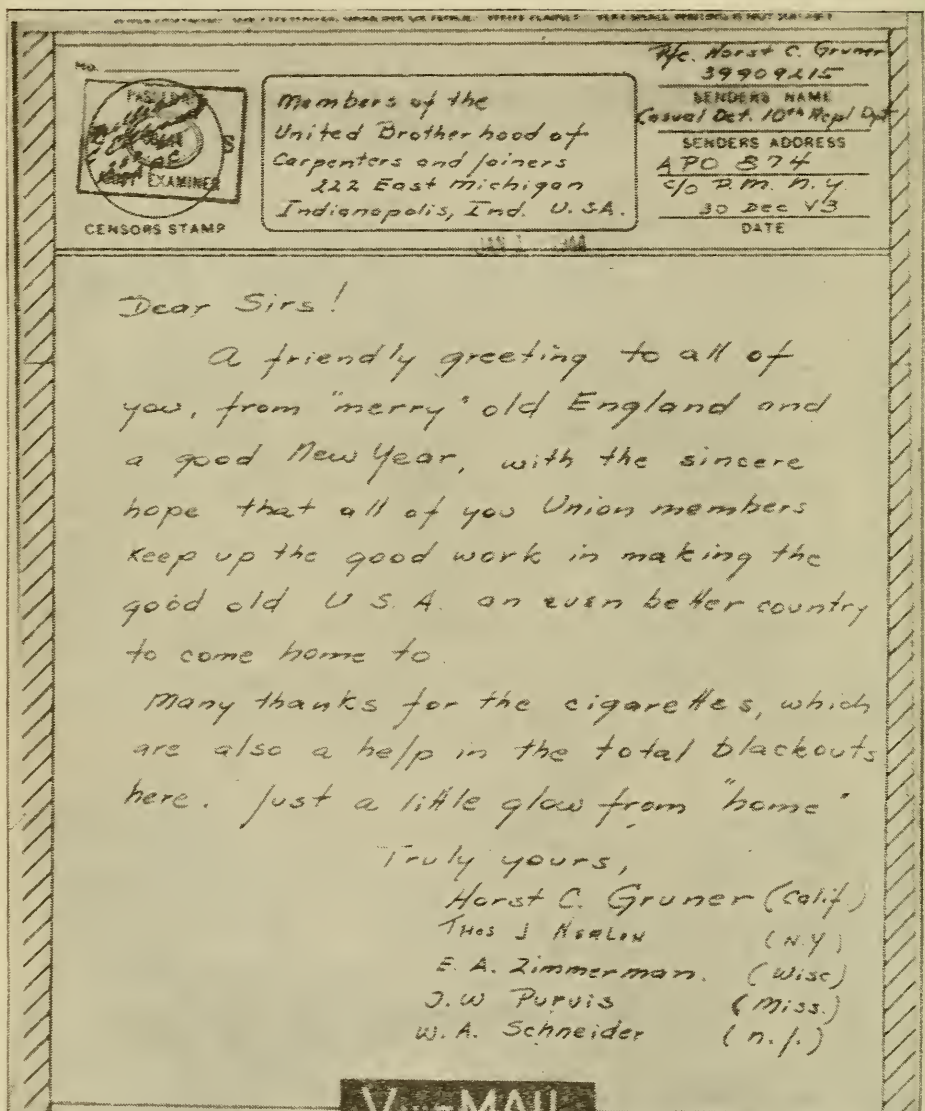
U.B.C.J.A.
222 E. Michigan ST.
Indiaeapolis
INDIANA
U.S.A.

[illegible]
SENDERS NAME
Hq. Co. 2nd [illegible] 112th [illegible]
SENDERS ADDRESS
APO 28 c/o POSTMASTER
NEW YORK NEW YORK
DATE

Somewhere in England!
Dec. 26, 1943

Dear Members!
I wish to thank you very much for the cigarettes I received from you for Xmas.

Thanks--from the Yanks



No. ____

PASSED BY
EXAMINER
CENSORS STAMP

Members of the
United Brotherhood of
Carpenters and Joiners
222 East Michigan
Indianapolis, Ind. U.S.A.

Pfc. Horst C. Gruner
39909215
SENDERS NAME
Casual Det. 10th Repl Dept
SENDERS ADDRESS
APO 874
c/o P.M. N.Y.
30 Dec 43
DATE

Dear Sirs!

A friendly greeting to all of you, from "merry" old England and a good New Year, with the sincere hope that all of you Union members keep up the good work in making the good old U.S.A. an even better country to come home to.

Many thanks for the cigarettes, which are also a help in the total blackouts here. Just a little glow from "home"

Truly yours,
Horst C. Gruner (Calif.)
Thos J Kealey (N.Y.)
E. A. Zimmerman. (Wisc)
J. W Purvis (Miss.)
W. A. Schneider (N.J.)

V-MAIL

★ ★ ★

TYPICAL OF THOUSANDS OF LETTERS OF APPRECIATION RECEIVED FROM OUR BOYS ON ALL FIGHTING FRONTS ARE THE FEW REPRODUCED HERE. THEY ARE KEEPING THE ENEMY REELING—IT IS UP TO US TO KEEP THEM SMOKING.

Thanks--from the R.A.F.

No. 1368939, Rank L. A. C.,
Name, Matt. Armstrong,
Address R. A. F. (Station 145,
A. P. O. 634, England).

United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America,
222 E. Michigan St.,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sirs:

Many thanks for your kindness in sending us cigarettes for Christmas. Please convey to the members of your association our heartiest greetings for a Merry Christmas and a very happy New Year and here's hoping that now that we have our belts tightened and our sleeves rolled up, it won't be long before we smash up the Nazi regime, (not forgetting the Japs!) ,and get the world back to a state of decent living for all mankind. We the boys of the R. A. F. are working hand in hand over here with your boys from America, and here and now I must state that we in England certainly appreciate all the American nation has and is at present doing to give us the armament and men to carry on the good work. Let the people over there know that we must take advantage of every minute, every hour, and every day to press home to the German and Japanese nations that they can't push America, Britain, and Russia around. As you will see from the press we are giving Jerry a taste of the medicine he gave Britain not so long ago, and they don't appear to be able to take it without squealing. Well, they certainly caused a lot of needless suffering to the British women and children, a fact which made us realize that it was high time that the British Lion started to get up on its hind legs and get cracking to give them hell.

We have now got through the worst of it, and with your gallant lads fighting, shoulder to shoulder with us, we are determined to see this job through to a finish. We have already made many fine friendships with the American boys over here, and I certainly must say they are a grand bunch of lads, full of fun but, when duty calls, they are on the ball every time! Tell the folks to spare no effort over there, give us the tools and we'll finish the job! Thanks again, and best wishes to all.

L. A. C. Matt. Armstrong, (R. A. F.).

Editorial

Public Opinion Is the Foundation Stone

To those who have been in constant contact with the Washington scene since the start of the national emergency, nothing has been more alarming than the ever-increasing effort in some circles to by-pass or even throttle public opinion. There are those in the national capital who, for reasons of their own, seem intent on entirely divorcing the will of the people from the prosecution of the war. Probably their motives are of the best, but those of us who love and cherish democracy look askance at any and all efforts to abridge or circumvent the liberties of the people, even under the pressure of war.

An informed public opinion has always been the sobering balance-wheel in the American idea of government. It forms the very core of democracy as we know it. Through it we maintain a government OF the people, not OVER the people.

While it is true that effective prosecution of the war makes it imperative that great powers be delegated to a few individuals, nevertheless, the tempering influence of informed public opinion should not and must not be placed on the shelf for the duration. Rather, the very fact that greater powers are concentrated in a few hands makes it more important than ever that public opinion exercise a vigilant censorship over events to safeguard the rights of the people and prevent an abuse of authority.

In America, the right to ask questions and demand answers has always been elementary and fundamental. And history proves that seldom have the people themselves been wrong. Mistakes have been made, but they were made because leaders lost touch with the will of the people. We have but to look at the current scene to realize this fact. In the early thirties the American Federation of Labor was urging economic sanctions against Hitler. A few years later the Federation was demanding action against Franco and his fascist puppets. The invasions of China and Ethiopia by Japan and Italy were vigorously protested in Federation conventions. And during the years America was building up Japanese supplies of steel and oil (which are now being used against us) the Federation was insistent in its demands that Japanese aggression be nipped in the bud.

To stifle public opinion at this time—regardless of the sanctity of the underlying motives—is unthinkable. America is facing the greatest crisis in its history. Upon the actions taken during the next few years will rest our future for many generations to come. The people should and must have a say in helping to shape their own destiny.

In one of the best speeches ever heard in the Senate, Senator H. Styles Bridges last month touched on this subject. In part, he said:

"We believe that criticism and honest discussion by an alert citizenry in full possession of all the facts are not the indulgence of wilful minori-

ties, but an integral part of the democratic process. Remove them or hamper their free operation and our government would be desiccated, frozen into an oligarchic pattern, divorced from the people. . . ."

"Lip service to democracy is not only futile but insulting if simultaneously we make its exercise a proof of 'disloyalty' of 'disunity.' Public opinion is an essential ingredient in the American way of life, and it cannot function in a vacuum. It must have access to the facts. It must retain its traditional privilege of asking questions, pertinent and impertinent, wise or foolish, about its own government and allied governments. It must be encouraged to regard criticism not merely as a right but as a duty."

The pattern of victory is now being forged on the battle fronts of the world. Some bright day in the near future the last shot will be fired and the task of building a just, equitable and lasting peace will start. May that day find American people strong, resolute, free and determined to remain free. May it also find them well-informed, vigilant, ready to play their vital part in the building of a new and better world.

Brotherhood Week in Wartime

Brotherhood Week will be celebrated during the week of Washington's Birthday.

Brotherhood is not a luxury but a necessity. Especially in wartime. It is not the deliberate assumption, on the ground of duty or of expediency, of an attitude of kindliness toward those not of our own circle, whom naturally we might distrust or dislike. It is rather the recognition of the true relationship of man to his fellowman, obedience to the law of man's being. The brotherhood of man is a corollary and consequence of the Fatherhood of God. All men are brothers one of another because all are children of God. For men of different races, nations or religions to treat one another as brothers is to live in accord with the nature of man as God has created him. To live otherwise is contrary to nature and carries with it the penalties that are attached to such dereliction. To deny brotherhood is to deny God.

The essence of brotherhood is a willingness to give to other men every right and dignity we want to keep for ourselves. This elevates it from the level of sentiment into that of purpose and action. Brotherhood, so conceived, is essential to the fulfillment of our democratic ideals in America.

It is essential, also, in the world, if we are to have a just and lasting peace. To perpetuate unnatural attitudes of intolerance, animosity, contempt and hatred is to keep men divided and hostile. Peace cannot be built on it. The dearth of brotherhood brought on this war. Only the practice of brotherhood between nations and within can make war cease.

This is the teaching of religion, and statesmen are coming to see it and to teach it, too. A triumph of armed might, a rearrangement of national boundaries, even the organization of an association of nations will not, singly or together, guarantee a durable peace. But brotherhood will do it. Nothing else will do it. How much more havoc must man work before he learns it?

Free Enterprise Means Free Labor Too

The battle-cry of American industry has become "Preserve Free Enterprise." As never before in history, it is marshalling its forces and girding its loins to do battle with the theorists and dreamers and exponents of foreign ideologies. Gone is the apologetic attitude that prevailed in the early thirties. Instead industry is pointing with pride to the achievements of the past few years—achievements that transformed this nation from an unarmed, relatively helpless country to the mightiest fighting force ever known, all in an incredibly short space of time. And industry is also preparing to prove in the post-war era that free enterprise is capable of producing for the American people a standard of living undreamed of even a few years ago.

Certainly as far as the American Federation of Labor is concerned, there is no quarrel with Free Enterprise. The Federation believes that the American people have fared better under the Free Enterprise system than any other people under any other system. President Green epitomized the Federation's attitude in a recent speech when he said: "We believe sincerely in Free Enterprise. We recognize the right to own and manage private property. We concede that the owners and managers of private industry and farms are entitled to a fair profit. We, of the American Federation of Labor, have no intention or desire to abridge, appropriate, or interfere with the functions or prerogatives of management."

By that one statement President Green made it very clear that the six and a half million workers under the AFL banner stand squarely behind the Free Enterprise system. They want it and will fight for it so long as it remains what the name implies—Free.

However, the "Free" part of the phrase is not the sole prerogative of the managers and owners of industry. Labor, too, must be free under the system if it is to function and survive. Some employers have evidently overlooked that important fact. One has but to read the report of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee to find ample proof.

In the sixth and seventh sections of the Committee's report on conditions on the Pacific Coast is a sad story of employer conspiracy to crush unionism by fair means or foul. The Senate investigators found that Los Angeles and San Francisco employers had poured millions of dollars into a fight against organized labor during the last decade. Nor were the employers much concerned how the fight was carried on. Espionage, strikebreaking, and vigilantism all became weapons of the professional union breaking organizations set up and maintained by money furnished by these anti-union employers. The Committee's report describes the tactics used as follows:

"To carry out their conspiracy, they set up various employers' associations and auxiliary groups of women, consumers, agriculturists, and even employes. They lavishly financed these organizations and for the most part supplied them with a type of professional personnel that by reason of their background was wholly out of sympathy with tradeunionism. They concluded alliances with the local press, local law-enforcement officials, and local business organizations. Behind their illegal and anti-social policy they concentrated economic and political power that defied any local application of the law and custom of the nation."

Since the report dealt only with the Pacific Coast, it is impossible to hazard an opinion as to whether the conditions found in California were generally prevalent throughout the nation or whether Los Angeles and San Francisco represented two sore spots in the whole national picture. However, the point is that there are employers who despite the Wagner Act and a well-estalished national policy of collective bargaining still indulge in the rottenest and most underhanded union-breaking tactics.

Let employers of this kind take heed. Free enterprise will survive only if it is free for labor as well as for management. All labor asks is that industry recognize labor's equal right to free enterprise. It asks that management acknowledge the right of workers to organize into unions of their own choosing as provided for by law; that management bargain collectively and in good faith with such unions; that management disavow any intent to dominate, influence, coerce, or illegally undermine such unions; and, last but not least, that the workers maintain the right to secure for themselves wages and working conditions commensurate with the American standard of living.

In the days to come, Free Enterprise will be under attack as never before, not only from those who follow foreign ideologies, but also from those who believe that government influence should be extended and strengthened in all phases of human activity. It will survive only if it provides for the greatest good to the greatest number. To meet this qualification, it must really be free for labor as well as industry. Let all who believe in Free Enterprise recognize this fact. Then the battle will be won, come what may.

There's Only One Moral

During the past few months there has been a great deal of newspaper and radio publicity relative to the sad plight of the white collar workers. The columnists and commentators who have long devoted most of their efforts to smearing organized labor are now shedding huge crocodile tears for the office workers, government employes, and professional men whose salaries have failed to keep pace with living costs more miserably than even the earnings of production workers. The gist of their wailings is that organized labor has secured wage increases for its members, thereby driving up the price of commodities and raising the cost of living to the white collar workers who have not enjoyed the wage increases gained by union men through their organizations.

Ostensibly the purpose of the publicity is to alienate white collar workers from their brothers and sisters in the crafts, who, because of their membership in militant trade unions, come closer to getting wages commensurate with today's sky-high living costs.

Now it seems odd to us that these professional anti-labor writers and spielers should now be wringing their hands over the plight of the unorganized workers. They spent many years telling these same unorganized workers that unions were rackets, that they did nothing for their members, that the few dollars annual dues were nothing but a tribute to keep labor leaders lolling in the lap of luxury. It was only a few months ago they were "scandalized" at the initiation fees some unions were charging. How they wept and wailed and gnashed their teeth at the "injustice" of a worker paying an initiation fee to join a union, a union, they insisted that did nothing for the worker but extract monthly dues.

Undaunted by these former burpings, they are now condemning the unions because they got some semblance of wage justice for their members. This very fact they now construe to be detrimental to the unorganized workers. Obviously, by following this new line, they hope to build animosity against organized labor among the unorganized.

The truth of the matter is that the situation must point out a powerful moral to white collar workers and all unorganized groups. Certainly recents events must demonstrate vividly to all non-union workers that their salvation and security rests in organization. Getting antagonistic toward organized labor—as the professional anti-unionists want them to—offers them no solution to their sad plight; organizing into strong healthy unions does.

No one can quarrel with the fact that the unorganized white collar workers are the hardest hit men and women of industry. With more or less fixed incomes, they have been the hardest hit because in only few instances they have been able to elevate their earnings by even the pittance permitted under the Little Steel Formula. They prove the ineffectiveness of individual bargaining as compared to collective bargaining. And the professional anti-unionists who only a few months ago were telling them that unions were simply rackets aren't going to help them now.

Just to keep the record straight, it also is incumbent to point out that wage increases are not the cause of present sky-high prices. The AFL Monthly Survey recently pointed out that labor costs only average 16% of all costs in American industry. Recent figures also show that wage increases have accounted for less than 10% of the increases in the cost of living.

So the obvious course for the unorganized workers to pursue is not to condemn the organized workers who have more nearly managed to hold their own, but rather to climb on the bandwagon and help carry on the struggle for a decent living standard for all who work for a living.

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If you are looking for a promising business to go into after the war, we would suggest the wholesale apple business. Some industry-sponsored post-war planning agencies are already providing for post-war unemployment in the neighborhood of five million: in which event there will be a lot of veterans selling apples again, thus presaging a bonanza for apple wholesalers.

Science finds years are no bar to efficiency provided older workers know their limitations

The Older Worker

NOWADAYS all workers remain young and efficient considerably longer than in the past.

During the past century the average length of life has increased greatly. The average man of today lives 17 years longer than the average man of 1911—and nearly 30 years longer than the man of 1879! Longevity has almost doubled in six decades. Improved health and better working conditions grant a longer life. People must be convinced that they can enjoy these additional years most through retaining their health and vigor to the end.

Pointing up its assertion that there is a place for old men and women in wartime work, the U. S. Employment Service has revealed that it had got a job for a 102-year-old toolmaker in a war plant. This, of course, is an exception. What matters is the average man,—and he is better off in matters of health than at any time in the past.

Efficiency of Older and Younger Workers

Professor Ross Armstrong McFarland of the Harvard Medical School published a report on his own and other studies which tried to compare the efficiency of industrial work of older and younger workers. In factories, according to his conclusion, oldsters have at least as good a production record as youngsters; e. g., in a sample group of 1,444 skilled workers, those rated "excellent" averaged over 47 in age, "inferior" workers, 41.

Older workers are more stable than young workers, they change their jobs less often and, contrary to a common opinion, have far fewer accidents. One study showed that mill hands over 60 suffered only half as many accidents as those in their twenties; also as automobile drivers, oldsters (up to 60) are safer than youngsters. The notion that older workers are slow and inflexible, is dismissed by McFarland as largely prejudice. What they lose in strength and quickness of reflexes, they more than make up in greater endurance and skill. Many older workers may have some slight defects in hearing or eyesight, but one study showed that in a group in their fifties, a quarter had keener vision than the average man in his twenties.

On most mental tests, older workers do as well as younger ones. Their memory for recent events is not quite so sharp, but they rate just as high in reasoning, critical judgment and learning ability. Professor McFarland stresses the fact that "we are becoming a nation of elders." He concludes that the United States should make plans to put its oldsters to work. He is convinced that in this way the social economy will be improved and the older person will be happier than if he is pensioned.

Heart and Blood Pressure

With increasing age, heart and blood vessels are in no condition to be subjected to the well nigh unlimited strain of younger years. Gradually they lose some of their former natural elasticity. This fact alone is in no way abnormal. Overexertion of heart and blood vessels makes itself felt in heart palpitations, shortness of breathing, a slight kind of asthma, occasional dizziness.

An older worker who starts suffering from sudden dizzy spells should try to find out the actual cause of these symptoms. Otherwise he may risk more of such unpleasant attacks, and sometimes they are not without harm.

We see an obvious increase of diseases of the coronary arteries in these days. Coronary arteries are the important blood vessels that feed the heartmuscle itself; their unrestricted working is the source of all power of the circulation system. For some time there was a popular belief that mostly intellectual professions such as doctors, lawyers, clergymen, etc. were subjected to coronary diseases, it was even called the "disease of the intelligentsia." Actually, however, there seems to be no difference between mental workers and those who do manual work. This disease loses much of its hazards if people do not worry too much, and if they are able to lessen their usual hurry of working and living.

Only one factor

Blood pressure is much talked about even in laymen circles. A slight increase of the blood pressure does not mean any trouble. A certain degree of increase with advancing years is only natural and normal. An exaggeratedly high blood pressure may mean the possible sign of trouble. However, the blood pressure is after all only one of the manifold factors which are important for the state of health.

A. M. Master and S. Dack have recently presented an unusual statistical study of blood pressure readings in more than 5,000 employed adults of both sexes in the age groups of 40 to 79 years. Workers observed were all types including also executives, employed in several industries. The authors believe that their readings are characteristic of workers all over the country. The incidence of high blood pressure for each of the decades was as follows: age group 40 to 49 males 25.2%, females 38.3%; age group 50-59 males 37%, females 52.5%; age group 60-69 males 53%, females 72.4%; age group 70-79 males 61.1% (no females were examined in this group). These readings show a higher incidence of high blood pressure in females in the fifth to seventh decades of life. The conclusion of these findings is that high blood pressure within certain limits is accompanying the aging process and should not be a sole cause of rejection for employment of workers over forty years of age.

Diseases of the Joints

With advancing years, diseases of the joints are more frequent, on every limb and in every part of the body. They may take the form of real gout or of arthritis. Crooked or stiff fingers render work difficult for the worker, especially on machines although even numerous machine workers and mechanics are well able to do their work efficiently under these conditions. Proper treatment with heat, massage or another effective method are often able to restore the full working capacity.

It is quite normal that, owing to a progressive alteration of the eye-lenses, the eye in advanced years should gradually become old-sighted, presbyopic. This may be compensated at least in part by the use of glasses. The change in the lenses, due to advanced age, may even improve the vision of usually near-sighted eyes. Consequently such people are able to see better in advance years, even without glasses, than they could during their younger days.

Watch Yourself

Watch yourself—that is an important rule and slogan for the active worker in industry who is getting along in years. When he keeps himself under strict observation, he will notice what is good and suited for him, what he may accomplish without undue effort, and what, on the other hand, exceeds his strength. He better does not try to accomplish—due to a false pride,—what he could easily do some twenty or thirty years ago. Self-adjustment is the chief factor in both mental and physical health. The whole secret of getting middle-aged gracefully is adjustment.

A worker, who has been working all his life, would make a real mistake if suddenly he stopped working for the only reason that he considers himself "too old" in years. Mental depression and physical collapse could result. The only thing an older person should avoid is overwork—though such excess activity might have been of no harm to him in his younger years.

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First Text Book On Labor

Probably the first of its kind, a textbook on labor problems called "The American Story of Industrial and Labor Relations" has been published by the State of New York for use in the public high schools. Compiled by the N. Y. State Joint Legislative Committee for Industrial and Labor Conditions as a basis for high school study of industrial and labor relations, it is accompanied by the recommendation that N. Y. schools offer special courses in this subject.

Incorporated in the text are sections dealing with the history of the American labor movement in a developing industrial economy, explanation of necessary regulations for employers and employees, meditation and arbitration, unions, industrial accidents and diseases, social security, and wages and hours. It concludes with a discussion of industrial and labor relations in crisis—war and post-war problems.

Geared to apply specifically to New York legislative and administrative procedures, the book is nevertheless national in scope, including pertinent data concerning all 48 states and the national government. In an explanatory preface, the committee chairman, Irving M. Ives, points out that by substituting relevant materials on state law and its administration in industrial and labor relations, the book could be fitted to the high school curricula of any other state.

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The American flag floats daily over British soil at Washington's ancestral home in Northamptonshire, England.

The Lumber Industry

ITS HISTORY and PROBLEMS

Ponderosa Pine

EASTERN WASHINGTON and Eastern Oregon together have an area of about sixty-seven million acres. Unlike the country west of the Cascades, where the climate encourages tree growth everywhere except above timberline, only 35 per cent of the area, or 24.1 million acres. is forest land. The short rainfall accounts for this. Without something like seventeen inches of precipitation yearly, forest growth gives way to scattered growth, then to hard non-timber species. like mountain mahogany and juniper, then to sage brush.

Growth in this dry region is slow compared to that in the Douglas-fir country. The climate makes competition for water keen. In the scramble for water, dry-country trees must be more particular in other respects. They demand full sunlight, for one thing, and refuse to grow in crowded stands. That is typical of the forests east of the cascades. Exceptions are stream bottoms, the margins of swamps and lakes, the higher wetter elevations, and the north slopes, which is on the shady and therefore the cool, moist side of the hill. Here Douglas-fir, larch, and the true firs come in. In all, eighteen conifers and three hardwoods have sawtimber value.

132 Billion Board Feet

Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington have a combined volume of 132 billion board feet. As might be expected. ponderosa pine makes more than half the stand on 11.6 million acres. The volume of ponderosa pine sawtimber is eighty-three billion board feet, log scale. That is 36 per cent of the national supply of this species. From 1925 to 1936, four-fifths of the lumber cut east of the mountains was ponderosa pine.

About twenty billion feet of the East Side stand is Douglas-fir. It is a different strain from that which grows on the West Side. It is frost hardy, has a shorter trunk, the grain is apt to be coarse and the percentage of upper grades is low, but it is the same strong, useful wood that is familiar on the West Side.

Western larch is also durable, tough construction timber. Fortunately, there are 7.7 billion feet of it. One of these days when we are not so fussy about our lumber, more of it will be cut.

Have Been Too Fussy

There are nearly six billion feet of true firs, and rumors come in that in places they are cut into dimension and common and used just as though they were real lumber. Here again we will find that we have been too fussy, because we had so much of the super-superlative ponderosa, sugar and white pine and Douglas-fir. An authentic report has it that a Wisconsin pulp mill finds that it can ship white fir logs to the plant from Wyoming and still make it pay. White fir will not always be left in the woods.

Of course, a good deal of this white fir is on the high ridges, along with a few billion feet of mountain hemlock, Engelmann spruce, and Lyall's larch. It is apt to stay there, because we will probably find that we can raise timber down close to the mill cheaper than we can drag it in from the heads of the canyons.

The production of ponderosa pine is steadily increasing. Even in 1932 quite a lot of it was put out. In 1940 the cut was 1,978,000,000 feet, log scale.

Loading operation in the short log country.

Pine Classifications

Growth is slow. Six site quality classes are used for pine. Class one is the best, and on this site class the soil, water and climate are about right. We haven't a great deal of this class. The best of the pine land is further south. About 8.7 million acres are in site class four. Something less than 100 board feet per acre per year is the usual growth in this part of the pine country. In the Douglas-fir belt it is six or eight times as much.

The average cutting rate during five years of the depression was 1,209 million board feet. The sustained yield capacity is estimated at 1,146. Since then cutting has speeded up about 60 per cent. At the slower rate, private timber would be cut out in about twenty years. Of course, it does not work that way—a few districts are cut out, then the industry moves on to some others. Klamath Falls and Bend seem to be in for a rather sharp falling off in business within ten years or so.

As it happens, East Side forests did not move from public into private ownership very fast. Only about thirty per cent was transferred. The remainder is in national forests, Indian reservations, and other federal ownership or management and is on a sustained yield basis, with a capacity to produce somewhere around 750 million board fee per year with present market standards. That is a substantial basis for permanent jobs.

From Seedlings To Veterans

In the East Side forests trees of all ages are found growing together. This is another way in which they differ from the Douglas-fir forest where all the trees usually seem to have started at the same time. The typical pine woods have all age classes from seedlings to veterans. The growth is taking place in the thick-crowned, black-barked bull pines. The quality lumber is in the old spike-topped yellow barks, and in these growth is probably balanced by decay and mortality.

The percentage is against these old timers. They are the marks for lightning, wind throw and insect attacks. More or less in the same class are a number of underprivileged younger trees that got a poor start in the struggle for light and water or that were set back by a fire scar or some other injury. They are putting on little wood and are a mark for any accident that may be looking for a place to settle. They take up room, and unless they are brought to the mill soon, they are likely to pass out and be a total loss.

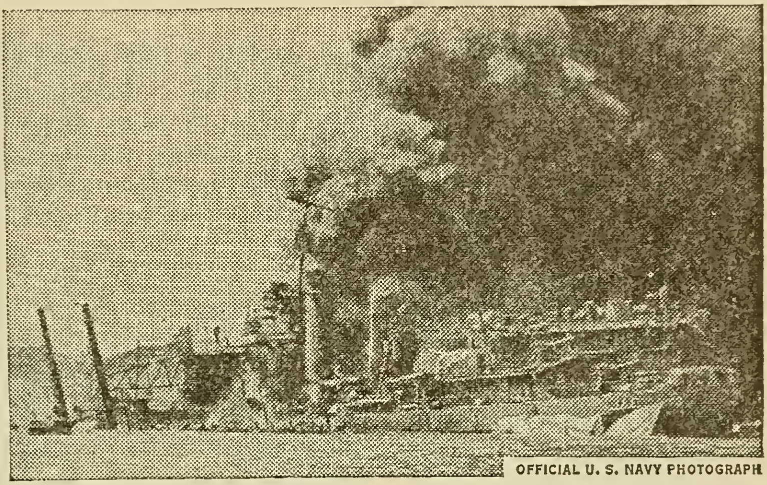
Selective Logging

The old combination of horse and railroad logging required close cutting to pay for laying the tracks. Cutting fast growing bull pine was almost a necessity. Truck and tractor logging fits into selective pine operations rather neatly. They can range around and pick the trees that should come out. On publicly owned forests and on some private operations this method is being used. The trees that are enjoying poor health are logged. Not more than half the volume of the stand is taken. This speeds up the operation so that the forest area is covered twice as fast, and a large volume of high grade timber that would die before it would be logged in heavy selection operations is salvaged.

The timber that is left is young and healthy.

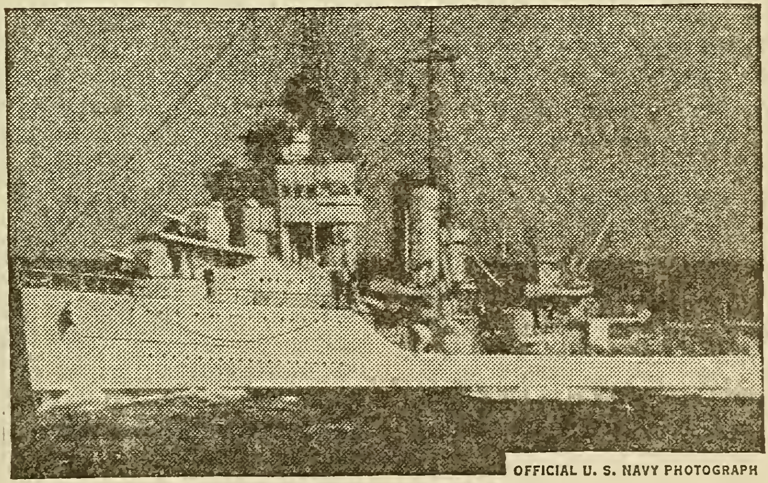
The invention of trucks and tractors is one of the good breaks that we sometimes get.

DOWN BUT NOT OUT— SRU's FIX HER UP FAST



OFFICIAL U. S. NAVY PHOTOGRAPH

The Japs crippled this American destroyer, sank a drydock from underneath it. A direct hit knocked out gun turrets, smashed the bow, set fires raging and apparently left the ship a total loss. But—



OFFICIAL U. S. NAVY PHOTOGRAPH

Here's the same destroyer, steaming out with the Fleet to take its revenge. Fast temporary repairs—the kind of fixing Ship Repair Units are trained to do—enabled the ship to reach a mainland Navy Yard. There she was fitted with a new bow, rebuilt and returned to action. The SRU's need skilled mechanics from civilian life—carpenters, electricians, riggers, machinists, metalsmiths, etc.—to do jobs like this. A new booklet, giving complete information about the SRU's, is available at the Navy Recruiting Station.

SHIPBUILDING *LIKELY TO SURVIVE*

THAT SHIPBUILDING will not come to a total standstill after the war seems certain. Indications are that a sizeable shipbuilding industry will continue for a number of years after the war, despite the fact that America will have at least three thousand bottoms in its merchant marine by that time. As a matter of fact, some shipping firms are already seeking permission to start construction of newer, better, and faster ships capable of competing with the best in the world in the post-war era. By next summer a few of them will already be under construction.

New ships needed

No man conversant with the shipping situation will forecast enough post-war shipping to keep in operation all the three thousand ships that will be available after the war. However, few shipping men evidence much enthusiasm for pre-war ships or ships built during the emergency as money makers. They are all convinced that the lines with new efficient ships especially built for the jobs assigned to them will be the lines that will reap the quickest and largest profits after the war. Consequently virtually all progressive companies are preparing to get under way as soon as possible the construction of the kind of ships they will need to make money in the post-war era. It is conservatively estimated that more than three hundred million dollars has already been set aside by various shipping lines for the construction of highly-efficient new ships.

At the start of the war, the various American shipping firms had all told approximately ten million tons of bottoms. All of these ships are now under charter or sold to the government which is using them in the prosecution of the war. When the war is over, most of them probably will again be available to the shipping lines. However, there are few shipping men who evidence much enthusiasm for the ships they will get back from the government. They figure that the ships will be pretty well knocked to pieces by the time Uncle Sam gets through with them and the task of putting them back into decent shape to compete with other merchant marines for world trade will entail more trouble and expense than the value of the thoroughly slapped-around ships will warrant. As one shipper puts it, "It's no cinch to reconvert a ship that has had the guts slapped out of it, and it will be something more than a miracle if the government turns back our ships to us in any other condition than with the guts slapped out of them."

Pre-war ships out

A few of the pre-war ships will probably go into service immediately following the war, but for the long haul the shipping companies are looking toward sleek new ships of the latest and most efficient design to keep them in a competitive position for world trade.

To date, about seventy per cent of the merchant ships that have been built during this war are Liberties. These Liberty ships are slow and comparatively cumbersome. Their eleven knots an hour adds little to their desirability as permanent fixtures to the post-war merchant marine. Opinion concerning their ultimate disposal is divided. There are some who believe that they can be converted into suitable vessels by the addition of improved steam turbines capable of practically doubling their speed. On the other hand there are those who feel that the Liberties are too unwieldly and cumbersome to be ever reconverted into first class vessels capable of holding their own in the scramble for world trade that will develop after the war. Followers of this theory believe that the Liberties should be broken up as soon as possible after the war to prevent their being sold cheaply to foreign nations, which, because of their lower wage scales for personnel, might be able to compete with the American merchant marine. However, the number who believe that some use may be made of the war-built Liberty ships is very small compared to the number who believe that they ought to be junked as soon as possible so that America can undertake the construction of a modern, efficient merchant marine capable of holding its own in all markets and in all seas.

New ships planned

Several firms have already reportedly received permission to start construction of specialized new ships this summer. More applications are pending.

So much for post-war merchant ship construction. In the combat vessel field, considerable post-war activity is also expected. The present Navy shipbuilding program extends through 1947. However, there is a logical expectation that completion of the current program will not end construction of combat vessels. Since the start of the war, the navy has seen much action and out of that battle-experience there has undoubtedly developed a new conception of naval warfare. With the advent of the airplane, naval tactics and naval requirements have altered drastically. Much of the prewar fleet and probably a good deal of the fleet completed in the early stages of the war will undoubtedly be considered obsolete by the time victory is achieved. Some quarters foresee the building of an entirely new fleet in the post-war era.

In view of all these facts, it seems likely that shipbuilding will continue to play a major job-providing role in the post-war era despite the fact that the merchant marine by then will be approximately four times its pre-war size and the Navy will be expanded from a two-ocean navy to a seven-ocean navy.

Rail Ticket Scalping Grows

The black market in railroad travel reservations is spreading, according to Joseph B. Eastman, director of defense transportation. Travelers are being harassed by gouging, he declared, adding that in some instances reservations are being resold for sums ranging up to $50 in excess of their face value.

Eastman urged cities which do not have anti-scalping laws covering ticket resales to enact them at once, in interest of the war effort.

The Construction Outlook for '44

According to estimates by the Department of Labor, construction in 1944 will fall far below figures for 1943. In the field of public construction, volume is expected to be down about 50% this year, while private construction is expected to drop considerably also, although not quite as drastically. As the Department of Labor views it, the construction picture for this year will be about as follows:

"Construction for private account will decline from an estimated $1.6 billion in 1943 to $1.3 billion in 1944. Public construction expenditures for 1944 are forecast at $2.9 billion as compared with a preliminary estimate of $5.7 billion in 1943.

"Private construction expenditures were lower in 1943 than in any year since 1934 and if the war continues through 1944 will probably approach the level of the bottom depression year. Nonfarm residential construction expenditures in 1944 will amount to approximately $600 million as compared with $756 million in 1943. Practically all of this type of construction will be found in critical housing areas in war industrial centers.

Few new plants

"As in 1943, privately financed non-residential construction is expected to consist largely of war plants and should not total more than $100 million as against $148 million in 1943. The outlook for farm construction at this time indicates that the total for 1944 will be about the same as in 1943.

"Public utility construction expenditures amounted to approximately $400 million in 1943 and the prospects are that they will not exceed $310 million in 1944.

"The size of the 1944 public construction program will be largely determined by the need for new industrial facilities and military and naval construction.

Less Public housing

"At this time the outlook is that not more than $200 million will be spent for public war housing in 1944 as compared with expenditures of $628 million in 1943. Non-residential construction expenditures, including those for industrial facilities financed from public funds are expected to total approximately $650 million in 1944. The preliminary estimate of these expenditures in 1943 is $1,737 million.

"Direct military and naval construction expenditures will probably amount to no more than $1,350 million in 1944, slightly more than half of the $2,474 million expended in 1943. There is still work to be done on the strategic network of highways on access roads and flight strips. This work will maintain highway expenditures at a level not far below that of 1943 when expenditures totaled approximately $407 million.

"The total of all other Federal construction expenditures will probably not exceed $250 million in 1944 as compared with $391 million in 1943. State and local expenditures are expected to decline from about $110 million in 1943 to not more than $80 million in 1944."

Who's Going To Quit?

SPEEDY RETIREMENT from the labor market of youngsters, and of women and aged persons who no longer wish to remain in gainful employment, would greatly ease the transition from war to peace economy, the recent publication of the International Labor Office, "Manpower Mobilization for Peace," points out.

Indeed, public authorities in the United States count on the withdrawal from the labor market of some six million persons after the war. But it is by no means certain that this will occur.

Millions of housewives, youngsters, and others who never held jobs before have gone to work during the war emergency. Will they quit after the war—as the government expects—or will they continue in the labor market, thereby swelling the total labor pool?

First of all, are workers who are willing to leave the market likely to be able to do so? The I.L.O. warns hat if older workers are not assured of at least a minimum of security, if husbands of married women workers cannot find jobs without much trouble and cannot earn decent wages, if widows' war pensions are inadequate, or if young people cannot pay for continued education, they will try to keep on working, even if they would prefer not to do so.

Many Will Remain

Second, the I.L.O. insists, many workers will not wish to withdraw from the labor market, whether hey need to earn money or not. Many young workers will feel that hey are too old for further schooling. Many women will be eager to keep their foothold in industries and occupations from which they had been more or less excluded in prewar days, wishing to derive asting benefit from the variety and skill of the work they have done during the war emergency.

This desire must be respected, he I.L.O. affirms. Women and youngsters who want to go on working when peace comes must not be driven out of employment, no matter what impels their desire to continue working. We must accept them as full partners in the employment market after the war.

There are, however, important prerequisites to keep them in jobs.

If the demand for labor can be kept high enough for every worker to be needed somewhere in industry, the problem would be easily solved.

Unions' Viewpoint

The unions' point of view must also be considered. But unions, the I.L.O. firmly believes, will not oppose women's employment wherever women have been able to establish bonds of solidarity with their fellow workers, and have taken an active part in supporting unions, as long as they are not regarded as unfair competitors who will lower wages.

In any case, measures must be taken that will serve to adjust the labor of women and youngsters to peace conditions. New methods must be applied for training apprentices. Some kind of industrial internship or consistent in-plant training and upgrading must be established. Working conditions in those industries and occupations which have traditionally been the field of women need to be made more attractive. These and other measures are examined in detail in the I.L.O. publication.

Whatever the success of these adjustments may be, the I.L.O. study makes it clear that we should not count on the retirement by millions of workers from the labor market. The probable difficulties of the labor market after the war are brought into sharp relief.

The main problem examined in "Manpower Mobilization for Peace" is that of means that will enable youngsters, women and old or disabled workers to retire from the labor market if they wish to do so, or to remain in employment if they desire.

Program needed

Appropriate measures are also needed for improving the situation of workers in the postwar labor market. Dismissal wages, public works and the regularization of employment are discussed under this aspect in the I.L.O. study.

a). Special allowances must be given to discharged service men and women for whom no work is available at the moment they are ready to take up jobs. Apart from service men, however, dismissal payments should also be paid to workers who lose their employment on the termination of war contracts and have no good prospect of immediate re-employment. The problem is particularly urgent in countries where unemployment insurance and relief are unsatisfactorily developed. The I.L.O. refers to plans which are being elaborated in New Zealand and in Australia for protecting war workers who will be displaced either permanently or temporarily. Several unions in the United States have also advocated the granting of some form of compensation to dismissed war workers. Plans being drawn up to compensate employers for war contract cancellations or terminations should include dismissal wages as well. A spokesman for the War Production Board in this country has also suggested the compensation of dismissed war workers, both in fairness to the workers and in order to avoid pressure for continued production of goods no longer needed after the war.

Various Projects Needed

b). Work programs, planned in detail in advance, will be of the greatest importance in bridging the transition after the war, the I.L.O. is convinced. But it points out that construction projects alone would not suffice. While many a planner in the United States, Beardsley Ruml, for instance, would restrict public works to maintaining the construction industry at a high level, the I.L.O. points to the need of other projects for the purpose of providing employment for white-collar workers, for older workers and for other groups who would not be suitable for construction works.

Employment Control

c). Another preoccupation of the I.L.O. is that of regularizing employment and income in a number of important industries. The aim is to prevent short layoffs and to keep the workers employed full-time without interruption of work or earnings in those industries. Waste of labor power .and skill could be eliminated by means of such schemes. The I.L.O. tells of methods already applied in Great Britain, where building workers are guaranteed a minimum weekly income and dock workers a guaranteed wage and year-round work. War controls of employment in New Zealand and Great Britain have been directly linked with regular work and earnings. The I.L.O. also refers to the suggestion of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives in Great Britain for full and regular employment for all workers in the industry for forty-eight weeks of every year after the war.

Fair Employment Code

A kind of code of fair employment practice should be observed, the basic principle of which should be: No discrimination!

Workers ought not to be excluded from jobs because of sex, age, physical handicap, race, creed, color, or national origin. The I.L.O. suggests different safeguards for enforcing the non-discrimination rule. It reminds us, however, of the root cause of discrimination before the war—the fear that there would not be enough jobs to go round. If after the war there are jobs enough for all, and if there is good machinery for bringing men and jobs together, "half of the battle against unreasonable discriminations in employment will already be won," the I.L.O. is convinced.

U. S. Plane Plants Outstrip World In '43

INTERESTING statistics on American airplane production were supplied very recently by the Army Air Corps.

During last year, it said, total output of fighting planes was 85,000; since the Pearl Harbor raid, 133,000 were turned out, and since the start of the defense effort the output was 155,000.

> *Already we are outproducing the Axis nations two to one and more than matching the output of enemies and allies combined.*

Schedules for this year call for well over 100,000 planes, with a monthly peak of 10,000, expected to be reached in April or May. With Japan in mind, the emphasis will be on heavier, longer-range planes.

Look Out Inflation—U. S. Workers Get 1-Cent Raise

One cent—that's all average hourly pay rates of factory workers went up during the first year of the wage stabilization law, from October, 1942, to October, 1943, the National War Labor Board boasted last month.

The board "pointed with pride" that the increase was so small even though the WLB and its regional branches disposed of 3,700 cases where wages were in dispute and 109,000 where raises were "voluntary"—involving, all told, 9,500,000 employes.

What the board didn't mention, however, is that in the same period prices of the necessities of life advanced nearly four times as fast as wages, and profits of corporations 14 times.

RECONVERSION STILL FAR OFF

With a 17% increase in war production asked for '44 manufacture of civilian goods still remote this year

WITH PRODUCTION schedules met or passed in many basic industries turning out such critical materials as aluminum, steel and copper, conflicting rumors regarding a prompt return to the production of civilian goods by many war plants are spreading confusion among the people. Various supposedly authoritative sources are, from time to time, predicting an immediate reconversion of a large part of the manufacturing industries from war production to civilian production. Coupled with these supposedly accurate predictions are announcements by the Army and Navy that "cutbacks" are in store for certain kinds of armaments. The natural result is that people are confused.

Recently, however, OWI issued an up-to-date statement on the subject based on Army and Navy information. The statement scotched any rumors that a sizeable reconversion to civilian production is in the offing. Instead, the statement pointed out, overall production of war goods will have to be increased by at least 17% this year to meet with Army and Navy requirements. Cutbacks are being ordered in some lines of production but tremendous increases are also planned for other lines. Says the OWI statement:

Cutbacks temporary

None of the curtailments, or "cutbacks," to date has been based upon plans for resuming manufacture of civilian goods. No considerable curtailments for that purpose can be scheduled during 1944 unless the war in Europe should take an early decisive turn in our favor, ending hostilities not later than June or July. Until then, whatever resumption of civilian production WPB permits must be considered purely as temporary, and subject at all times to a return to military production when required.

The present series of adjustments in war production and those projected for coming months are dictated by:

(1) Changing military requirements resulting from combat experience.

(2) Overproduction of some raw materials and military equipment. This has come about largely because at the war's outset our production goals had to be scaled high enough to provide for any contingency—the seeming possibility of the fall of Russia, an invasion of this continent, or almost total destruction from the air of Britain's and Russia's war industries.

The consensus of officials of the Army, and civilian war agencies is that any return to civilian manufacture during the year, beyond the 2,000,000 electric irons and 50,000 bathtubs recently authorized by the War Production Board, will probably be in goods necessary to maintain the civilian economy. WPB states, "Our severely burdened railway and motor transport systems and our heavy war industries must have first call on replacements and maintenance equipment as they become available." Indications also are that some electric refrigerators and stoves for war housing may be scheduled for 1944, provided the situation in metals continues to ease and further cutbacks in war items provide facilities for manufacture.

Program kept fluid

OWI pointed out, however, that if the United Nations should be checked during the year, if large scale landings in Europe are repulsed, the current trend would be reversed abruptly. Production of war materials, now curtailed or even terminated, would have to be resumed and radically increased. In most cases of cutbacks, standby facilities are retained against this possibility.

Tentative schedules for 1944 call for further cuts in some types of equipment, while production of other war items will be advanced. Thus, despite cutbacks, the over-all program will be an estimated 17 per cent greater than in 1943.

Chief cutbacks during the coming months, according to miltary and civilian war agencies, will come in small arms and ammunition, tanks, certain types of anti-tank equipment, non-combat aircraft, and artillery fire-control equipment. More than offsetting this will be an almost doubled production of combat aircraft, with greatly increased emphasis on bombers, a tripled requirement for high-octane gasoline, and other expansions in merchant shipping (an estimated 1,000,000 deadweight tons), trucks (about 50 per cent), electronic equipment, heavy guns, heavy artillery shells, ground ordnance, and signal items.

OWI said the fact that the shipyards under the direction of the Maritime Commission have abandoned the seven-day week for a six-day week has given rise to reports that cutbacks in merchant shipping were in progress. On the contrary, the U. S. Maritime Commission says that the tentative 1944 shipbuilding program calls for approximately 20,000,000 deadweight tons of new shipping, as compared to 19,000,000 deadweight tons completed during 1943. A total of 1,779 vessels is planned, of which 339 will be Victory ships, 820 Liberty ships, 300 C-type cargo vessels, and 340 tankers.

Seven day week out

The Maritime Commission states: "There was large and consistent absenteeism on Sundays. Also, seven full days made repair and maintenance of equipment difficult. Closing the ways on Sundays eliminated both troubles. The six-day work week uses the same number of man-hours as the seven-day work week. Workers formerly on Sunday shifts now get in their time on weekdays."

In a recent detailed statement on Army cutbacks, the War Department, foreseeing no immediate relaxation in production, said that its broad program for 1944 would be larger than in the past year.

Shifting of production needs, minor though they may be in relation to the entire program, will undoubtedly cause inconvenience to communities in areas of surplus labor. However, war agencies point out, dislocations are not likely to become serious as long as plants can readily shift from the manufacture of materiel no longer in demand to that currently needed. Such shifts are constantly occurring, although in most cases nothing can be said about it. It can be revealed that during 1943 a firm manufacturing tanks changed over to locomotives and another, designed for production of plywood aircraft, turned to Commando transport planes. A factory making certain artillery components switched to aircraft parts. Shipyards once turning out escort vessels now build landing craft.

Future uncertain

In case the European campaign should go better than even the more optimistic conjectures, this process of substitution would no longer be necessary or possible. The present manpower shortage would quickly develop into a problem of widespread unemployment. Although this eventuality is extremely unlikely, the Army, the Navy, the War Manpower Commission, the War Production Board, and the Office of War Mobilization are studying plans to cope with it.

WPB cautions against the conclusion that an end to metal famine in war production will mean ability to swing at once into civilian production. Men laid off at one plant because of curtailments are badly needed at another plant that is going full blast, WPB says.

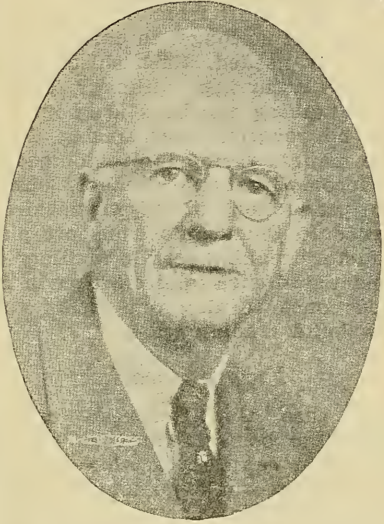
Officials of WPB emphasize that, "The acute shortages now are in manpower and in critical components essential to manufacturers. If, for example, you want to make washing machines in quantity, plenty of aluminum and steel may be available, but you cannot obtain the workers to make the machines or the electric motors to operate them. These motors are needed by the armed services for a variety of purposes."

Other bottlenecks standing in the way of renewed manufacture of civilian goods were listed as: forgings and castings, certain Diesel engine parts, bearings, gears, and valves.

Death of Theo. M. Guerin

MEMBER OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District



WE ARE SORRY to announce the death of Theo. M. Guerin, member of the G. E. B. from the First District, on January 2, 1944 at his home in Troy, New York.

His record in the Labor Movement is one to be proud of. He joined Carpenters Union No. 78, Troy, New York on November 7, 1898 and became active right away. He held every office within the gift of that Local Union. He was a Delegate to the Central Body of Troy, N. Y. for several terms. He was also a Delegate to the Building Trades Council of Troy and was elected President of that body term after term.

He was elected a Delegate to the Eleventh General Convention of the Brotherhood in Scranton, Pa., in September, 1900, and served on the Finance Committee of that Convention, and was there elected First General Vice-President, a position he held for eight years.

In 1912 he was nominated and elected a member of the General Executive Board for the First District and has held that position until his death—altogether he served as a General Officer for thirty-nine years—8 years First General Vice-President and thirty-one years a Board Member.

For several years he was a Delegate from the Brotherhood to the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor and served with distinction on many important committees.

He was active in the New York State Federation of Labor at all times and attended its annual conventions regularly. He was elected Honorary Vice-President of that Body for life at its 79th annual convention in 1942 and officially notified under date of November 6, 1942.

> Mr. Theo. Guerin,
> 290 Second Ave., Troy, New York.
>
> Dear Sir and Brother:
>
> Pursuant to the action of the 79th Annual Convention upon recommendation of the Executive Council of the New York State Federation of Labor, you were elected a life honorary Vice-President.
>
> In accordance therewith and the further action of the Executive Council there is being sent to you on this date a certificate of such honorary Vice-Presidency. I will appreciate it if you will advise the undersigned of the receipt of this certificate.
>
> Sincerely and fraternally yours,
>
> E. W. Edwards, Sec.-Treas.

At his funeral on January 5th the General Office was represented by Maurice A. Hutcheson, First General Vice-President; Wm. J. Kelly, Member G. E. B., 2nd District; Harry Schwarzer, Member G. E. B. 3rd District.

And yet, though great the loss to us appears,
The consolation sweetens all our pain—
Though hushed the voice, through all the coming years
Its echoes will remain.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District
[redacted]

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
Keuka Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
631 W. Page, Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
10348½ Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Member Killed in Action—How to File Claim

We are receiving many inquiries as to what papers are required in filing claim for funeral donation on the death of a member killed in action with the armed forces of our country. In such cases, instead of the usual death certificates, we require a PHOTOSTATIC COPY of the OFFICIAL NOTICE of death received from the War Department by relatives of the decedent.

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NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2768	Johnson City, Tenn.
1063	Coleman, Wis.
2776	Racine, Wis.
1181	Milwaukee, Wis.
2782	Casper Woods Camp, Cal.
2783	Potter Valley, Cal.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother Charles Ainsworth, Local No. 229, Glens Falls, N. Y.
Brother William Ball, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother Chas. H. Bausher, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother George Brewster, Local No. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother J. W. Cross, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother Wm. Dupslaff, Local No. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Brother F. Fildew, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother Henry Heidt, Local No. 90, Evansville, Ind.
Brother Phil. Holzer, Local No. 419, Chicago, Ill.
Brother I. Johnson, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother N. Latkovich, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother J. McCarthy, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother Roy McConnell, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother John Mulligan, Local No. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.
Brother Guy Perry, Local No. 177, Springfield, Mass.
Brother Glenn Pray, Local No. 1128, La Grange, Ill.
Brother F. M. Rice, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brother Hartley Roberts, Local No. 655, Key West, Fla.
Brother Alfred S. Shultz, Local No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brother Otto Schulz, Local No. 419, Chicago, Ill.
Brother Wm. Twiest, Local No. 1330, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Brother R. E. Vogelman, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother John Zonko, Local No. 229, Glens Falls, N. Y.

* * *

Killed In Action

(SeaBees)

Brother Harry Webb, Local No. 2119, St. Louis, Mo.

IN MY OPINION...

What Our Readers Have to Say ... On Topics of the Day!

(This Journal is not responsible for the views expressed by the writers.)

The principle of organized labor is just, and fair, and aboveboard. There is nothing underhanded or deceitful in their dealings. Also if labor was not organized, the "big shots" would have us working for wages that would not enable us to raise our families in a decent way. We have always in our dealings with the "big shots" been fair and square. When the cost of living etc. would go up and we could not manage to live like human beings, we would, in a just and aboveboard way, decide on an increase in wages. We would notify our contractors giving them plenty of notice that our wages should be raised. The decent ones would agree. Others would not until they were taught some sense. I joined organized labor in 1899. We had to work for 25c per hour, 9 hours a day. We could buy 2 quarts of buttermilk for 5c (real buttermilk); pure milk, 7c a quart; beer 7c a quart; bacon 15c a pound. Prices began going up so we raised the scale to 37c per hour, and 8 hours a day. We found that a human could do better work in 8 hours in the long run. Organized Labor is democratic in every way and behind our boys in every respect, doing everything for the good of our sons that are fighting for everything that organized labor stands for. God protect us from the "big shots" like the ones that have been shipping oil to Spain. Also the "big shots" that shipped everything to the rats of Japan.

The "big shots" are taking advantage of our boys while they are going through Hell, to save their dirty pelts. Throwing the blame of strikes on organized labor—fooling our boys. Why isn't the truth published and the guilty ones be punished and made to suffer. Organized labor is 100% democratic, stands behind our government 100% and all brothers are behind our fighting heroes 100%, and I want our boys that are going through Hell for us to know the real truth of strikes in the U. S. God help us now if we were not organized. We had the same thing at Camp Logan in 1918. The "big shot" there threatened to put organized labor under guard. Our business agent took it up with Washington, and the "big shot" crawled in his hole like the rat he was. So God bless organized labor. Let the truth be known, let our boys know the truth, and let the guilty ones that are causing the trouble be punished.

There always, in time of war, has to be a goat like in World War one, when the prohibition bunch took dirty advantage of our boys while they were fighting for the principle of democracy, and freedom of the human race. They caused the biggest run of crime, caused people who never tasted liquor, to drink. They were the cause of children learning to distill whiskey, also to brew beer. They are the cause of our women smoking in public. They closed up the saloons, and made saloons of drug stores, dry good stores, etc. They are the cause of women smoking in worse than the old Bar room with their feet on the foot rail, drinking beer, or wine.

There are talks of making it a treasonable offense to strike during wartime. Why not punish the "big shots" that are so low to give our organized men a just cause to strike to retain their rights as men, not dominated slaves. Punish the inside groups of profiteers that stab Uncle Sam in the back. They are the ones that are causing all the trouble. Not our (Salvation) organized labor. Thank God I am one of them, and like all of us, 100% for the good of Uncle Sam.

O. A. MONSTEY, Houston, Texas.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local Union No. 5 Honors Brother Joern

The Editor:

A surprise party was tendered Brother Herman Joern on the night of December 16, 1943 by his brother members of L. U. No. 5, St. Louis, Mo. Brother Joern has faithfully served this Local Union for thirty-six years, and in appreciation of this honorable service, he was presented with an oak covered book bearing the signatures of almost all members of the Local Union. The oak covers were made from oak that was approximately the same age as Brother Joern who is seventy years of age. The paper was hand-made and embossed in gold. On one of the pages was inscribed the following:

Chronology of Herman Joern (Born July 1, 1864)

Entered the United Brotherhood 1884 (to '91). Rejoined in 1906. Was elected Financial Secretary of Local 5 in 1907-1943. Delegate to Carpenters D. C. 1915 to the present. Elected Business Agent in the years 1915-1917 and 1923-1930. Delegate to the Building Trades Council of St. Louis 1915-1930. Was elected delegate to the Carpenters National Convention of 1910 at Des Moines, Iowa; 1912, Washington, D. C.; 1924, Indianapolis, Ind.

Cars, Homes Top Post-War Wants

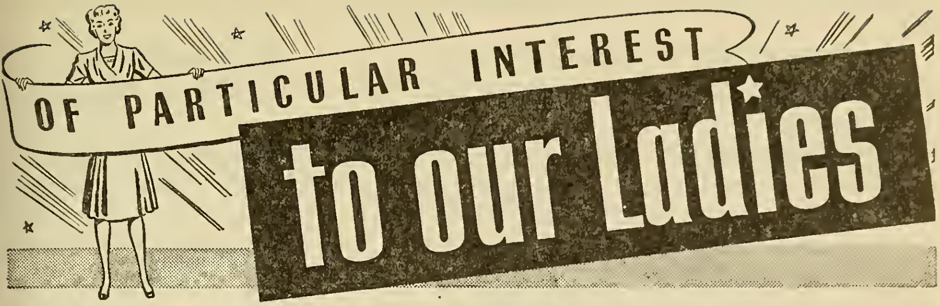
Automobiles are the No. 1 item on America's post-war shopping list, Fortune magazine's latest consumer survey reveals. Of persons queried, 21 per cent named a car as the thing they hope to buy first after the war ends. This survey, conducted among all social, economic and geographic groups in the U.S. also discloses that:

1. A house, or house repairs (preferred by 18.6 per cent), ranks next to cars.

2. Counting only 12 of the most popular specific articles, the dammed-up demand indicated by the survey already totals more than $28 billion.

3. Nearly 50 per cent of the people say it is harder to make ends meet today than it was a year ago—a "feeling of hardship" greater than any previously recorded by the survey since it started in 1935.

Other specific items ranked as follows: mechanical refrigerators, washing machines, stoves, clothes, farm machinery, rugs and radios. Nearly 30 per cent said they didn't know. Slightly more than 3 per cent said they didn't want anything.



OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

National Auxiliary Leader Honored

Mrs. Lillian Turner, president of the Joint Council of Women's Auxiliaries (AFL) of Denver, Colo., has been awarded the OPA distinguished service pin for 3,000 hours of volunteer work as price panel member of the Denver War Price and Rationing Board. The award was made when Mrs. Turner went to Washington to appear on a radio broadcast with Price Administrator Chester Bowles and to consult with the OPA Labor Policy Committee.

Mrs. Turner, who is also president of the Bakery Workers' Auxiliary in Denver, visits 69 grocery stores in north Denver and checks with grocerymen on compliance with OPA price regulations as part of her volunteer work.

She is the mother of six children, three of them in the armed forces. One son, Fred, now in active service in Italy, is a member of the Bakery Workers' Local No. 26 in Denver. Two of her daughters are WAVES.

Reporting that many women in auxiliary groups in her area are taking an active part in consumer cooperation with the OPA programs, Mrs. Turner said, "I believe that this kind of work is a most important part of the war effort for women. We have to feed our families, war or no war," she declared, "and it is our duty to see that we keep intelligently abreast of the price and rationing picture."

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Sacramento Ladies Report

The Editor:

Auxiliary No. 240, Sacramento, Cal., extends sincere wishes to all Sister Auxiliaries for the New Year.

We have been negligent in writing The Carpenter of our activities. For the duration we have one meeting a month, first Friday evening—the members are busy doing war work.

During the past two years we have donated two hundred forty-four dollars and twenty-eight cents ($244.28) to the following: Red Cross, USO, United War Relief, Navy Relief Society, President's Ball and T. B. Association.

We are a charter member of Ladies Auxiliary State Council and last year sent our delegate Sister Bertha Rugg, to Oakland, Calif.

To keep our finances, in the groove, we hold card parties, make wool comforters and different articles to sell. We have sent smokes and gifts to our many boys in the Service.

Each Christmas we invite our husbands to a Turkey dinner, tree and entertainment. Santa, Bert Rugg, President of Carpenters Local 586, gave each one a gift.

The officers of the Auxiliary are: President, Sister Ida Betty; Vice-President, Sister Lillian Montieth; Financial Secretary, Sister Bessie Rose; Recording Secretary, Sister Virginia Echdahl; Conductress, Sister Rose Zimmerman; Warden, Sister Isobell Faun; Trustees, Sisters Lena McFarlane, Helen Bossonnet and Etta M. Yoho.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Etta M. Yoho, Social Secretary

3522 D St., Zone 16. Sacramento, Calif.

Placerville, Cal., Ladies Active

The Editor:

Greetings to all our sister Locals. The following is a brief account of our activities here in Placerville.

Carpenters' Local Union 1992 celebrated their sixth anniversary with a dinner last December. To be sure, we have had our ups and downs. There was but a handful of charter members left as many of them have gone into the armed forces and many more have left the region to go into defense work in the Bay Region. One of our members has already made the supreme sacrifice in the fighting in Sicily.

However, we had approximately seventy-five at the dinner; many of them being new faces. Our Auxiliary (Local 358) cooked and served the dinner, and from the comments of the guests it was thoroughly enjoyed by all. We were only nine members at the time, but that night three new women were signed up for initiation at our next meeting.

Our few stick together and we try to do all we possibly can. We can only hold one meeting a month, but those of us who can go to the Red Cross rooms and sew each Thursday. Among other things that we accomplished over the holidays was to send a donation to the Carpenters Home. Owing to the toy shortage, we gave each child a Christmas gift of Defense Stamps when we had our Christmas Tree and program. We especially enjoy letters from sister locals published in our magazine, The Carpenter.

Fraternally and sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Florence Eskew.

You can have a birthday cake that plays "Happy Birthday to You" when cut. A little music box, baked inside the cake, is equipped with levers which release the music when they come in contact with the knife.

* * * * *

Do you clean your jewelry regularly to make it glisten and sparkle? You can buy jewelers cleaning kits or make your own. Lay pieces to be cleaned in ammonia for a few minutes. Rinse in clear water and dry by rolling in fine sawdust.

* * * * *

The most remarkable discovery of modern dermatology which removes without pain unwanted hair from face, limbs or body, is now being demonstrated in some of our foremost beauty salons. Because the root is removed with the hair, relief may be had for several months.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 185

There is only one fundamental difference in the framing of hip and valley rafters and the framing of common rafters, and that is the figures used on the body of the square. In stepping off a hip or a valley you take exactly as many steps as you take in stepping off the common rafter, but instead of using 12 on the body of the square, you use the diagonal distance of 12 and 12, or 17. The figure to be used on the tongue is the same as for the common rafter, which is to say, that if you have a rise of 8 inches per foot run of the common rafter, you also have a rise of 8 inches per the run of the hip or valley rafter, which is 17. To make this clear in the mind of the student he need only imagine the relationship of the run of the common rafter to the run of the hip or valley rafters.

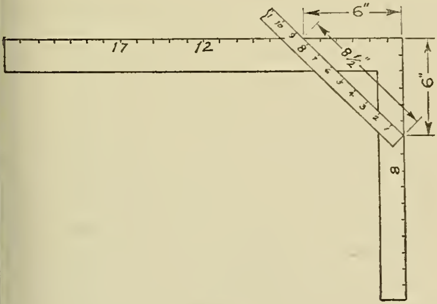

Fig. 2

Roof framing is primarily a product of the mind—mere muscles and a willingness to use those muscles will not produce accuracy in roof framing. The whole mental process must be utilized in order to frame a roof understandingly.

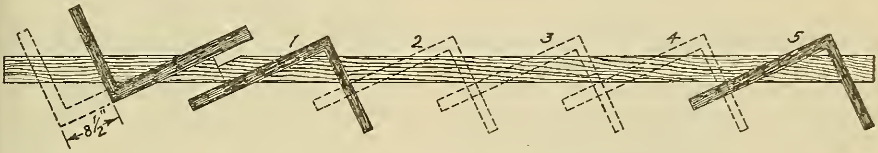

Fig. 1

Fig. 1 shows how to step off a hip or valley rafter after the seat cut has been made, which was explained in Lesson 183. The figures used on the square are 17 and 8, which indicates a one-third pitch roof. The shaded square shown at number 1, is in position for the first step, number 2, the second step and so on until we reach the 5th, or the last step, which is represented by the shaded square to the extreme right. The tongue of the square gives the plumb cut. To the left we are showing how to step off the tail of the hip rafter. If the cornice projects over the building only 12 inches, the tongue of the square in the position shown will give the plumb cut. But if, for instance, the cornice projects 18 inches, then the square must be slipped forward 8½ inches, as shown by the dotted lines, in order to gain the extra 6 inches in the width of the cornice. If the run of the common rafter were 5 feet 6 inches, instead of only 5 feet, the extra 6 inches of the run would be obtained on

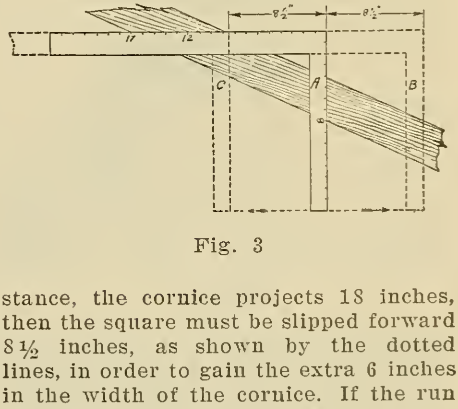

Fig. 3

the hip rafter by slipping the square forward 8½ inches, just as we have done in gaining the extra 6 inches for the cornice.

Why we used 8½ inches to gain the extra 6 inches in the run of the common rafter is illustrated by Fig. 2. Here it will be seen that the diagonal distance of 6 and 6, on the square, is 8½ inches. A still simpler way to arrive at this is by dividing 17 by two, because 6 is one-half of 12, and the results will be the same, 8½. We are using 6 inches for convenience. Any other number of inches or fractions of inches are treated in the same way. It should be remembered here, that dividing 17 by the denominator of the fraction of a step, is simple only so long as the fraction is simple.

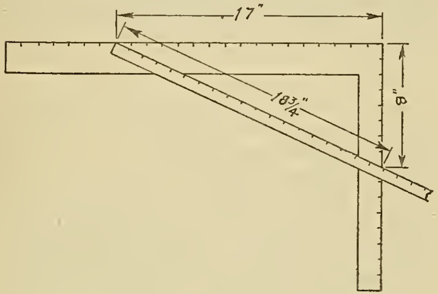

Fig. 4

A detail showing how to take a fraction of a step in stepping off hip or valley rafters is shown by Fig. 3. The square marked A is in the position of the last step, and to gain the fraction of a step, which in this case is 8½ inches, we slip the square forward 8½ inches to the position shown by dotted lines and marked B. The same results can be obtained by taking an extra step and moving the square back 8½ inches to the position shown at C, which is 8½ inches to the right of 17, position A. In both of these methods the tongue gives the plumb cut. In simple terms, take the diagonal distance of the fraction of a step of the common rafter and add it to the last full step of the hip or valley rafter as explained in Fig. 3, in order to get the full length of the hip and valley rafters.

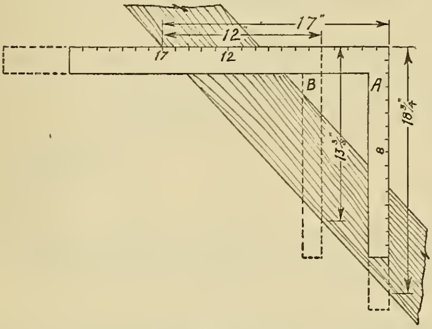

Fig. 5

To obtain the edge-bevel for a hip or a valley rafter to fit against a deck or into a right-angle, take 17 on the body of the square and the length of the hip rafter per foot run of the common rafter on the tongue. The latter gives the bevel. We show how to obtain the length of a hip or a valley rafter for a one-third pitch roof in Fig. 4, by measuring the diagonal distance of 17 and 8, which gives us 18¾ inches, therefore, 17 and 18¾, the latter gives the bevel, will give the edge-bevel for hips and valley of a one-third pitch roof.

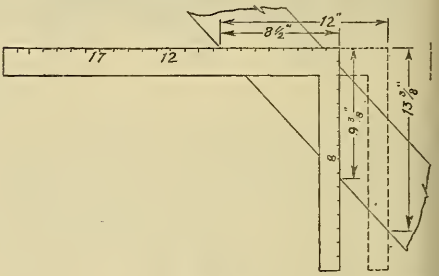

Fig. 6

The reader has no doubt discovered that 18¾ can not be taken on the tongue of the square, in which case the figures should be reduced. Fig. 5 shows one method of reducing the figures. Apply the square as shown at A and mark along the blade of the square. This done, pull the square back until figure 12 intersects with the edge of the timber, or to the position shown by dotted lines at B, which will give you the proportional figures, or 12 and 13⅜. These figures will give the edge-bevel of the hip or the valley rafter for a one-third pitch roof, the larger figure giving the cut.

The same results can be obtained by dividing 17 and 18¾ by 2, which will give us 8½ and 9⅜. Using these figures, apply the square as shown by Fig. 6—the tongue gives the bevel. Now, if the square is pushed forward until the figure 12 intersects with the edge of the timber, as shown by dotted lines, we will again have 12 on the body of the square and 13⅜ on the tongue — the latter gives the bevel.

We are showing why the run of the hip and the length of the hip rafter per foot run of the common rafter will give the edge-bevel of the hip or valley rafters by Fig. 7. The drawing represents a plan of one end of a hip roof having a 12-foot run. The square marked A, shows how 17 and 17 would give the bevel if the roof had no pitch at all—the square would have to be placed in the position shown by dotted lines at B in order to mark the bevel. But our roof has an 8-inch rise per foot run, which would increase the figures on the blade of the square marked A to point a, or to 18¾. The triangle shown represents: b-c, a hip rafter; c-17, the run; and 17-b, the rise. This triangle is shown as if it were lying on the side. The dotted part-circle from b to a shows how the length of the rafter has been transferred to the blade of the square. Now, if the student will imagine the blade of the square, pivoted at the heel, being lifted at the end until point a is directly above point 17, he will see why 17 and the length of the rafter will give the edge-bevel for the hip and the valley rafters. To mark the cut, the square would have to be placed in the position shown at B. To make it convenient, the figures would have to be reduced as we have shown elsewhere.

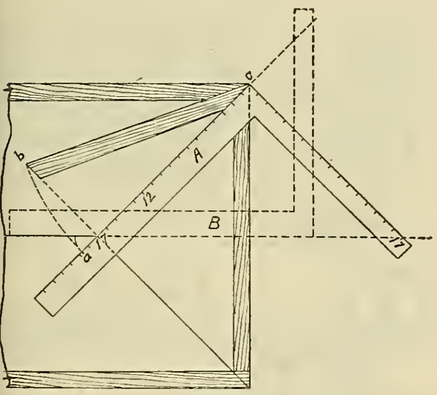

Fig. 7

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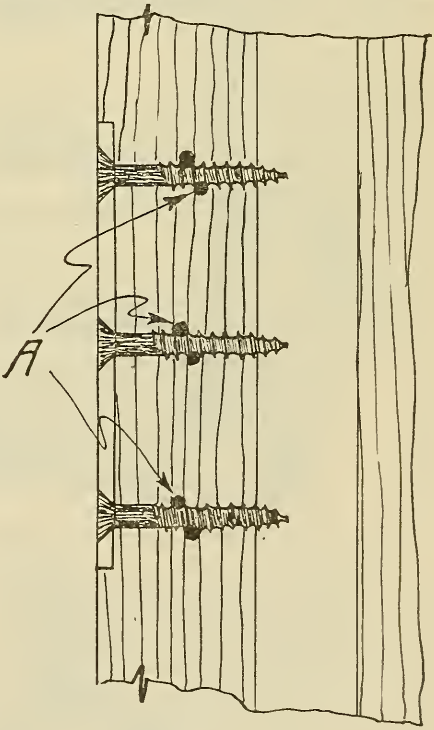

Fig. 1

Fig. 1 is a section in part of a door jamb at the point where the upper

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hinge is fastened, showing the screws and their relationship to the hinge. The heavy dots pointed out with indicators at A, represent nails that were driven into the jamb, as we are showing by Fig. 2 and pointed out at B. The pivot of the hinge is shown partly cut out so as to show the nails where they start. The dotted lines to the left of the nails, represent the center line of the path the nails take when they are driven. It will be noticed that these nails will strike the screws just a little to one side so that they will glance by. Two nails for each screw are driven in such a way that they will hit the screws somewhat in the manner shown by Fig. 1. When the nails are in, the screws are tightened until they hold the hinge firmly to the jamb.

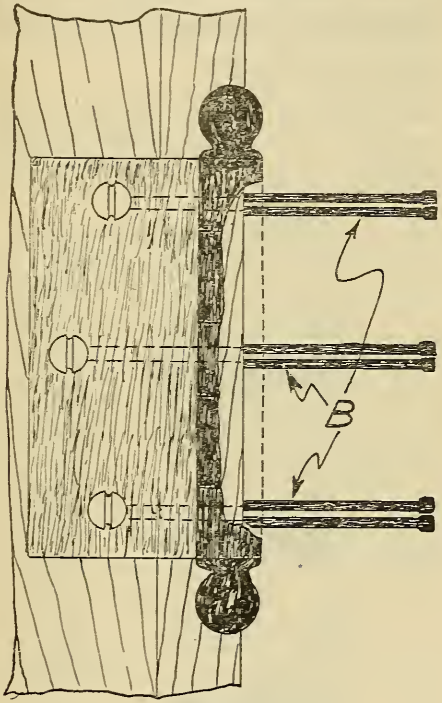

Fig. 2

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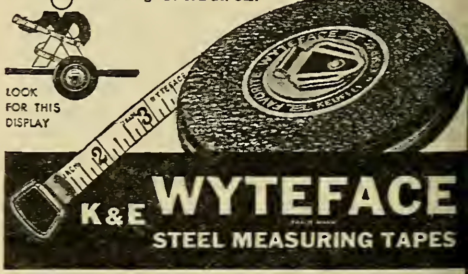

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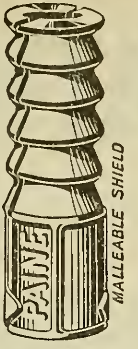

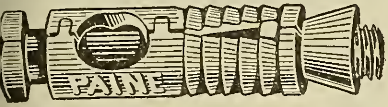

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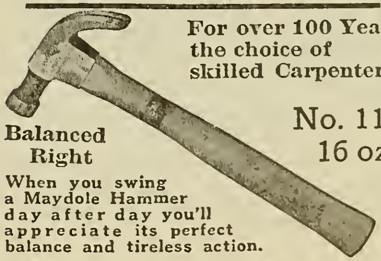

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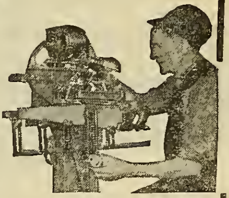

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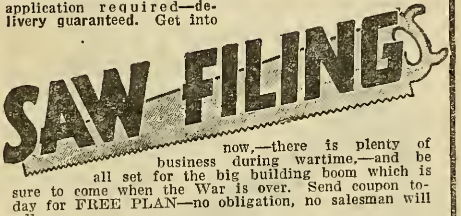

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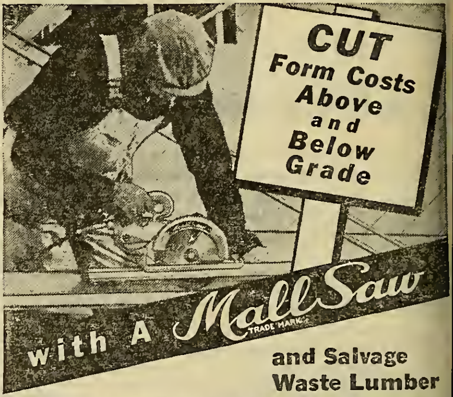

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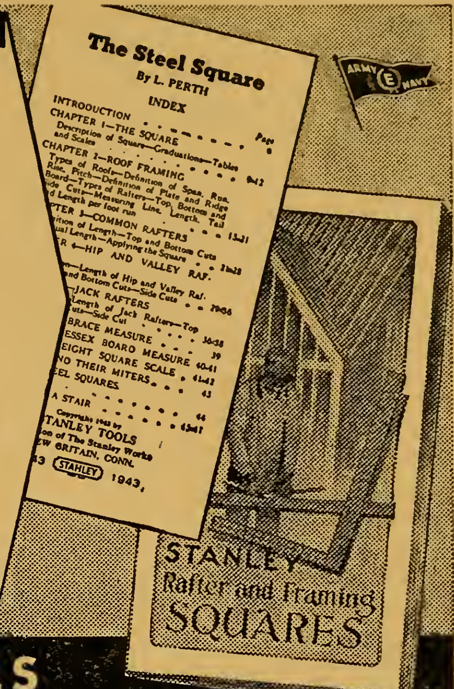

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By L. PERTH
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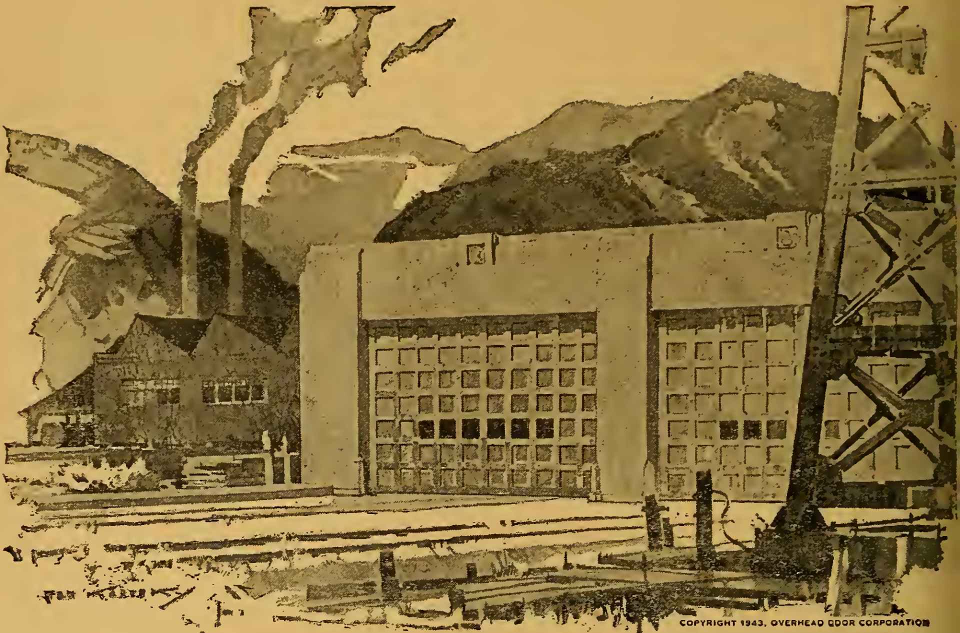

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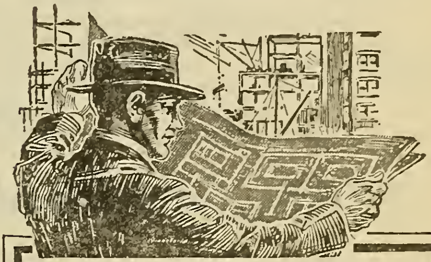

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FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXIV—No. 3

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1944

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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

THE YEAR OF DECISION

Issues for consideration in the 1944 presidential election

The following statement was unanimously approved by the General Executive Board at its regular meeting in Lakeland, Florida February 7th to 17th.

By WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON

EVERY SO OFTEN, a single year flares out historically as a turning point in human progress. 1944 seems destined to be such a year. Vast social and economic issues are coming to a focus. Long evaded realities must be faced. Just as this is the "year of decision" of our great and uncompleted war task, so the choice which the American people will make in the 1944 Presidential election will determine the shape and direction of our national economy for at least a generation.

As producer, as consumer, as citizen, the American wage earner feels the impact of every throb of our national viewpoint. His viewpoint is that of the whole American economy. Labor speaks as the voice, not of a faction, but of the national interest as a whole.

To American Labor the issues of 1944 are crucial. Labor wants a change.

In voicing such insistence labor makes it clear that the time is past when our economy can permit the extravagance of water-tight compartments of mutually exclusive group interests. American well-being is indivisible. Any national program however packaged to win labor's approval, which injures the national economy, inevitably injures the wage-earner. The American labor movement, while continuously striving for the betterment of labor's status, rejects the Marxian concept that a single group can benefit while the general economy suffers.

It is my conviction that the New Deal Administration has shown itself incapable; that its methods and policies have, themselves, created new threats to our national economy more disquieting than those which we have been attempting to escape; that wage-earners have been victims of a cruel political deception in that our economy has been entrusted to visionaries. When war ends, the twelve million men and women in the armed forces want to return to honest-to-God jobs. While they are away it is the duty of all men and women of good will to oppose unsparingly the national policies and leaders who have revealed an incapacity, or an unwillingness to make our American free enterprise system work. They must make their opposition effective in the approaching Presidential contest.

Labor demands of both national political parties that the candidates shall have the ability and their platforms the assurance of a progressive leadership to the end that the nation shall have

1. *The preservation of free enterprise.*
2. *The abatement of bureaucracy.*
3. *The halt of paternalism.*
4. *The creation of post-war jobs through private industry.*
5. *The maintenance of labor's social gains.*
6. *The protection of our national interest.*

* * *

(1) The preservation of free enterprise. In many respects, our accepted free enterprise system has been in sad and constant retreat throughout the eleven years of New Deal rule. Under the guise, first of combatting the Depression, and later of waging World War II, many of those in high places in this Administration have waged a continuous war of attrition against the psychological and economic supports of our free enterprise economy. They have pursued Government policies which have dangerously weakened the incentives which make a free economy workable. They have confused the public mind with their jargon of an inevitable after-war "mixed economy."

Labor recognizes that a free economy is the only soil in which a free State and a free labor movement can exist. The American Federation of Labor has repeatedly declared itself unqualifiedly for the preservation of free enterprise. Its post-war policy is postulated upon the continuance of such an economy in this nation. It looks with deep distrust upon those who propose the two-headed nonesuch of a "mixed economy" for America's future.

We insist that the two major parties offer us candidates in 1944 with a proven record of practical understanding and faith in our free enterprise economy.

(2) The abatement of bureaucracy. A corollary is the necessity of an immediate program to halt the weed-like growth of bureaucracy which is choking our democratic institutions. Our national economy is enmeshed in an intricate network of government controls and regulations.

While admittedly there are areas in our economy where government rule-making and enforcement are dictated by the national interest, what we are now witnessing is bureaucracy for the sake of bureaucracy. For the man with a practical job to do, Washington today has become a labyrinth of duplicating agencies, of conflicting authorities, of time-wasting futilities, of buck-passing, of form-filling and of executive face-saving. Naturally, in such an atmosphere of confusion, abuses multiply and injustices become rank.

For labor, bureaucracy creates a truly poisonous political atmosphere. In the war between conflicting boards and authorities, labor's problems and interests become the football of political careerists. The protective labor laws which the people have succeeded in placing upon the Federal statute books through long and patient effort, are only too frequently vitiated or weakened by the incompetent maladministration of the bureaucratic agencies to which they have been entrusted for enforcement. Labor has looked with increasing apprehension upon the unconscionable blunders which bureaucracy has committed in recent months in such nationally urgent situations as the N. L. R. B. handling of the Kaiser case, the coal mine negotiations of 1943, and the railway wage case. It can not safely intrust its future to the architects of such a governmental system.

In the 1944 election, it asks for nominees who will have the courage and the vision to draw the true line of demarcation between functions which properly belong to government, and those which should be left in the keeping of a free people.

(3) The halt of paternalism. Nothing is more disquieting to labor than the steady march of the nation, under the New Deal, toward an overall paternalism. The substitution of government by men for government of laws, against which Jefferson warned the nation, has proceeded apace. Vast discretionary authority has been conferred upon appointive boards and commissions whose decisions affect the life of every citizen.

Such paternalism is a stealthy threat to the continued freedom of organized labor. It lulls labor misgivings by offering temporary aid in specific situations. It deceives the trade unionist into the belief that only through government has he won long overdue social gains which would have been achieved inevitably through his own trade union action. In the end, it enfeebles the labor movement by habituating union officers to an uncertain dependence upon the favor of opportunist politicians.

Samuel Gompers taught the American labor movement to look upon all progress as insecure which was not achieved through the rigor of union self-reliance. The favors which the politicians confer are too often the bait for the hidden and barbed hook of government control. Under such a system trade union leadership becomes the rubber stamp of a political regime.

The present Administration, in its conduct of such agencies as the National Labor Relations Board and the War Labor Board has revealed many of the worst vices of a paternalistic State. It has stripped to virtual impotence the Department of Labor through which labor should have a cabinet voice in the conduct of the national government. It has played a mischievous game of politics in the internal organizational life of the unions. It has pursued policies which have prolonged division between national labor bodies. It has had its labor union palace favorites, who have enjoyed advantageous "breaks" from New Deal agencies. On the other hand, it has attempted to visit veiled reprisals upon other trade union executives who have refused to toe the Administration "line."

Inevitably, such attitudes have led to a capriciousness and vacillation in government labor policies which have frequently operated to hurt the trade union movement. The advantages of New Deal friendship have too often been overweighted by its long-term threat to union self-reliance. It raises the serious question in Labor's mind whether, on balance, labor has not been the final loser. Labor asks of the political parties that they nominate candidates in 1944, who, while sympathetic with trade union needs and objectives, will recognize and respect the necessary line between government compulsion and our voluntary structure of free trade unionism.

(4) The creation of post-war jobs through private industry. No question is more hauntingly existent in labor's mind than how unemployment can be avoided in the post-war period. Recent Department of Labor studies have indicated the possibility of an unemployment of 12,000,000 within six months after the close of hostilities. Faulty and ill-planned government policies could easily snowball this figure up to the largest unemployment total in American history. America will not and cannot accept the consequences of such a social breakdown.

The jobs for post-war labor must be created by private industry. Government can and should assist during the reconversion period by an extensive public works program of nationally-useful, self-liquidating projects. But Government's greatest contribution should be the maintenance of an economic atmosphere favorable to the kind of capital investing and risk-taking which will encourage the development of new industrial and resultant new jobs. The channel of enterprise must not be choked by government controls or punitive tax policies on one hand, or by self-defeating monopolistic or cartel policies by industry on the other hand. Business within recognized socially desirable limits must enjoy the incentive of adequate profit-making opportunities. Unless the hazardous problems of the post-war period are approached in this spirit, we run the risk of seeing the expansive impulse in our economy inhibited, or dwarfed.

In the light of the dismal failure of the New Deal to solve the unemployment problem during the eight and one-half years before Pearl Harbor, labor cannot intrust to the New Deal the unprecedentedly difficult employment task which will follow the war. The call is for practical, and not visionary national leadership. The administration which is to be selected in 1944 must have the capacity to win the broadest measure of confidence and cooperation from capital, labor and agriculture. The New Deal has conspicuously failed to win such confidence through three administrations of opportunity.

(5) The maintenance of labor's social gains. It is imperatively important that the next administration be guided by an intelligent and sympathetic understanding of the increasingly constructive role of organized labor in our present economy. The last twelve years have seen the American Labor movement coming of age. Collective bargaining is no longer a debated cause; it is an accepted national policy. The duty of industrial statesmanship today is to direct the vast social energy of organized labor, once dissipated in the struggle for union survival, into collaborative productive functions. Labor is ready and eager for such a creative future.

Obviously, the rich contribution which organized labor can bring to our economy will not be achieved in an atmosphere of distrust or government hostility. It can not develop under an administration which blows hot and cold on labor policies.

It is urgent that the political parties present candidates whose past records give assurance that labor's social gains, of the last generation, will be confirmed and extended during the coming years. Only thus can we be certain that the teamwork which has lifted American production to such superlative heights during the war crisis will be a permanent part of the American future.

(6) The protection of our national interest. The close of the World War will confront America anew with the problem of our future relations with the world. We recognize the pitfalls which confront statesmanship in grappling with this intricate problem. Already important voices are being raised in our midst urging the nation to make commitments which would bind us to post-war responsibilities of such incalculable costliness as to bankrupt our home economy. Such commitments would also dangerously increase the possibility of American involvement in future foreign conflicts.

Certainly, America must do its after-war part in alleviating human suffering. As in all previous emergencies, we will give generously to the relief of the destitute in the war-ravaged lands. But we must make certain that such benefactions shall be in the form of terminable gifts, rather than continuing obligations. We can not embark upon any ruinous policy of raising the standard of life of other peoples at the cost of lowering the living standards of our own population. The American interest must be paramount in our minds at all times. Labor insists that the candidates in 1944 clarify their positions unmistakably upon this issue.

The maintenance and elevation of the American standard of living is inextricably woven in the foregoing fundamentals. Our American economy is geared to the sustained purchasing power of our wage and salary earners. Only by this preservation of our traditional policies can we avoid a short-sighted post-war assault upon the American wage structure, as was experienced following World War I. As the American people face the unprecedentedly difficult task of after war reconstruction, the call is for close-ranked unity of all for the general good. We offer this statement of principles as an integrating point for all who will work together for a fearlessly constructive American decision in the 1944 elections.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH HEIR INDICTED OVER DRAFT

"Gert Hans von Gotard, 37, heir-grandson of Adolphus Busch, founder of Anheuser-Busch Breweries, has been indicted for evasion of the Selective Service Act." That sentence appeared in the nation's newspapers late last January.

To all but the very newest members of our Brotherhood, the attitude of the Anheuser-Busch Breweries toward our union is well-known. No members of our Brotherhood are as yet working for the Anheuser-Busch people. The company has fought our union in the courts and out of them for years.

Today more than eighty thousand of our members are in the armed forces. To our knowledge, not one of them shirked his duty. Each quietly laid down the tools of peace and took up the tools of war when his call came. Apparently not so with the scion of the Anheuser-Busch dynasty, however.

Somewhere in all this there is probably a powerful moral that could be drawn. Suffice it to say, however, that some of those today casting stones at labor have apparently forgotten what Jesus said about being without sin.

IN MY OPINION...

What Our Readers Have to Say ... On Topics of the Day!

(This Journal is not responsible for the views expressed by the writers.)

I am a carpenter and belong to Local 1802. I am not the type that goes around throwing bouquets. I have been reading your journal for many years. Recent issues have had an added interest for me. I just want to let you know that one of your readers in our Local appreciates your efforts to improve "The Carpenter" and in that way help the Labor Movement.

OTTO P. LIND, Dover, Ohio

★ ★ ★

It's an old American custom to beef or grouch, which ever one cares to call it. Now might be a good time to point out to brother members that any squawk, even one against beefs, is itself a beef. Also, that one can only get through a day's work without beefing by saying nothing at all. Here where I work we are beefing about everything we don't like, even when we really do like it. That is a bit topsy-turvy. However, it's the only way to convey the fact that we build ships, beefs or not. The truth is that when we stop beefing hell will pop.

I spent two years in the Army, fourteen months overseas, in the last war. May I assure the brothers that we beefed about everything while in the Army as well as while at home.

Let us then fight for our America on any front we can and in any way we can. By all means let us remember that it is their —the men and women overseas—America as much as it is ours, and that they will want it to be the America they left. Not some weird mess of rules, regulations and restrictions, but the America where a person can as someone once said: live each day so that one can look any person in the face and tell him to go to hell. That is my America, and I am sure it is the one the Troops prefer.

B. T. STEVENS, Sr., Antioch, Calif.

The way some people spend their money these days is enough to make anyone disgusted. They seem to think the present boom days will never end. They are actually fighting their way into the movie houses, saloons, race tracks and any place else they can spend their money. Then when the war is over and things tighten up they will have a lot of fine furniture on which they owe a dozen installments and a lot of clothes on which plenty of money is still due and then they will start cussing the government and democracy and everybody else but themselves.

Why don't they put some of their money in bonds? The government needs every cent it can scrape up now to keep the war going full tilt. When the war is over the workers are going to need every cent they can save to tide them over any emergencies that might develop. So every cent that goes into bonds now will be doing double duty. Why can't the people see that. Like I say, those that are throwing their money away now will be the first to start crabbing at the government when the boom is over.

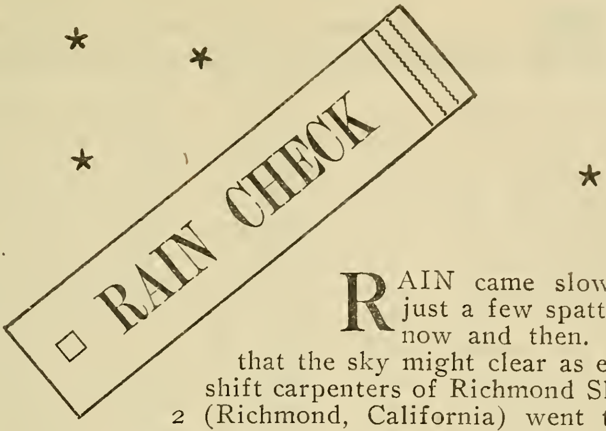
Every worker owes it to himself and his family and his country to invest every dollar he can lay his hands on now in bonds.

ART. FLETCHER, CLEVELAND, O.

★ ★ ★

There is lots of talk these days about the kind of world we will have after the war where there will be no unemployment or breadlines. As far as I can figure, most of it is just fine talk. The only constructive suggestions I have seen yet are incorporated in the social security program worked out by the AFL. That's the kind of program we must have so let's all get behind it right away.

CLINT FROST, Atlanta, Ga.



RAIN CHECK

RAIN came slowly at first, just a few spattering drops now and then. It seemed that the sky might clear as eight swing-shift carpenters of Richmond Shipyard No. 2 (Richmond, California) went to their assigned task of building trusses for a machine shop extension—work vital to National Defense. But it didn't.

By five o'clock (the swing shift started at four) the occasional drops had given way to more frequent ones. Carpenters sawed and hammered and voiced their "love" for such weather. By seven o'clock it was raining everything except the often mentioned pitchforks. Tools were wet and carpenters were soaked.

Getting in a huddle seven of the men expressed themselves in no uncertain terms about the rain. They were for quitting right then, machine shop or no machine shop. Shouldering his tools, one man turned to the silent carpenter of the eight and said, "Say, George, you haven't said a word about the rain all evening. What do you think about it?"

"Haven't noticed it," replied George, a man in his late fifties. "You see I had a letter from my son yesterday—written in Bataan. I've been busy thinking about the horrors of that fight . . . and the heroism. Mule meat for food. Water and blood knee-deep in trenches. Dead stacked on dead. Wounded . . . young men without arms, without legs crying for ammunition, more ammunition."

There was a pause. Raindrops splashed against newly sawed timbers on which the men were standing. Then George was talking again, slowly, thoughtfully. "And today I had a letter from the War Department saying my son is dead."

Seven men moved away . . . to saws, to planes, to hammers. Rain was discussed no more that night. I know for I was there.

—DON KIRKWOOD.

KEEP 'EM SMOKING

Brotherhood solicits cooperation of Locals and District Councils to keep our fighting boys happy.

As a result of the circular letter recently sent out by our General President, donations to our Brotherhood's cigarette fund showed a gratifying increase during recent weeks. Since the accounting in last month's issue of The Carpenter, almost two hundred local unions and district councils have made contributions to the fund. Most of these local unions and district councils already had one or more contributions to their credit. On the other hand there are a very large number of local unions and district councils that have not as yet participated in the fund. Although no accurate figures are available, indications are that more than half of the local unions and district councils affiliated with our Brotherhood have yet to make their first contribution to the fund.

Another one million, one hundred thousand cigarettes were during February provided our boys on the various fighting fronts through the cigarette fund. The hundred thousand cigarettes represent the tobacco companies' bonus donations for quantity purchases—one of the big advantages of channeling all cigarette contributions to our armed forces through the Brotherhood fund. It is the hope of the General Office that a like number (1,100,000) free cigarettes can be provided our fighting forces each month for the duration of the war. A million cigarettes cost approximately twenty-five hundred dollars. Consequently donations must be kept rolling in steadily if this program is to be fulfilled.

Many local unions have voted a specific amount to the fund each month for the duration. Contributions of this kind are especially welcome as they provide a solid backbone for the cigarette fund and allow planning ahead to make sure that at least a million cigarettes a month will go to the fighting fronts where they are needed most. If all locals and district councils would adopt this plan, basing the size of their monthly contribution on the size of their membership, the success of the cigarette fund would be assured and the load would be equitably divided among the entire membership of our Brotherhood.

In the meantime, letters and cards of thanks continue to pour into the General Office from all parts of the world where American men and women are fighting to keep democracy and freedom alive in the world. The free cigarettes being provided our soldiers and sailors by organized labor are doing much to counteract the labor-smearing propaganda being disseminated by certain anti-union forces. Only letters from home are appreciated as much as American cigarettes.

By now all of us know that this war is a grim, bloody business and the way of our boys is extremely hard. Providing them with plenty of smokes is only one of the ways in which we can show our appreciation for the sacrifices being made for us in the Solomons, the Marshalls, and Italy.

Make all checks to the cigarette fund payable to General Treasurer S. P. Meadows.

CIGARETTE FUND

Contributions received by the General Treasurer's office from January 25th to February 23, 1944.

L. U.	City and State	Amt.
8	Philadelphia, Pa..	25 00
11	Cleveland, O.	25 00
16	Springfield, Ill. ..	100 00
22	San Francisco Cal.	125 00
36	Oakland, Cal.....	25 00
39	Cleveland, O. ...	10 00
54	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
62	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
66	Jamestown, N. Y.	10 00
79	New Haven, Conn	25 00
80	Chicago, Ill.	25 00
81	Erie, Pa.	25 00
87	St. Paul, Minn....	25 00
106	Des Moines, Ia...	25 00
116	Bay City, Mich..	25 00
136	Newark, O.	25 00
153	Helena, Mont. ...	20 00
169	East St. Louis, Ill.	25 00
171	Younngstown, O..	25 00
189	Quincy, Ill.	3 00
211	Pittsburgh, Pa....	75 00
218	Boston, Mass.....	25 00
241	Moline, Ill.	10 00
244	Grand Junction, Colo.	10 00
245	Cambridge, O. ...	25 00
261	Scranton, Pa. ...	10 00
265	Hackensack, N. J.	25 00
269	Danville, Ill.	5 00
275	Newton, Mass. ..	10 00
302	Huntington, W Va	10 00
328	East Liverpool, O	10 00
340	Hagerstown, Md..	25 00
347	Mattoon, Ill.	10 00
372	Lima, O.	10 00
393	Camden, N. J....	100 00
412	Sayville, N. Y....	5 00
445	Kingman, Ariz....	25 00
416	Chicago, Ill.	5 00
418	Greeley, Colo. ...	25 00
428	Fairmont, W. Va.	25 00
444	Pittsfield, Mass...	10 00
461	Highland Park, Ill.	50 00
465	Ardmore, Pa. ...	25 00
480	Freeburg, Ill.	5 00
487	Linton, Ind.	25 00
488	New York, N. Y..	25 00
492	Reading, Pa.	25 00
517	Portland, Me. ...	25 00
523	Keokuk, Ia.	5 00
541	Washington, Pa...	15 00
565	Elkhart, Ind.	25 00
582	Beaumont, Tex...	20 00
599	Hammond, Ind. .	25 00
620	Vineland, N. J...	5 00
630	Neenah, Wis. ...	10 00
632	Hawthorne, Nev..	100 00
639	Akron, O.	25 00
648	Pana, Ill.	25 00
653	Chickasha, Okla...	25 00
660	Springfield, O. ..	10 00
661	Ottawa, Ill.	25 00
699	Sewickley, Pa. ...	5 00
756	Bellingham, Wash	10 00
764	Shreveport, La...	25 00
787	New York, N. Y..	25 00
794	Leominster, Mass.	25 00
808	New York, N. Y..	25 00
811	New Bethlehem, Pa..	5 00
813	Carbondale, Pa...	5 00
816	Tulsa, Okla.	5 00
820	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	10 00
839	Des Plaines, Ill...	25 00
844	Arcadia, Fla.	25 00
863	Conneaut, O.	5 00
888	Salem, Mass.	5 00
921	Portsmouth, N. H.	25 00
927	Danbury, Conn. ..	10 00
944	San Bernardino, Cal.	25 00
946	Los Angeles, Calif.	50 00
951	Brainerd, Minn...	10 00
957	Stillwater, Minn..	25 00
958	Marquette, Mich..	10 00
971	Reno, Nev.	25 00
972	Philadelphia, Pa..	2 00
981	Petaluma, Cal. ..	7 00
985	Gary, Ind.	15 00
1002	Knoxville, Tenn...	50 00
1010	Uniontown, Pa. ..	10 00
1014	Warren, Pa.	5 00
1015	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	10 00
1024	Cumberland, Md...	10 00
1032	Minot, N. D.....	15 00
1042	Plattsburg, N. Y.	25 00
1049	Poplar Bluff, Mo..	10 00
1108	Cleveland, O.	5 00
1132	Alpena, Mich. ...	10 00
1142	Lawrenceburg, Ind.	10 00
1143	La Crosse, Wis...	25 00
1161	Morris, Ill.	15 00
1162	College Point, NY	25 00
1158	Berkeley, Calif....	10 00
1187	Grand Is., Neb...	100 00
1188	Mt. Carmel, Ill...	10 00
1201	Borger, Tex.	20 00
1204	Brooklyn, N. Y..	25 00
1220	Granville, N. Y...	10 00
1289	Seattle, Wash. ...	50 00
1295	Hornell, N. Y....	5 00
1307	Evanston, Ill. ...	25 00
1328	DeLand, Fla. ...	25 00
1339	Morgantown, W. Va.	25 00
1353	Santa Fe, N. Mex	25 00
1367	Chicago, Ill.	25 00
1380	Bedford, Ind. ...	10 00
1416	New Bedford Mass	25 00
1419	Johnstown, Pa. ..	10 00
1420	Hasting-on-Hudson, N. Y.	10 00
1430	Kearney, Neb. ...	10 00
1431	El Reno, Okla. ..	11 00
1452	Detroit, Mich. ...	25 00
1465	Frankfort, Ind. ..	25 00
1466	Camas, Wash. ..	10 00
1486	Auburn, Calif. ..	25 00
1531	Rockland, Mass...	10 00
1577	Buffalo, N. Y.....	5 00
1590	Washington, D. C.	25 00
1615	Grand Rapids, Mich.	25 00
1693	Chicago, Ill.	100 00
1709	Ashland, Wis. ...	5 00
1713	Huron, S. D.....	5 00
1723	Columbus, Ga. ..	25 00
1743	Wildwood, N. J...	10 00
1782	Newark, N. J.....	10 00
1784	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
1819	Elko, Nev.	5 00
1829	Ravenna, O.	25 00
1835	Waterloo, Ia. ...	10 00
1846	New Orleans, La..	10 00
1860	Warsaw, Ind. ...	5 00
1865	Philadelphia, Pa..	10 00
1922	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
1961	Roseburg, Ore. ..	20 00
1979	Granite City, Ill..	25 00
1980	Atchison, Kans....	25 00
1991	Bedford, O.	10 00
2019	La Grande, Ore...	5 00
2033	Front Royal, Va..	25 00
2096	Douglas, Ariz. ...	25 00
2157	Pioche, Nev.	5 00
2163	New York, N. Y..	25 00
2174	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
2178	Jersey City, N. J.	8 75
2180	Defiance, O.	5 00
2202	Price, Utah	25 00
2261	Ft. Myers, Fla...	25 00
2275	Newburg, Ore. ..	10 00
2342	Hobbs, N. Mex...	25 00
2376	Sanford, Fla. ..	10 00
2523	Memphis, Tenn....	25 00
2544	Tionesta, Calif. ..	25 00
2592	Eureka, Calif. ...	10 00
2611	Eugene, Ore.	5 00
2655	Everett, Wash....	10 00
2689	La Grande, Ore..	25 00
2816	Emmett, Ida.	25 00
2859	Rainier, Ore.	10 00
2868	Eureka, Cal.	25 00
2919	Blaine, Wash. ...	25 00
3016	Modoc, Calif.	25 00
3084	Urania, La.	15 00
3112	Wilmington, Vt...	25 00
3183	Chattanooga, Tenn.	25 00
3187	Watertown, Wis..	5 00
3190	Marquette, Mich..	5 00

DISTRICT COUNCILS

Cuyahoga County D. C. Cleveland, O. ..	50 00
Washington, D. C. Dist. Council	50 00
Mobile & Vic. D. C., Ala	25 00
Chicago, Ill., D. C.....	150 00
Miami Valley D. C., O..	50 00
Cloverland D. C., Marquette, Mich. ...	10 00
Redwood D. C., Eureka Cal.	10 00
Twin City D. C., St. Paul, Minn.	25 00
Lake County D. C., Michigan City, Ind...	25 00
Metropolitan D.C., Philadelphia, Pa.....	25 00

Available Funds January 24, 1944		$ 7,814 91
Receipts		3,976 75
Total		$11,791 66
Expenditures:		
Axton-Fisher	$1,250	
Brown & Williamson	1,250	$ 2,500 00
Available Funds February 24, 1944		$ 9,291 66

Super Dams Coming

Gigantic Dam Building Programs Brightest Post-War Hope

★ ★ ★

WITHOUT fanfare or publicity the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Corps of Engineers are putting the finishing touches on the most extensive dam building plans ever devised by the mind of man. As soon as the last shot of the war is fired these plans will be put into execution.

Some conception of the immensity of the jobs being planned by these government agencies can be gleaned from the fact that the Bureau of Reclamation program alone calls for the expenditure of approximately three billion dollars. By comparison, Grand Coulee, Boulder, and some 160 other dams built during the depression represent an outlay of less than nine hundred million dollars. Hundreds of engineers and technical experts are right now working out of the Bureau's Denver office putting the finishing touches on various individual projects.

The Army Engineering Corps is drafting a dam-building program of approximately equal proportions. In other words, the combined programs will provide for seven times as much dam building in the first five to ten post-war years as was undertaken during the whole depression era. The Bureau of Reclamation alone estimates that its program will provide from 200,000 to 250,000 steady jobs to construction men for several years after the war. How many more jobs will be indirectly provided in the transportation and building material fields cannot even be estimated. With the Army Engineers contemplating an equally ambitious program, it is easy to see that dam building gives promise of being the outstanding source of post-war jobs for the nation's construction workers.

When the first treacherous Japanese bombs dropped on Pearl Harbor, the Bureau of Reclamation had under way some twenty-five individual projects. Work on all these projects was immediately curtailed or stopped entirely. All the Bureau's efforts were concentrated on getting maximum power output flowing into war industries instantaneously. Projects which could be finished in a short time were continued, but those that required great amounts of work before they could be put to the service of the war effort were discontinued for the duration. Speed! Speed! and More Speed! became the motto of the Bureau.

One example alone shows what the Bureau accomplished in the way of speeding up power output for the war effort. An eastern firm had about completed a giant dynamo destined for installation at huge Shasta Dam in California. However, the dam was many months away from being ready to install the dynamo. Instead of waiting for Shasta dam to progress to the point where the dynamo could be installed, the dynamo was set up at Coulee Dam instead. In a comparatively short time it began pumping vital power into the war plants of the Pacific Northwest.

Once the victory is achieved, the Bureau is prepared to immediately resume work on the jobs that were halted by the war. Thousands of skilled construction workers will thereby find civilian employment almost before the echo of the fighting dies down. New projects will be gotten under way as soon as possible so that dam building alone will absorb a sizeable percentage of the labor force now engaged in turning out planes, tanks, and guns.

The Army Engineering Corps, too, is prepared to get under way its gigantic dam building program in the shortest possible time. When the programs of both the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Engineers are completed, power output in America will probably equal hydro-electric output of the rest of the world.

However, the creation of construction jobs alone will not be the sole benefit derived from the huge contemplated dam building programs. The Bureau's program revolves around irrigation as much as it does power. Millions of arid acres will be brought into full fertility by the projects. Thousands of American families will be given an opportunity to take up a piece of land in a valley made prosperous by irrigation. It is estimated that the Coulee irrigation project alone will make room for twenty to thirty thousand farm families on the extremely fertile land now turned to desert because of insufficient water.

The dam building program of the Army Engineers includes a great deal of flood control work. Valleys that now face periodic disaster in the form of floods will be made secure through the Engineers' program. Flood losses running into millions of dollars annually will be greatly curtailed or eliminated completely. Farms that become unprofitable because of recurring floods will be restored to their full productive capacity and intrinsic value. Under the Engineers' program, plans and specifications have been laid down in great detail for varied projects so that work can be gotten under way in every section of the country without delay.

So dam building becomes one of the brightest hopes for the post-war era. Dam building will provide jobs for hundreds of thousands of construction workers as soon as peace is achieved. Millions of jobs will be created in the fields of transportation and building materials. In addition, thousands of families will be enabled to go back to the land; —not sub-marginal land incapable of providing anything other than the merest subsistence but rather land made fertile by irrigation and made secure from expensive floods by scientifically built dams.

There is no sadder chapter in American history than the current hundred year old cycle of land neglect. America's fertile acres have been mined instead of farmed, and the results of this short-sighted policy can today be seen in erroded, wind-swept countrysides and deserted, ramshackle farm homes.

But the neglected acres are not through. Life-restoring dams and scientific farming methods can rehabilitate them and place them once more on the asset side of the ledger.

Buy War Bonds and Stamps!

PLANE GOSSIP

IT MAY BE THE ANSWER

One of the most disappointing aspects of the whole American war effort has been the failure of the WACS, WAVES, and other female branches of the armed services to attract recruits in sufficient numbers. The girls already in the services have been doing such a swell job that thousands more of them could be used immediately. Despite active recruiting campaigns, however, enlistments are not beginning to keep pace with the demand.

Officials find the situation a little bit puzzling. The services offer American girls better pay than they usually can make as civilians, it offers them a chance to travel, and, most important of all, it offers them a chance to really serve their country. Still recruiting lags disappointingly.

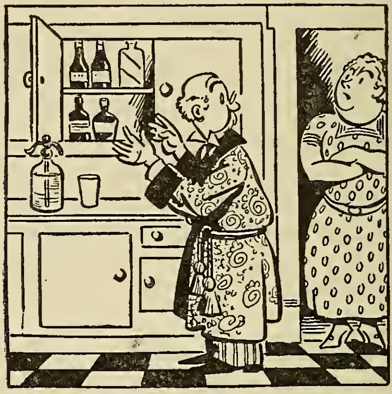
Maybe the WAC at Fort Benjamin Harrison has the answer. When asked how she liked the service, she replied: "I think it's wonderful. I like the training they give me, the food, and the work I do, but sometimes I get just a little bit tired of saying 'Yes, Ma'am' half the day and 'No, Sir' half the night."

★ ★ ★

CLEAR AS MUD

"My good woman," said the judge, "you must give an answer in the fewest possible words of which you are capable to the plain and simple question whether, when you were crossing the street with the baby on your arm, and the bus was coming down on the right side and the taxi on the left, and the motorcycle was trying to pass the bus, you saw the plaintiff between the motorcycle and the taxi, or whether you saw him at all near the motorcycle, taxi, and bus, or either, or any two, and which of them, respectively, or how it was."

So afterwards the Judge was elected to Congress and he helped write the income tax laws and draw up the forms you are filing before the 15th of this month.



And, what is it this time, "business bad," "business good," or just no business?"

★ ★ ★

OLD FASHIONED, BUT GOOD

There seem to be indications that a national meeting of church, law enforcement, and social welfare groups is in the offing to formulate plans for curbing the alarming increase in juvenile delinquency. Certainly conditions warrant such a meeting. Not only are more youngsters getting into trouble, but also they are getting into much worse trouble and at a much younger age. In fact, the ten to fifteen year age group now produces as many delinquents as the sixteen to twenty year age group used to a few years ago.

Wars always play hobbs with moral standards. However, the current war has seen the greatest let-down in moral standards since the French revolution; brought about undoubtedly by the fact that more mothers are now working than ever before. Add to this the fact that there has been a tremendous increase in the "psychology" factor in child rearing, coupled with a corresponding decrease in "wood-shed" psychology, and you get some understanding why juvenile delinquency is as bad as it is. After all, there is no substitute for the razor strop in bringing up children right. In this connection we always think of the mother who took her son to the photographers to get his picture taken. Try as she would, she couldn't get the child to sit still long enough for the photographer to get his picture. The mother tried pleading, reasoning, and cajoling, but all to no avail. Finally the photographer said, "Perhaps if you left the room, Mrs. Jones, we could do better." As a last resort, Mrs. Jones consented. She left the room, and in a few moments the proprietor came out to announce that the picture was taken.

Going home in the car, the son was awfully quiet and docile. Finally curiosity got the better of her, and Mrs. Jones asked: "What did the photographer say to you, Willie, to get you to sit quiet?"

"Well, Mummy," replied Willie, "he said 'sit still, you little nuisance, or I will blister the seat of your breeches good.' So what could I do but sit still?"

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ESPECIALLY IF IT HAS LINCOLN'S PICTURE

To help yourself and your government, save your waste paper. Paper is a vital war materiel. Besides, it pays to save paper. Remember the story about the four men who died on the same day?

One was an author. He left $5.00.

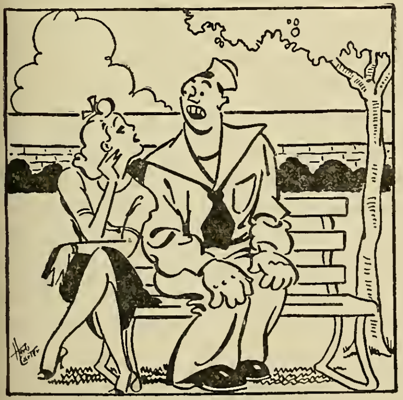
One was a book seller. He left $50.00

The third was a publisher. He left $500.00.

Fourth was a waste-paper merchant. He left $50,000.00.

Remember, it is patriotic as well as profitable to save paper.

★ ★ ★



Oh, sure, I trust you—very far, but not too near.

NO HARM IN TRYING

The current issue of a national magazine carries a story predicting a shortage of five million husbands after the war. We don't know how accurate the magazine is in its predictions, but it becomes more evident every day that there are more men than there are women.

Only last month a young couple in Chicago approached the pastor of a South Side church with the request that they be married immediately after the services. The pastor agreed, but when he announced at the end of the services, "Those who wish to enter into the bonds of Holy Matrimony, please step forward," thirteen women and one man walked up to the altar.

★ ★ ★

YOU CAN'T STOP A YANKEE

American ingenuity is what is winning this war. Given a few monkey wrenches, a few nails, and a couple of spools of baling wire, there isn't any problem in mechanical warfare our boys can't lick. Apparently this same Yankee ingenuity is going to make itself felt throughout the world when peace comes, too. Witness the letter a G-I Joe in Australia wrote to his dad in Detroit.

"Dear Dad," he said, "I am figuring on settling here after the war. I want to cross kangaroos with raccoons and raise fur coats with pockets."

★ ★ ★

REMEMBER WHO THE ENEMY IS

As total defeat looms ever closer for Germany, the paid propagandists of the Reich seem to be busy trying to create mistrust between Allied nations, the only hope Hitler has of saving his hide. We have some of them in this country and they are doing a swell job of trying to convince us that our Allies are untrustworthy.

Don't pay any attention to them. Don't forget that after all, a propagandist is only a guy with a good sense of rumor.

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POLITICIANS TAKE NOTE

The ability to speak many languages is a real asset, but the ability to hold your tongue in any one of them is priceless.

Editorial

Why Not Keep Practical?

While there are many schools of thought as to what must be done to avoid a post-war depression, everyone seems to be pretty much agreed that home building offers the greatest hope for peacetime jobs. In fact, just about all post-war planning agencies—both private and governmental—are pinning their hopes on a huge home building program after the last shot is fired. They visualize a pent-up demand for a least ten million new homes in the first decade following the war.

Whether their predictions turn out optimistic or pessimistic remains to be seen. However, there is no gainsaying the fact that home building will form the backbone of post-war construction; therefore, nothing must be allowed to stand in the way of millions of people fulfilling their desires for new, modern, efficient homes.

Last month's issue of The Carpenter contained an article pointing out an unhappy new development in post-war home planning. It is the ad menace. For reasons best known to themselves, some firms are spending millions of dollars advertising fantastic new houses-to-come. These new "super-houses" are being cooked up in the imaginations of the ad writers. Maybe they will come sometime, but it certainly will not be in the lifetime of anyone who will be in the market for a new home after the war. The end result is that post-war homebuilding is being adversely affected. People read the ads and say to themselves. "That's the kind of home I want." They then consult their architects or builders and soon find out the things promised in the ads are only idle dreams unlikely to be available before the year 2,000. Naturally they feel keen disappointment.

They overlook the fact that the houses architects, builders, and practical construction men are planning for the post-war era are really miracles of comfort, efficiency, and beauty. The ad writers promise them a house without a fuel-burning heating system, a house that is germ-free, a kitchen that does everything but wash the dog with electricity. When they find these things belong to the Buck Rogers era, some of them at least will decide that it might be wiser to postpone building for awhile.

That those who arrive at this decision are making a mistake goes without saying. The homes that will be built in the post-war era will actually be "miracle" houses. Entirely new conceptions of utility, beauty, and comfort are going to be emphasized in them. Only a bare minimum of housekeeping will be necessary. There will be much better lighting and much cheaper and uniform heating. In efficiency and value, the post-war home will compare with yesterday's houses about as the latest model Lincoln compares with the 1912 Ford.

The post-war home as now planned has nothing to be ashamed of. Instead of filling prospective home builders with Utopian Buck Rogers dreams, why don't the ad writers tell them about the truly marvelous homes that they will get? Why don't they tell them of the thousands of contemplated improvements in design, in efficiency, and in beauty? Dollar for dollar, the post-war home builder will receive twice as much as he would have a few years ago. In addition he will get many dividends in the form of comfort and liveability. The ad writers who deal in fantastic notions only create confusion and uncertainty in the minds of prospective home builders, when, in truth, there is no need for either. Tomorrow's home will be a practical miracle. There is no reason for the ad writers to dream up fantastic ideas. Such foolishness only jeopardizes the post-war home building program and post-war employment.

Closed Season on War Prophets

The Office of War Information announced that representatives of the Army, Navy, War Production Board, Selective Service and other agencies of the Federal Government have agreed to institute a closed season on official prognosticators who offer conflicting opinions on war developments such as the probable time the war will end, what it will cost in lives, economic development before and after the war ends, war production, et cetera. Both military and civilian officials of the Government will be required to refrain from making public such opinions in the future, especially a discussion of activities for which they are not responsible and with which they have no direct connection.

This policy is a constructive one long overdue. The American people do not have to be fed bed-time stories or unfounded sales talks to keep up their morale. All they need is to know what is expected of them and to be given the facts and told the bold truth about war developments. They will adjust themselves and do whatever is necessary to help win this war.

Tragically, a false national optimism has been created by these casual and unmeasured snap statements made by persons in authority, and many thousands of wives, mothers, and other relatives of boys in the Armed Forces have been built-up to a heart breaking let-down from such remarks.

However, the worst and most persistent offenders are not these military and civilian government officials, but the unofficial crystal gazers, the see-all, know-all, tell-all prophets of the press and radio, sensation-loving rabble rousers like Hans V. Kaltenborn. These psychic seers surround their predictions with so many nebulous qualifications that their oracular chatter reminded one of the fabled horse of Baron Munchausen which went in two opposite directions at the same time.

Last summer, it may be recalled that some of the wiseacres of Press and Radio hinted that the war might be over by Christmas—only they didn't specify what Christmas. Both Wall Street and Lloyds of London were quoted as laying odds on the war being over by that date. As a result, the buoyant hopes of simple, trusting, anxious relatives whose loved ones are in uniform collapsed entirely when the dreary Holiday Season arrived with the war's end as remote and unpredictable as the previous Christmas. Let us hope that these psychological sleeping tablets, so injurious to the national nervous system, will no longer be administered to lull our people into a false security.—*St. Louis Labor Tribune.*

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
Keuka, Fla.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
631 W. Page, Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
10348½ Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, FEBRUARY 1944

Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida
February 7, 1944

The General Executive Board met in regular session at Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida on February 7, 1944.

The General President reported the death of Board Member, T. M. Guerin of the First District on January 2, 1944, after which the following Resolution was unanimously adopted.

To the memory of former
Board Member T. M. Guerin

WHEREAS On Sunday January 2, 1944, the Divine Ruler of the Universe removed from our midst Brother T. M. Guerin, member of the General Executive Board for the First District, and

WHEREAS He served in that capacity for almost thirty-one years and held continuous membership in good standing in Local Union 78, Troy, New York for over forty-five years, and

WHEREAS His efforts, energies, activities and abilities have always been willingly and generously given in favor of the growth, advancement, progress, and development of the organization he loved so well—the Brotherhood of Carpenters—and

WHEREAS We will miss his advice, personality and companionship in the future, therefore be it

RESOLVED That in acknowledgement of the good work he has done in the Labor Movement in his time and that his memory may be perpetuated in the future this resolution be made part and parcel of the proceedings of this session of the General Executive Board, and be published in our official monthly journal, "The Carpenter," and be it further

RESOLVED That a copy be sent to the members of his family with the sympathies of the Board for the great loss they have sustained in the death of their beloved father.

Signed—General Executive Board
WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

* * * * *

The General President further reported that the New York District Council proposes that the 1944 General Convention be postponed, and that after hostilities cease the General Executive Board be authorized to call it as soon thereafter as possible, but in any event within one year.

As 111 Local Unions and two District Councils from 37 States and Provinces endorsed this proposition it was ordered submitted to referendum vote in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph A, Section 63 of our General Laws.

The First General Vice-President reported that the War Department is issuing films to acquaint the public with the hardships our boys on the fighting fronts have to contend with. The War Department requests that these films get the widest possible circulation. Local Unions wanting information on how to secure these films should communicate with the General Office at the earliest possible date, and the information desired will be forwarded to them.

The General President and General Treasurer submitted the following report to the General Executive Board in compliance with action of the Board at its last meeting.

* * * * *

December 14, 1943.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to your action of October 26, 1943 in delegating authority to General President Wm. L. Hutcheson and General Treasurer S. P. Meadows to exchange $100,000.00 Canadian Bonds for $107,000.00 Canadian Bonds, will say that this transaction has been completed, and that $50.000.00 Dominion of Canada 3% Bonds due January 14, 1967, and $50,000.00 Dominion of Canada 3% Bonds due March 1, 1954, have been exchanged for $107,000.00 Canadian Bonds and placed in the Safety Deposit Box at the Indiana National Bank on or about November 22, 1943.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. L. HUTCHESON, General President
S. P. MEADOWS, General Treasurer

* * * * *

The General President appointed the following committees:

Inspection of Rooms, Frank Duffy, Arthur Martel, S. P. Meadows.

Stocks and Supplies, M. A. Hutcheson, Harry Schwarzer, R. E. Roberts.

Report of the Delegates to the Thirty-sixth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, held in Boston, Massachusetts on October 1, 1943, was submitted, and as this report was published in the January 1944 issue of "The Carpenter" for the information of our members it was filed for future reference.

Renewal of Bond of General Treasurer Meadows in the sum of $50,000.00, from February 1, 1944 to February 1, 1945, through the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company of Baltimore, Maryland was referred to our Legal Department.

Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters requests re-arrangement of clearance cards in membership due book, but as no changes in clearance cards are proposed the Board could not see its way clear to comply with the request.

Vancouver, B. C.—The British Columbia Provincial Council of Carpenters in convention, November 29th and 30th, proposed that at the Labor Congress to be held in London, England on June 5, 1944 the 'so-called' Trade Unions of Russia be invited to attend, and deplores the action of the American Federation of Labor in refusing to attend this Congress on the grounds that the Soviet Trade Unions are not free bodies, was carefully considered, along with a similar request from Local Union 1735, Prince Rupert, B. C., after which the Board re-affirmed its declaration of June 15, 1942, which herewith follows:

* * * * *

DECLARATION OF GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

The press recently carried the story of the pact entered into between the United States and Russia for the continuation of cooperation for the purposes of winning the war.

We approve, and compliment the action of our Government for the agreement made with Russia, and as good loyal patriotic American citizens pledge our Government full support and cooperation, to the end that Liberty and Freedom may be established in all lands, and that our own democratic way of life, which we love and cherish so dearly, may be continued and perpetuated for all time to come.

We reaffirm our position of the past that preservation of Liberty in our own country must be maintained and continued at all costs, and to that end we will give our lives if necessary.

We have already declared our approval of the action of our Government in assisting Great Britain in every way possible to win the war; in fact, we are willing to assist all nations to maintain a democratic form of government, of the people, by the people, and for the people, as against Communism, Nazism, Fascism or other forms of objectionable governments.

The press recently published statements that a movement was under way to establish some sort of understanding, cooperation or collaboration between the Trade Unions of Great Britain, America and Russia, but as the 'so called' Trade Union Movement of Russia is dominated, controlled and directed by the Soviet Communist Government, and is, therefore, not a Free Trade Union Movement, we cannot endorse or participate in any such procedure. The Communists' philosophy is such that it is recognized as being revolutionary and advocates the overthrow of our Government by revolution. The members of our Brotherhood being patriotic American citizens are opposed to any such procedure on the part of the labor movement. Therefore the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America can in no way cooperate or collaborate with the Communist Trade Union Movement of Russia.

The British Trade Union Movement being recognized as a free voluntary movement, like our movement in America, we are willing at all times to cooperate with it in order to render every assistance to the end that the war may be won as quickly and speedily as possible and thereby create a condition throughout the world making the world safe for democracy.

February 8, 1944.

Canton, Ohio, Local Union 143

The petition issued by Local Union 143 relative to a Post War Program for the disabled of World War II for endorsement by all Local Unions was referred to the General President.

Appeal of Wm. Piechocki, a member of Local Union 1151, Batavia, New York, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving his claim for disability benefits on the grounds that the claim was not filed with the General Office within two years from date of accident, as the laws provide. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 404, Painesville, Ohio (Lake County and Vicinity) from the orders of the General President that said Local Union affiliate with the Cleveland District Council was carefully considered, after which the orders of the General President were approved and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 1332, Grand Coulee, Washington from the decision of the General President in the case of Chester R. Lawler versus Local Union 1332, Grand Coulee, Washington. The decision of the General President was sustained and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 655, Key West, Florida from the decision of the General President in the case of Thomas B. McConnell, a member of Local Union 993, Miami, Florida, versus Local Union 655, Key West, Florida. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 43, Hartford, Connecticut, from the decision of the General President in the case of Elias A. Maata, a member of Local Union 2236, New York City, versus Local Union 43, Hartford, Connecticut was placed before the Board, but was not considered as Local Union 43 did not appeal to the Board within the time specified by our General Laws.

Appeal of Local Union 43, Hartford, Connecticut, from the decision of the General President in the case of Vermund Gjersvik, a member of Local Union 2117, Flushing, New York, versus Local Union 43, Hartford, Connecticut was not considered as Local Union 43 did not appeal to the Board within the time specified by our General Laws.

Appeal of Local Union 43, Hartford, Connecticut, from the decision of the General President in the case of Thure Rehnberg, a member of Local Union 488, New York City, New York, versus Local Union 43, Hartford, Connecticut was not considered for the reason that Local Union 43 did not appeal to the Board within the time specified by our General Laws.

Appeal of Local Union 43, Hartford, Connecticut, from the decision of the General President in the case of Egil Myhre, a member of Local 488, New York City, New York, versus Local Union 43, Hartford, Connecticut, was not considered for the reason that Local Union 43 did not appeal to the Board within the time specified by our General Laws.

February 9, 1944.

Audit of books and accounts of the Home commenced.

February 10, 1944.

Audit of books and accounts of the Home continued.

February 11, 1944.

Audit of books and accounts of the Home continued.

February 14, 1944.

Audit of books and accounts of the Home continued.

February 15, 1944.

Audit of books and accounts of the Home continued.

Request of the Los Angeles County District Council for an appropriation for organizing purposes was referred to the General President.

Appeal of Local Union 190, Klamath Falls, Oregon, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for disability benefits of Perl M. Hogle, a member of said Local Union, on the grounds that he was not totally and permanently disabled from ever following the trade, was carefully considered, after which the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 1911, Beckley, West Virginia, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of E. W. Wilburn, of said Local Union, on the grounds that he was not in benefit standing at time of death, was carefully considered, after which the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 1148, Olympia, Washington, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the disability claim of A. C. Harder, a member of said Local Union, on the grounds that he was not totally and permanently disabled, was carefully considered, after which the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 438, Mobile, Alabama, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Daniel S. Boone, a former member of that Local Union, for the reason that on December 31, 1942 he owed six months' dues and automatically suspended himself from membership. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 438, Mobile, Alabama, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Gordon K. Bell, of said Local Union, for the reason that he was not in benefit standing at time of death. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 1765, Orlando, Florida, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of C. J. Holliday, of said Local Union, for the reason that he was not in benefit standing at time of death. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

Resolutions submitted by Local Unions 622 and 1971 were referred to the General President for reply.

The General Executive Board in considering the matter of paying pensions to members of the Brotherhood in States and Provinces where they, the authorities, deduct from pensions paid by the State or Province any income that one might be receiving from the amount the State or Province pays them; the Board recommends that the General President issue a dispensation granting to Local Unions, in such instances, permission to keep such members in good standing without payment of dues to the Local Union, or payment of per capita tax by the Local Union to the General Office.

February 16, 1944.

Audit of books and accounts of the Home concluded.

February 17, 1944.

Request of President Brown of the International Association of Machinists' for a conference with the Carpenters was placed before the General Executive Board by the General President, and was carefully considered.

In the past we have always been willing to confer, and have conferred with representatives of other organizations in working out agreements of understanding and cooperation without participation of a representative of the American Federation of Labor, and are willing to do so now, but before a conference is held the Board would like to know what matters are to be considered.

If it is on the basis of present existing conditions the Board is willing that the General President appoint a committee to meet a like committee from the Machinists', but if it is on the basis of what transpired years ago then the Board cannot see what good could be accomplished by such a conference.

There being no further business to be acted upon, the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the chair.

Signed,
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother Chas. Allen, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother Bruno Ammon, Local No. 1941, Hartford, Conn.
Brother Gust O. Bergquist, Local No. 141, Chicago, Ill.
Brother E. J. Brennan, Local No. 642, Richmond, Cal.
Brother Thomas Cobb, Local No. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Brother John H. Coster, Local No. 747, Oswego, N. Y.
Brother James R. Douglas, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brother Leroy M. Duvall, Local No. 200, Columbus, O.
Brother Joseph Ferraro, Local No. 1941, Hartford, Conn.
Brother John A. Freeberg, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother Wm. P. Hannum, Local No. 1331, Brattleboro, Vt.
Brother J. C. Hollerman, Local No. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Brother Fred Jaeger, Local No. 558, Elmhurst, Ill.
Brother Henry M. Lyons, Local 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother Anton Miller, Local No. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Brother George Mitten, Local No. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Brother Peter Neilson, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother D. S. Randall, Local No. 3142, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Brother Gust Ranyak, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother R. A. Robb, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother George Schmidt, Local No. 608, New York, N. Y.
Brother Paul Skrlec, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother T. N. Stuart, Local No. 198, Dallas, Tex.
Brother John B. Sugia, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother Axel Suneson, Local No. 141, Chicago, Ill.
Brother Carl A. Swanson, Sr., Local No. 141, Chicago, Ill.
Brother Frank Thorn, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother Leroy Van Camp, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother Joseph Weir, Local No. 608, New York, N. Y.
Brother N. T. Williams, Local No. 198, Dallas, Tex.

* * *

Killed In Action

Brother Anthony Cafiero, Local No. 1590, Washington D. C.,

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Escanaba, Mich., Local Gives Red Cross Big Boost

On January 28, Local Union No. 1832, Escanaba, Michigan sponsored a charity ball for the benefit of the Red Cross. Proceeds from the ball amounted to approximately $1,060.00, every cent of which was turned over to the local Red Cross Chapter. On January 29, Local Union 1832 received the following letter from the chairman of the local Red Cross chapter expressing the deep-felt thanks of his organization for the splendid job done by the union for a very worthy cause:

* * * * *

Mr. Alfred Brandt, President,
Carpenters and Joiners Union-Local No. 1832,
Dear Mr. Brandt:

On behalf of the Delta County Chapter of the American Red Cross I want to express our appreciation to you and to each and every member of the Carpenters and Joiners Union-Local No. 1832, for the splendid contribution that you gave to the American Red Cross. This donation was not only 100% of the gross receipts but also the expenses and services of all the members of Local No. 1832 in making the Second Annual Charity Ball a complete success.

Last year your organization donated the entire receipts of the First Annual Charity Ball to that worthy charity—The Crippled Children's Aid—and this year the entire receipts were donated to that humanitarian organization—The American Red Cross—and I understand that it is the intention of Local No. 1832 to continue promoting these Annual Charity Balls, the proceeds of which will be donated to worthy charitable organizations.

The Carpenters and Joiners Union-Local No. 1832 deserves the highest commendation of every man and woman living in Delta County, and I sincerely hope that each succeeding Annual Charity Ball will be bigger and better as the years roll by.

Chairman, Delta County Chapter
American Red Cross.

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OLD-TIMER STARTS NEW VENTURE

Many members of our Brotherhood will be interested in an advertisement appearing in this issue of THE CARPENTER by Builders' Topics of Seattle, Washington. The firm is headed by Brother Harry W. Bleam. He has spent practically all his life in the building trades. Many of the brothers on the Atlantic Seaboard as well as the Pacific Coast will remember Mr. Bleam in connection with the building of many large hotels, as he was considered an expert on such buildings. His many friends will wish him well in his new undertaking. They have been operating only three months and have many students scattered from the Bering Sea to Old Mexico.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

Union City, N. J., Ladies Extend Greetings

Editor, The Carpenter:

For a long time we have intended writing to your magazine but like so many other things we just passed it up. So here goes: greetings and best wishes to all Auxiliaries everywhere. We meet every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month, at the Sons of Veterans Hall, 39th St., Union City. We have a large membership and are very active. We have Card Parties and Bingo Parties to raise money. We have bought a hundred dollar bond for the Auxiliary and all our members buy bonds from time to time.

We remembered the old folks at Lakeland, Florida this year again, also donated to the Red Cross, Tuberculosis Fund and March of Dimes.

We also have a Sunshine Fund for flowers, fruit, cards for our sick members. We have quite a few of our members with sons in the Armed Forces. We sent them all gift packages. Received letters of thanks from all. Our members' daughters write letters to a great many of the boys in the service—boys we all know. And boys who like to receive mail and don't get remembered by any folks. If any of the other Auxiliary ladies know of any boy in service who would like to exchange letters kindly forward us his address.

We are also interested in the USO. A few of our members belong to the Red Cross and do their bit of work. Also some of our members donate their blood for the blood bank. We had a grand Christmas party last year. Everyone exchanged gifts, music, dancing, singing and games being played. A supper followed. We had all the members and their husbands out. We thanked the men for the generosity they have shown us in the past. Our Auxiliary is looking for new members. Anyone reading the magazine from around our parts we would welcome you to join us. Hoping this letter will be welcome and we will write again.

Season's Greetings to all and we all wish and pray for peace soon.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Mabel Hering, Publicity Agent,
634 36th St., Union City, N. J.

◆

Five generations of Pennsylvanians have eaten the pancakes that came off a griddle which has just been turned over to the Bethlehem Steel Company plant for conversion into two 75 mm. shells. The griddle was forged in 1793.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. Siegele

LESSON 186

Almost all of the problems we have been dealing with in these lessons on roof framing have been based on the one-third pitch. This pitch is no more conducive to clarify roof framing problems than any of the other pitches. We are holding to this pitch so as to simplify the illustrations. After one understands the principles of roof framing as applied to one pitch, he understands principles that will apply to all pitches. The only difference that will be found is in the rise, for, where the one-third pitch has 8 inches rise to the foot run of the common rafter, the other pitches can have rises per foot run that go higher or lower than 8 inches, and even into fractions of inches: In fact, there is no limit to the number of pitches that can be used in roof framing—whenever a roof has a change in the slope, there is a change in the pitch of that roof. As we explained in another part of this work, there are a number of basic pitches, as one-third, one-fourth, one-half and so forth, and while these have established a sort of standard, they do not carry with them any special qualities. They are used more frequently than other pitches for convenience rather than because of special merit.

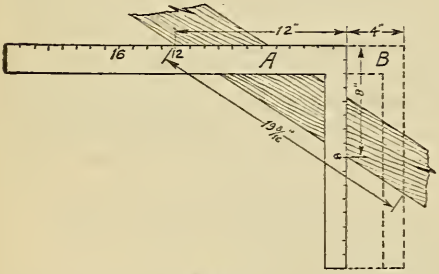

Fig. 1

Jack rafters in reality are common rafters cut to fit against hip or valley rafters. The horizontal and the plumb cuts are the same as for the common rafter. The edge-bevel of the side cut and the fact that there is a difference in the lengths of jack rafters, makes them different from the common rafters.

Fig. 1 shows how to determine the difference in the lengths of jack rafters. The square in the position shown at A, represents the square applied to a common rafter for one-foot run, and if the rafters were spaced 12 inches on center, the diagonal distance between 12 and 8 would be the difference in the lengths of the jack rafters. But rafters are seldom spaced less than 16 inches on center; therefore, to obtain the difference in the lengths of jack rafters for a 16-inch space, we would move the square forward 4 inches, or to position B. Now, as can be seen by the drawing, the difference in the lengths is 19 3/16 inches.

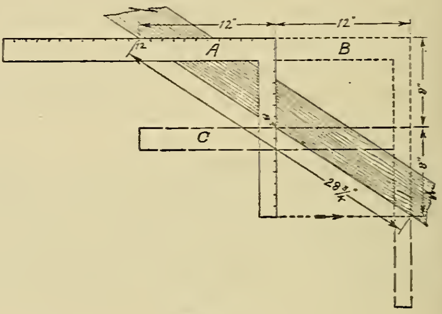

Fig. 2

How to obtain the difference in the lengths of the jack rafters when the rafters are spaced 2 feet on center is shown by Fig. 2. Here we show two methods. First, the square can be moved forward to position B, shown by dotted lines, which will give us the difference in the lengths of the jack rafters, or 28¾ inches. Second, we can take another step as shown by the square represented by the dashed lines, and the two steps will give us the difference in the lengths of jack rafters spaced 2 feet on center, or, as in the other instance, 28¾ inches. The same results can be obtained without the square by taking twice the diagonal distance of 12 and 8, which is the same as 14⅜ inches multiplied by 2, or 28¾ inches.

Fig. 3 shows how to measure the diagonal distance of 12 and 8 with a rule

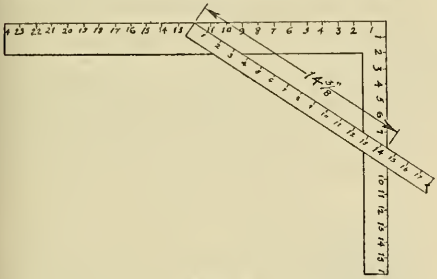

Fig. 3

in order to obtain the length of the common rafter for one foot run, or 14⅜ inches. It is necessary to have this distance when we apply the square to obtain the edge-bevel for the side cut of a hip-jack or a valley-jack. For instance, 12 and the length of the common rafter per foot run (the latter gives the bevel) will give the edge-bevel for the side cut of the jack rafters for any pitch. Fig. 4 shows the square applied to the timber for obtaining the edge-bevel of jack rafters for a one-third pitch roof.

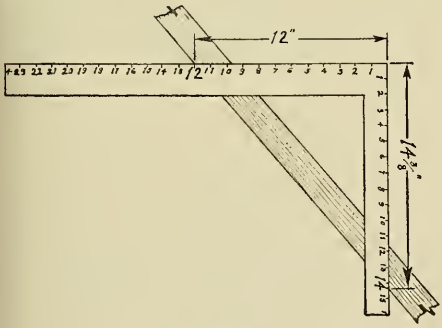

Fig. 4

In other words, the edge-bevel for the side cut of jack rafters for a one-third pitch is obtained by taking 12 on the body of the square and 14⅜ on the tongue, the tongue gives the bevel.

After the edge-bevel has been determined with the square, take a bevel square and set it to the proper angle and use it for marking the side cuts for the jack rafters. Fig. 5 shows a bevel square applied to the timber, giving the edge-bevel for a side cut of a jack rafter.

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Fig. 6 shows a plan of one end of a hip roof with a 12-foot run. If the roof had no pitch at all, 12 and 12 on the square would give the bevel for the jacks, as we are showing with the square in position A. Of course, the square would have to be brought to position B before the marking could be done. The triangle; a-b, rafter; b-12, run, and 12-a, the rise, represents a rafter lying on its side. The dotted part-circle, a-c, shows how the length of the rafter has been transferred to the square, giving us 14⅜ inches. Now if the student will imagine the square marked A pivoted at the heel and the end of the blade lifted until point c

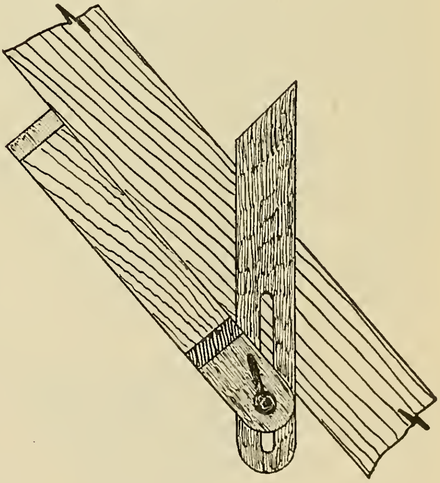

Fig. 5

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will be directly over point 12, he will see why 12 and 14⅜ will give the edge-bevel for the side cut of jack rafters for a one-third pitch roof. This principle holds good no matter what the pitch of the roof might be. Of course the square must be changed to position B in order to do the marking.

The term, "side cut," or as it is sometimes called, "cheek cut," is often erroneously applied to the edge-bevel for making the side cut. The side cut has two bevels, the edge-bevel and the side-bevel (the plumb cut) but the cut itself is that part, speaking of jack rafters, that fits against a hip or a valley rafter. Sometimes the edge-bevel is referred to as "top cut," which again is erroneous, for the edge-bevel of side cuts for hips, valleys and jacks, do not always come on the upper edge of the timber. For instance, in making a bird's mouth seat cut on a hip or valley rafter so it will fit against the plate of a purlin, the edge bevel is on the bottom of the timber.

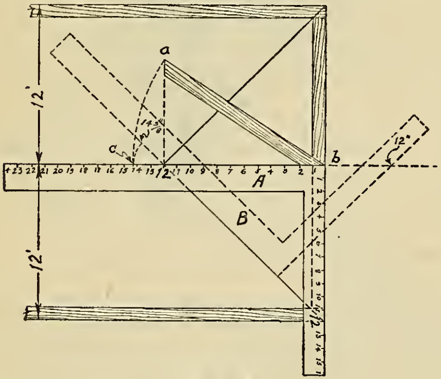
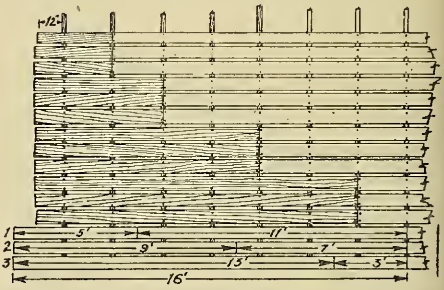


Fig. 6

Sheeting for Narrow Cornice

There is a right way and a wrong way of starting sheeting for a wood-shingle roof. If the workman is right-handed the sheeting should be started at the bottom left-hand corner, as shown by the illustration—if he is left-handed he operates in reverse order.

Let us assume that the rafters are set 2 feet on center, and that the cornice projects not more than 12 inches—in order to prevent a 12-inch waste of sheeting material the starting boards should be cut as indicated on the three unshaded boards, numbered 1, 2 and 3; namely, board number 1 is cut so it will make a 5-foot piece and a 11-foot piece of sheeting; number 2 is cut so it will make a 9-foot piece and a 7-foot piece; number 3 will make a 13-foot piece and a 3-foot piece. We have shaded the starting boards to show how the different lengths of boards are used, which project enough so as to make a 12-inch cornice, as shown to the left.



Much time can be saved by breaking more than one joint on a bearing—say, for 1x6 material three joints can be made on the same rafter in succession. If, however, 1x4 stuff is used for sheeting, then four joints can be made in succession, without, in the least, weakening the construction of the roof. Instead of placing only one board and cutting it, place three boards, butt the left ends against the joint rafter and cut the right ends flush with the right side of the other joint rafter. Then place, and nail them just enough to insure safety for working over them, and proceed to cut and place the next set in the same way. Repeat this process systematically.

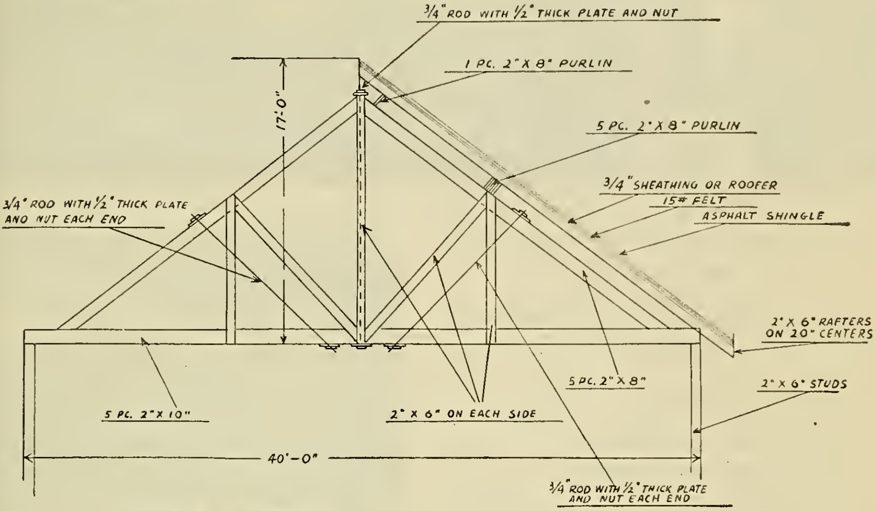
The nailer should follow and complete the nailing as he goes to all bearings.—H. H. Siegele.

How to Build a Truss

Editor:

In answer to the request of brother Leo Phillips in the January issue of "The Carpenter," I am enclosing a drawing of a wood truss which I designed for a building I built in 1934.

Hoping that this is the information he desires, I remain,


3/4" ROD WITH 1/2" THICK PLATE AND NUT
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17'-0"
5 PC. 2" X 8" PURLIN
3/4" SHEATHING OR ROOFER
15# FELT
ASPHALT SHINGLE
3/4" ROD WITH 1/2" THICK PLATE AND NUT EACH END
2" X 6" RAFTERS ON 20" CENTERS
5 PC. 2" X 8"
2" X 6" STUDS
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2" X 6" ON EACH SIDE
40'-0"
3/4" ROD WITH 1/2" THICK PLATE AND NUT EACH END

Drawn **for Leo Phillips**
5607 W. Michigan St., Milwaukee 13, Wis.
By **Roy E. White**
21 Spring St.
Jan. 20, 1944 Norwood, N. Y.

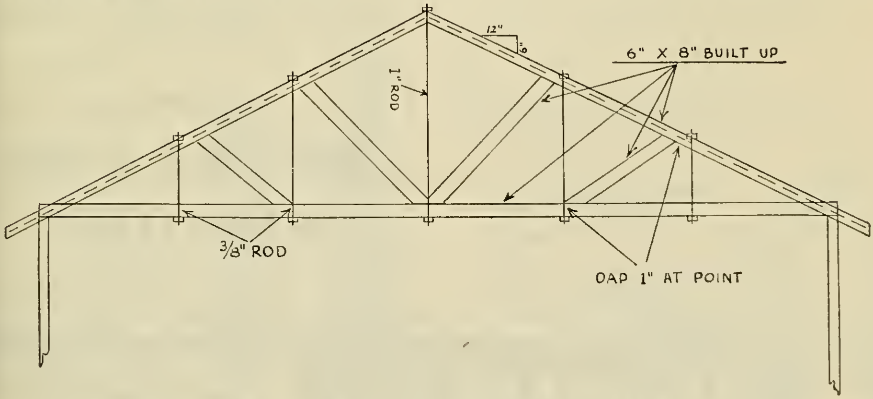
Yours truly,

Roy E. White,

21 Spring Street
Norwood, N. Y.

* * * * *

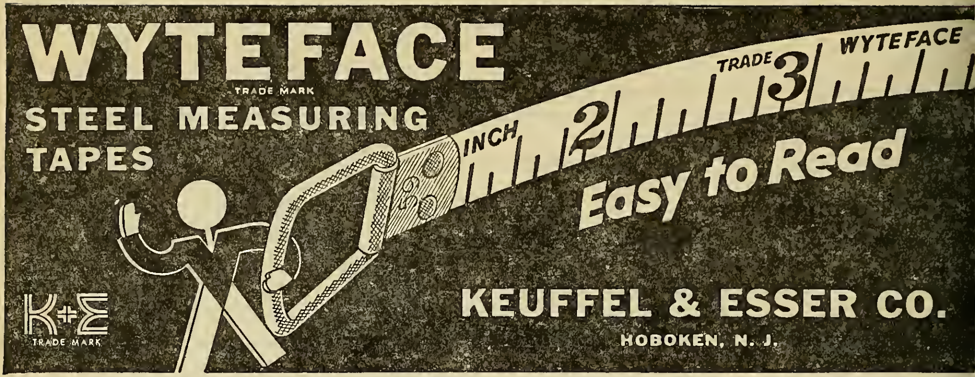
Having never submitted a plan before I hesitate to send this in. However, here is my answer to the request for information on truss building by Leo Phillips, Local 264, Milwaukee, Wis.


12"
6
6" X 8" BUILT UP
1" ROD
3/8" ROD
DAP 1" AT POINT

The enclosed drawing gives a rough sketch of a truss that I find very satisfactory, as I installed it on two large buildings in 1943.

Respectfully submitted,

Perry A. Cook,
Local 1911, Beckley, W. Va.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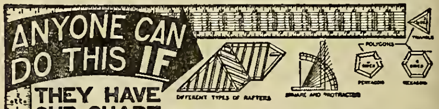
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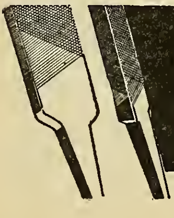

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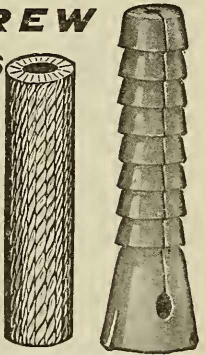

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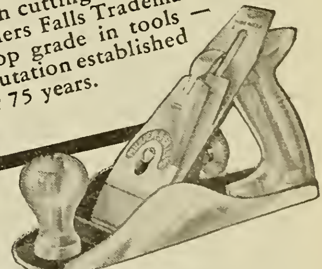

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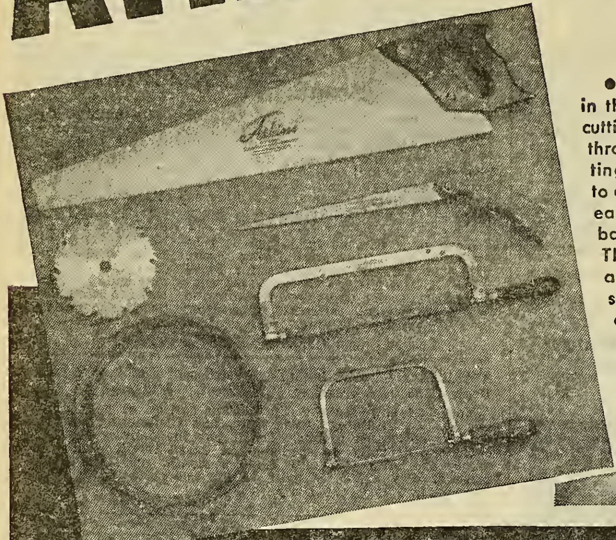

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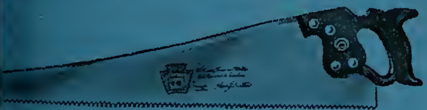

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THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD *of* CARPENTERS *and* JOINERS *of* AMERICA

FOR VICTORY • LIBERTY • AND HONOR

APRIL 1944

REMEMBER...

WAR FUND
Your RED CROSS is at his side

Support him at the
front by supporting
the RED CROSS
at home

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.
FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*
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KEEP THE MONEY
IN THE FAMILY!

PATRONIZE
ADVERTISERS

WHO SPEND MONEY
WITH YOUR UNION.

THE PERCENTAGE BATTLE

AFL attacks stabilization program which squeezes labor through frozen wages and uncontrolled prices.

★ ★ ★

FROM MANY SIDES the American Federation of Labor and affiliated organizations last month attacked the government's existing stabilization program which rigidly freezes wages but fails to adequately control commodity prices. In a voluminous report, the labor members of the president's Committee to Study Living Costs bitterly attacked the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index which has the cost of living up less than 25% as compared to the era immediately preceding the war. This figure, the labor members reported, does not coincide with facts. In exhaustive research of their own, these labor members found that living costs were up by at least 43% rather than by the 24% claimed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In a nation-wide radio talk, George Meany, AFL secretary and member of the president's Committee To Study Living Costs, charged the government's stabilization program with being impractical and unjust. Meany pointed out that the only thing being effectively stabilized is wages. This, he insisted, is throwing an unequal share of the burden on labor.

"Profits, even after taxes, are now higher than ever before. Many corporations made net profits in the year 1942 alone which were three to six times greater than their entire original investment. Most farmers, storekeepers and industries are enjoying unprecedented prosperity. Application of the nation's economic stabilization program has not halted profiteering. But it has caught the nation's workers in an ever tightening vise," he said.

Meany urged an immediate upward revision of the 15% wage increase ceiling contained in the Little Steel Formula, and at the same time he urged a concerted program to drive down and effectively control the cost of living. "Labor is confident," he said, "that the American people will support this fair and just program which is vitally necessary to restore morale and to assure topmost efficiency in war production."

No sooner was the report of Meany and his colleagues out, however, than the Bureau of Labor Statistics began tearing it apart. Page by page, Bureau statisticians went through the Meany report pointing out alleged errors, discrepancies and shortcomings. Proceeding from this basis, they challenged every point raised by Meany and his co-workers. With tables and charts they offered to prove that the Bureau of Labor Statistics index (which computes living costs to be up about 24% since the start of the war) does represent a fair yardstick for measuring changes in the cost of living. They pooh pooh the claim of Meany's report that living costs are up 43% rather than 24%.

Whether the 43% figure claimed by Meany's committee or the 24% figure claimed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics is right is not particularly important to labor. There is no argument with the fact that wages are frozen at the 15% figure by the Little Steel Formula, and both the 43% figure and the 24% figure are considerably higher. The argument revolves around the question, How much higher? If the Bureau of Labor Statistics is correct, wages are lagging by about 10% and if Meany's figure is correct they are lagging by better than 25%. In any event, it is evident that wages ARE LAGGING behind prices; and it is the intention of the American Federation of Labor to carry on a ceaseless battle until this injustice is wiped out.

From still another source the existing stabilization program was attacked by AFL leaders. AFL members and alternates on the National War Labor Board early in February served notice that the Little Steel Formula is unjust and obsolete. In a clear and concise statement they said:

"Workers of America cannot rely upon price control as it now functions to preserve their standards of living. The only recourse left to them is to obtain wage rate increases which will adequately compensate them for the ever-widening disparity between wages and prices."

With that incontrovertible statement as their chief argument, they urged the full membership of the National War Labor Board to join them in petitioning the president to immediately revamp the executive order under which the hard and fast 15% millstone of the Little Steel Formula was fastened around the necks of wage earners. Unless something is done to take the terrible squeeze off labor, they said, morale and production are bound to suffer in the critical days ahead. The existing stabilization program—which controls wages but not prices—makes for totally unequal sacrifices; with labor carrying by far the biggest load.

For a long time workers submitted to the "Little Steel" yardstick, the laborites said, in the vain hope that the administration would live up to its promises to hold and roll back the cost of living. All such hope has now been abandoned. The injustice of the "Little Steel" ceiling is now so glaring that it must be junked, or workers' morale and war production will seriously suffer, they declared.

They demanded (1) that the President "realistically modify" the formula so that workers may be fully compensated for the skyrocketing of living costs, and (2) that employers be permitted to apply such increases without getting prior approval of the War Labor Board.

Signers of the petition were George Meany, Matthew Woll, Robert J. Watt and James Brownlow.

Month after month the research department of the AFL has also attacked the existing stabilization program which stabilizes nothing but the incomes of workers. The researchers have shown not only that labor is being severely penalized because wages are rigidly frozen while prices are not, but also that productivity has increased remarkably in the months since Pearl Harbor.

However, the rigidity of the Little Steel Formula makes it impossible for the workers to share in the advantages of this increased productivity, thereby working the greatest injustice of all on labor. Begging for a realistic wage policy both now and after the war, the AFL in the March issue of Labor's Monthly Survey says:

"One essential is that workers, through their unions, shall see to it that periodic wage increases are given to all workers as production rises, efficiency improves, and savings on costs make wage increases possible."

In another section of the Monthly Survey the AFL points out that millions of American workers are still receiving less than a bare subsistence wage, despite the erroneous reports published in some newspapers depicting the workers of America rolling in wealth. Under the existing stabilization program being followed by the government, only those who are in the very lowest wage brackets have any chance of bringing their standards up to a bare subsistence level. Virtually none in the lower brackets have any chance of bringing their earnings up to a level that will provide for an American standard of living based on health and decency. The AFL publication sumarizes the situation as follows:

"Today, more than 2,000,000 factory workers have straight time wages of $1.20 per hour or more, a wage adequate to support a full employment economy; 1,720,000 are in war factories, and 370,000 in non-war factories. Fast progress has been made since January 1941 when only 330,000 had as much as $1.20 per hour. Another 2,200,000 have wages of $1.00 to $1.20 an hour,—compared to only 740,000 in January 1941. Industry could have afforded to raise millions more above $1.20 had it not been for wage stabilization. Much greater progress will be possible after the war, if we have full production.

"But millions of workers still have wages below 70c an hour. There are 4,500,000 in factories (add war and non-war on charts), and we estimate about 6,500,000 in non-war industries: Total, 11,000,000. A 70c wage on a 40-hour week will not support a family on even a bare subsistence living. It would give only $1,456 a year if a man works full time. And a bare subsistence living costs $1,663 for a family of four at January 1944 prices.

"Wages are even lower in small cities. The Labor Department has figures for 12 typical cities of less than 20,000 population, which are doing very little war work. These cities are scattered throughout the country. Wages of most workers in typical jobs in stores, hotels, laundries, hopisals, and wholesale groceries average from 24c to 43c an hour.

"Those who fill the newspapers with outcries against the "high wages" workers are receiving have ignored these wage figures. One of the first post-war tasks is to raise these low wages."

Thus it becomes increasingly clear that the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions are determined to remove labor from the vise whose upper jaw is stabilized wages and whose lower jaw is constantly increasing living costs. Ever since the start of the war labor has found itself gripped in this slowly tightening vise. During the past year the squeeze has become terrific and as a result labor finds itself in a spot today where a revamping of the stabilization program is needed to maintain morale, insure the kind of production needed, and more evenly distribute the inevitable sacrifices of war.

Truman Finds Out

★

Senate Investigating Committee delves into the facts on production and finds that labor has come through magnificently, making unnecessary any further consideration of a national compulsory service act.

At long last, the battle of production has been brought into true focus. Over a period of years, commentators, columnists, and self-appointed arm-chair production wizards have, through intimations, innuendo, and garbled statistics, hinted at dire shortcomings in American mills, mines, and factories—shortcomings that only a compulsory national service law could remedy. Because there were no honest and impartial facts available, these trumpeters of doom had a perpetual field day.

All that is now changed, however. True facts are available. The Truman Senate Investigating Committee recently turned in the first authoritative report on the war production program—a report based on actual studies of conditions as they exist. The report spikes the guns of those who have continued to cry, "Wolf, Wolf." It shows that American workers and American industry have worked production miracles. It further shows that talk of a national service act is unwarranted, unnecessary, and dangerous to a continuance of the phenomenal production pace long since achieved.

To fulfill the government's huge production needs, the report says, "our workers engaged in manufacturing, mining, and agriculture contributed nearly 45 per cent more man-days of work in 1943 than in 1939, despite the fact that more than 10,000,000 men were withdrawn from the labor pool for the armed forces. In manufacturing alone, our workmen contributed 89.6 per cent more man-days in 1943 than in 1939.

"This astounding performance exceeds anything of its kind ever achieved in the history of the world. The results obtained are the best answer to the critics of the home front. They do not indicate perfection, but they do evidence accomplishment of a high order.

"All Americans who have participated can be justly proud, because the success is due to the accumulated efforts of the millions of people who have each done their share rather than to any miraculous planning of a few experts at the top.

"Women in particular deserve credit for filling the huge gap created by manpower requirements of the armed services. Older men who had retired from active work have returned to their jobs and because of their experience are among the most valuable of workers.

"The job that has been done not only assures that victory will be won, but it assures that it will be won more quickly and with fewer casualties. Our armed forces have more and better equipment than our foes."

Outstanding findings of the committee report were:

1—The major battles of war production have been won, largely through "astounding performance" of American labor.

2—Proposals for a National Service Act are far too drastic, unwieldy of operation, and ineffective as an anti-strike measure.

3—Government and management must take their share of responsibility for strikes which have occurred. The committee did not condone strikes but declared America's strike record compares favorably with that of Great Britain where compulsory National Service legislation has been in effect.

4—The Government should adopt a clear and understandable labor relations policy for the duration, written into law and administered by a single central agency, instead of the multiple bureaus now handling labor matters.

These conclusions, fully endorsing the official policy of the American Federation of Labor, were buttressed by an indisputable array of facts and figures obtained by the Truman Committee from Government sources.

In support of its finding that the major battles of war production have been won, the committee cited these production totals from January, 1941, to this year:

Delivery of 153,061 airplanes of all types; 746 combat naval vessels; 1,899 Liberty ships, 702 commercial ships; 28,286 subsidiary naval vessels, mostly landing craft; 1,567,940 military trucks—all this besides equipping ten million men with guns, tanks, clothing, ammunition, etc.

While need for landing craft, heavier and longer range aircraft, radio and radar, ships, and other special items will continue for many months, the committee expressed confidence that the nation's war production facilities will be able to meet all requirements.

Manpower shortages are still a great problem, the committee conceded, but it laid the blame largely on hoarding of labor reserves by industry. It urged that efficient use of manpower should figure in costs when the Government determines profits through renegotiation of contracts.

Immediate production of more consumer goods from surplus war materials, where possible, was recommended by the committee as a measure to shorten the lag between conversion from war to peace production.

Terming America's war production "awe-inspiring," the committee pointed out that "this astounding performance exceeds anything of its kind ever achieved in the history of the world."

To figures on production cited above, the committee added the housing and training facilities for 10 million men and the construction of airfields and bases all over the world.

The record was increased by the construction of nearly 20 billion dollars worth of the "best and most modern plant facilities in the world."

These plants should not be presented as a gift to their operators, the committee held, but neither should "pre-war industry be protected against competition of Government built plants acquired at a fair price."

Post-War Highways

Uncle Sam contemplates 34,000 miles of modern roads when peace comes—foreshadowing 500,000 steady jobs

A HALF DOZEN men are right now spending all their time touring the United States. For the next five or six months they will drive their cars east, west, north, and south until they have covered all sections of the country. And they are doing this with the blessing of OPA, ODT, WPB, and Washington in general, for they are the president's official committee to study highway conditions in the nation. Their job is to make recommendations and suggestions in regard to the gigantic super-highway building program which the government expects to put into effect as soon as the war is over and the need for jobs develops.

At the present time Uncle Sam is planning to build about 34,000 miles of super-highways in the first few years following the war. The findings of the six-man "touring" committee may expand or contract this program according to what it finds in its extensive highway survey. However, it seems to be pretty well agreed that at least 34,000 miles of super-highways will be needed to give this nation a really efficient highway system capable of carrying the contemplated post-war load of tourist and trucking traffic. The cost is estimated at something like fifteen billion dollars. Estimated construction time runs from ten to twenty years.

What will these super-highways (the government prefers calling them inter-regional highways) be like? For the most part they will be about like the present Pennsylvania Turnpike which stretches from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh. This road runs straight for a hundred miles. There are almost two hundred curves in a fifty-mile stretch of the road but they are so wide and so gradual that they make no difference. In fact, the curves are of such wide radius that the driver is seldom conscious of the fact that there is a curve. No reduction in speed is needed to negotiate them. Hills, too, are almost non-existent. Tops of hills have been shaved down and the dirt pushed into valleys to give the highway no more climb than the average railroad.

The most important feature of the Pennsylvania Turnpike, however, is the absence of traffic hazards and conditions that tend to slow down speeds. There are no grade crossings or left turns on the highway and consequently there are no traffic lights because there is no need for them. Gear-shifting and slow downs are eliminated, with the result that gas consumption and tire wear remain low despite the tendency toward high speeds on the highway (when speeds above 35 miles per hour were permissible.)

However, several improvements on the Pennsylvania Turnpike are proposed in the post-war super-highways. For one thing, opposing lanes of the highways will always be on different levels except where terrain makes such construction impossible. This will eliminate glare from oncoming cars at night. It will also eliminate the inherent nervousness that the average driver feels when oncoming traffic rushes at him at terrific speeds even though he knows that such traffic is on another lane of the highway. Most important of all, the two level highways will reduce traffic deaths by drastically reducing head-on collisions that occasionally occur on our widest and safest modern highways.

If the government's 34,000 mile super-highway program is stretched over a period of twenty years, a half million men will have steady jobs for that length of time. If the program is speeded up by 50%, the number of steady jobs the highway program will provide will, of course, be increased by a like amount. Under present plans, Uncle Sam will provide half the money, and the states will provide the other half. All forty-eight states will participate to some extent at least in the super-highway program because present plans include some super-highway building in every one of the states.

Efficiency is to be the keynote of the post-war super-highways. The roads will by-pass even the most important cities. Networks of secondary highways will connect these cities with the highways but the traffic going straight through will be spared the necessity of bucking city traffic in making long hops. Advantages of the super-highways will be:

1. Great speed in travelling cross country.

2. Greater safety brought about by the elimination of cross-roads, grade crossings and left hand turns.

3. Reduction in wear and tear on automobiles by the elimination of frequent starts and stops that result from traffic congestion.

4. Appreciable speed-up in the movement of farm produce to the city markets.

Special attention is to be paid to landscaping along tomorrow's super highways. Increased pleasure and elimination of driving strains will be the chief objective of the landscape engineers. As many trees and shrubs and as much topsoil as possible will be spared during the construction of the highways to preserve natural beauty. Additional trees will be planted to screen unsightly spots from the vision of the driver on the completed highway.

All in all, the super-highway program appears to be one of the bright spots in post-war planning. It offers a highly promising source of construction jobs when they will be needed most, and in addition it promises untold dividends in the form of faster, safer, and more pleasant travel for the tourists and truckers of the future.

LET'S BACK THE ATTACK!

Buy More

BONDS FOR VICTORY

PLANE GOSSIP

GUESS WHO GETS A RAISE?

It all depends on who wants the raise. Congressman Glen Beall (Rep. Md.) revealed recently that while Economic Stabilization Director Fred Vinson fought against a modest raise for the nation's railmen and workers in general, he has himself received a $2,500 salary increase, plus a $628 war-time cost of living bonus—a hike of approximately 25%.

According to figures from the comptroller general's office, Vinson's salary was raised from $12,500 to $15,000, and he is also getting $628 more a year under the terms of a congressional resolution giving federal employes a bonus during the war.

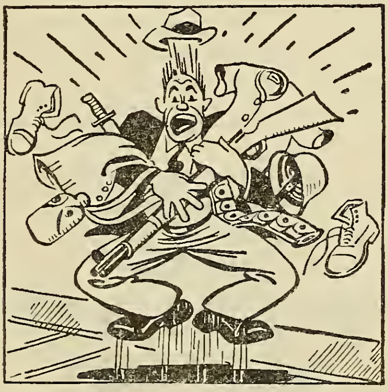
★ ★ ★

NOTHING NEW

A national magazine devoted to education is running in the current issue an article captioned, "There Should Always Be A Strong Tie Between Father And Son."

Our experience leads us to believe that there always is—and the son is usually wearing it until it is old and wrinkled. Ask any father whose boy is not yet in the service.

★ ★ ★



WOW! What have I done? I'm a member of the *draft* board!

EVEN THE BLIND CAN SEE IT

The benefits of trade unionism are becoming so obvious that even the blind are beginning to see them. No fooling! Recently the Alameda (California) Club of Adult Blind unanimously adopted a resolution recommending that all blind persons employed in industry join and actively participate in labor unions.

★ ★ ★

NOT SO DUMB

When, if, and as the new tax bill (you know, the one that created more furore in Washington than a mouse at a Ladies' Aid meeting) becomes effective, amusement taxes will go up drastically. Cost of the average movie ticket will increase around five cents. Some theaters, however, are already contemplating price increases of at least ten cents to take care of the tax.

This sort of thing is nothing new. Many wage increases won by a union that added fifty cents to the manufacturing cost of an item has been taken care of by a dollar price increase in the selling price of the article, OPA or no OPA. In fact, a sizeable percentage of big increase in living costs is probably attributable to this sort of thing.

It seems to be prevalent everywhere, too. Just the other day we read about an Indian who has for many years lived in the Olympic mountains in Washington. Each fall he would appear in one of the foothill villages to sell huckleberries. Always his price was 50c a bucket until last Fall, when the price suddenly jumped to a dollar. When one of his previous customers asked why, the Indian replied:

"Hell of a war going on someplace."

★ ★ ★

ONCE HE DIDN'T LIE

Even Hitler tells the truth once in awhile. During the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin, Der Fuehrer proclaimed the young men of Germany the fastest runners in the world.

They are now proving themselves to be just that—on the Russian front.

ASK ANY MARRIED MAN

"Love," says the husband of an Indianapolis war worker, "starts when she sinks in your arms, and eventually you wind up with your arms in the sink."

★ ★ ★

STRETCHING A POINT

Treat your old tires kindly, because it looks as if new ones aren't going to be available for a long time to come, despite the glowing promises being made in some newspaper advertisements. Synthetic rubber tires are being turned out in huge quantities, but they are barely meeting the demands of the Army and Navy. Official sources indicate that the public will be lucky if there is enough rubber released by Fall to take care of the girdle situation, let alone the tire situation.

And, incidentally, if you haven't heard it, the latest definition of a girdle is:

"A contraption to keep the WAVES out of the WACS."

★ ★ ★

THE LOGICAL MAN

There seems to be some concern over the fact that the Japs are really trying to make friends with the peoples they conquered in the South Pacific. In some spots at least, their "let's all unite against the whites" philosophy seems to be getting results of a sort. By and large, all natives have been extremely friendly to the Americans and Britishers, and their friendship has helped to swing many a battle. It is essential we keep them on our side.

In view of the fact that rubbing noses seems to be the best way of gaining friends in the South Pacific, how about making Jimmy Durante our ambassador to that part of the country?

★ ★ ★

REAL OPTIMISM

Dancing attendance upon Franco having failed to produce any material results in the way of stopping Spain's underground assistance to Hitler, our government recently invoked sterner measures in the form of embargoes on certain materials.

We hope this will bring about the desired results, but somehow or other we can't help but think the fellow who hopes that a slap on the wrist will stop Franco's collusion with Hitler is about as optimistic as the fellow without funds who went into a restaurant and ordered a big oyster dinner in the hope that one of the bivalves would contain a pearl big enough to take care of the check.

★ ★ ★

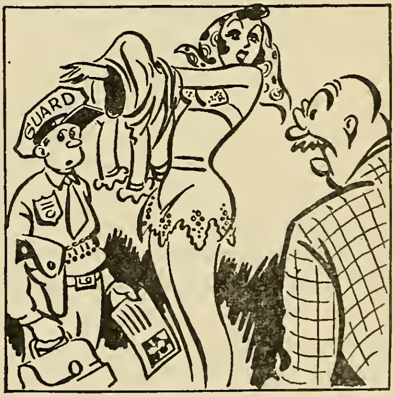
AND IT'S FREE, TOO

Nearly two and a half years of war are beginning to have their effect. Ever notice how touchy and irritable people have been getting? You can see it in the crowded stores, the jammed buses, and overloaded restaurants. Politeness and courtesy are getting less and less noticeable.

The situation is nothing to get alarmed about. People have been working longer than ever before. Nearly everyone has somebody in the services. Just living has become a real task what with rationing, standing in line, and doing without. No wonder nerves are getting frayed around the edges.

However, the next time you start to lose your temper because you have to stand in a bus or train or wait in line in a restaurant or grocery store, remember what our boys overseas are going through. America, even under wartime conditions—would be paradise to them. Perhaps the man behind you who keeps annoying you by pushing had a son on Bataan. Maybe the lady in front of you recently got a telegram containing the fateful words "missing in action." Try to be a little bit charitable and patient. **Remember: Politeness is like an air cushion; there may not be anything in it, but it helps to ease the jolts.**

★ ★ ★



You don't have to be that efficient in identifying our employees, Jackson!

L-41 IS AMENDED

Building restrictions eased slightly

THE efforts of the Building Trades Department, employers associations and our Brotherhood to have restrictions on building revised, now that the bulk of the government's building program is over, have born fruit. On March 7th, the War Production Board issued an amended version of Conservation Order L-41. The amended order still limits construction drastically. However, it does open the way for certain types of repair work and special types of construction which hitherto were prohibited entirely or were permissible only under special authorization from the War Production Board. This should revive private building and repairing enough to take up some of the slack in employment for building tradesmen brought on by the constant decline in government construction.

Some time ago the building trades unions became concerned over the plight of the construction industry. The factories, cantonments, etc., needed to take care of an eleven million man army were practically finished by last Fall. At the same time, supplies of many critical building materials reached the point where shortages were no longer prevalent. Private construction was at a virtual stand still due to rigid government restrictions. All this meant that building trades jobs slumped materially.

In view of the fact that many building materials were no longer scarce and many skilled building tradesmen who could not switch over to production jobs were out of work, the Building Trades Department and our Brotherhood as well as others concerned petitioned the government for a relaxation of restrictions on private building. The statistical department of our Brotherhood made a survey which showed that unemployment was becoming an increasingly important factor in the building industry under the government's inflexible restrictions on building. As much as any other one thing, this survey probably influenced the War Production Board in its decision to revise building restrictions.

As stated above, the amended version of Conservation Order L-41 still limits construction drastically. However, it does remove some of the restrictions which heretofore made impossible certain types of repair work and certain types of special construction.

For example, the following amounts of various types of construction can now be undertaken without first obtaining permission from the War Production Board. (Construction, as defined by WPB, means the putting up or altering of any sort of a structure).

1. $200 for a house, including the entire residential property.

2. $1,000 for a farm, including the farm house; a farm means a

place used for raising crops, livestock, dairy products, poultry, etc. primarily for the market.

3. $1,000 for a hotel, apartment building, or other residence for six or more families. Any residence for five or less families is considered a house.

4. $200 for an office, bank, store, laundry, restaurant or other retail establishment, except that the limit is $1,000 for a unit containing more than five establishments of one kind.

5. $1,000 for a church, hospital, school, college, public playground for children, or for a publicly owned building or group of buildings used for public purposes.

6. $1,000 for a bridge, overpass, underpass, tunnel, dock, pier, airport, bus terminal, or railroad or street railroad building or group of buildings.

7. $1,000 for an irrigation or drainage system serving more than one farm.

8. $1,000 for a building or group of buildings which will be used for warehouse or off-farm storage purposes.

9. $1,000 for all monuments and structures on the same cemetery lot, or for all cemetery buildings or structures in the same cemetery.

Certain kinds of special construction are also released from the necessity of first obtaining permission from the War Production Board. These special kinds of construction which generally are exempt from cost limits, include such things as maintenance and repair work when such work is absolutely necessary to keep a building or structure in sound working condition, or fix it when it has become unsafe or unfit for service because of wear and tear; the rebuilding or restoring of a house (including a farm home) or other residential building damaged or destroyed after July 1, 1943, by fire, flood, tornado, etc.; and construction necessary to prevent threatened loss of farm products.

Just how much effect the new amended order will have on private construction remains problematical. However, it should have an all round salutary effect; first because it should enable civilians to get at least a minimum of vitally-needed construction done without waiting for the end of the war, and second, because it should provide jobs for some building tradesmen who cannot transfer their talents and skills to the production field. On the other hand—like all government regulations—amended order L-41 doesn't mean very much until an interpretation is placed on it by the heads of the various agencies. All in all, however, it seems to be a step in the right direction.

Marine Praises Record of Labor

"One reason we are running well ahead of our Pacific timetable is that production of fighting ships for the Navy, and all the accessories that go with them, is far ahead of schedule." This tribute to labor's part in the war effort comes from Lieutenant General Alexander A. Vandegrift, USMC, Commandant of America's fighting Marines.

Continuing his comments on labor's production record, General Vandegrift said: "Generally speaking we have great praise and few complaints on those scores," but added that much work remains to be done in the Pacific war theater.

After VICTORY -- *What?*

By DR. JOHN L. CHILDS

For the Workers Education Bureau of America

★ ★ ★

WAR IS NOW the supreme factor in the economy of the United States. Over eleven million of our picked young people soon will be enrolled in the armed services. Back of these forces on the fighting fronts is a much larger army engaged in the struggle of war production and transportation. By the end of 1943 our annual rate of production was over 190 billion dollars in goods and services. Of this total amount, one-half—95 billion dollars' worth of products—went to one consumer, the American war program.

Total, global war has indeed brought many transformations in our economy. It has greatly increased the number now employed. It has extended the hours of work for many. It has brought about great shifts in the number engaged in the different occupations. It has taken many thousands of families from their homes and concentrated them in the great war-production areas. It has greatly increased the number of women workers. It has drawn older boys and girls out of the schools and put them into the army of producers. It has also brought about great changes in agriculture. Marginal lands are cropped once again, and farmers are working long hours to make up for the younger workers now in the armed forces. It has further mechanized agriculture.

The stimulus of war has not only doubled our output of goods and services, it has vastly extended our industrial plant. It has been recently estimated that prior to 1939 America had accumulated about 40 billion dollars' (depreciated book-value) worth of manufacturing plant and equipment, while during the short space of three war years—mid-1939 to mid-1942—we added the remarkable total of another 20 billion dollars' worth of plant.

The key to a lasting peace and an adequate post-war prosperity depends on maintaining peacetime production at the present wartime high. Such an objective can be reached through industry, labor, and government working together closely for the common good.

Total war has brought many new governmental controls in to the economy. One of these is the instrumentality of "lend-lease" which one economic writer has recently said might prove as significant in foreign affairs as the Atlantic Charter. This was a weapon Hitler did not suppose the democracies could devise. As everybody also knows we now have "priorities," "price-controls," "subsidies," and "rationing." Through these and similar controls, we have been able to achieve planned production and distribution for both military and civilian needs. In spite of the huge amount which has gone into the national war effort, the goods and services available for civilians have not radically declined. Certain groups have experienced reductions, but these are due to more equitable distribution of goods among the whole population, not primarily to a decrease in the total amount allocated to our civilian consumers.

This record in production has its implications for American organized labor. We now perceive the remarkable production potential of our economy. This national achievement calls for drastic revisions of traditional estimates of what is possible and what is reasonable. An economy of relative abundance is not a myth, it is a demonstrated fact. Labor should not let the American public forget the new levels of living, both materially and culturally, which we can enjoy, once the war is over, if we can successfully organize for national security, sustained production, and full employment. Science applied in agriculture and industry has wrought a revolution. It has made it possible for all to have comfortable, well equipped homes, good food, adequate medical care, and opportunity for leisure. So far as costs are concerned, we can also afford a public educational program in which each child will have a chance to develop his distinctive interests and abilities. The conception which should be the premise of all our postwar thinking, is that "we can afford whatever we can produce."

No strategy of labor which is merely concerned with winning equal distribution of a low national income is adequate. The day by day struggle for job-security now needs to be associated with an insistent demand for the organization of a national economy, which will make high production and full employment possible. The statesmanship of organized labor will be tested by its response to this both critical and promising domestic situation. The time calls for bold leadership.

We of labor also need to remember, that this record in production was achieved by agriculture, labor, and management working in cooperation with governmental agencies, which provided essential coordination, direction, and regulation. In other words, governmental regulation is not the enemy of human freedom, but in our interdependent economy, is rather a necessary condition for the actual realization of economic freedom for the many. The remedy for poor administration and "bureaucracy" in government, is not a return to the anarchy of laissez-faire or private monopoly. The cure is rather to be found in more adequate and continuous representation of the great functional groups in the processes and agencies, both private and public, by which our economy is directed and the arrangements devised, which condition the welfare of all.

Before long we shall begin to demobilize this war economy. The shift to a peace-time basis presents our country with staggering problems. Eleven million will have to be transferred from the armed forces to peace-time jobs. In three domestic industries—aircraft, shipping, and munitions—we now employ six million people, the most optimistic estimates for the post-war period put the number needed in these lines at not much over one-half million. Both occupational and geographical re-distribution of workers is involved in this shift to the peace-economy. Local, regional, and single industry planning by labor and management to meet this crisis is absolutely essential, but we deceive ourselves, if we think the job can be done by these means alone. The national task of reconversion must have over-all federal planning and direction, if we are not to experience great suffering and chaos, out of which, sinister, undemocratic movements might be born.

We can have over-all planning and direction, only if private enterprise and government can cooperate. That cooperation is over-due. Now that the National Resources Planning Board has been abolished, a National Reconversion Administration should be created at once. An Advisory Commission composed of representatives of agriculture, management, labor, and the professions should be associated with it.

Labor should mobilize its full resources to see that the legislative and the executive branches of our Federal Government cooperate to organize this National Reconversion Authority. It is urgently needed, if democracy is to win the peace.

◆

Plane Production Sets New High

American aircraft workers have done it again. During February they produced planes at an all-time record rate of 350 a day, for a total of 8,760, Chairman Charles E. Wilson of the Aircraft Production Board reported.

Wilson said that in terms of weight the total output was 4 per cent ahead of January, the previous high mark. Recalling that February was a "short" month, he implied that if it had been of normal length, the total number of planes would have passed the 9,000 mark.

◆

Congratulations, Brother Acker

On Saturday, March 18, 1944, Adolph J. Fritz, Secretary-Treaurer of the Indiana State Federation of Labor for twenty-seven years tendered his resignation to the Executive Board of that Body, then in session at Indianapolis, on account of the condition of his health. Needless to say his resignation was regretfully accepted for he had filled that office capably and satisfactorily at all times and was quite popular with the members of the Federation in Indiana. The Executive Board then proceeded to elect his successor and we are pleased to say that Brother John Acker, a member of Carpenters' Local Union 215 of Lafayette, Indiana, was unanimously elected. Brother Acker is well grounded in the Labor Movement having thirty years membership to his credit. During that time he has held many offices in his Local Union and in the State Federation of Labor all of which he filled with honor to himself and satisfaction to those who chose him. We consider him a capable man in the right place and wish him unbounded success in his new position.

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Wage-Hour Act Periled

DIRECT EFFORTS by six States to nullify the Fair Labor Standards Act, and the lowering of child labor standards by one-half of the States were charged by L. Metcalfe Walling, director of the wage and hour and public contracts divisions of the United States Department of Labor, in his report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943.

Seeing a danger of deterioration of wage and work standards with the end of hostilities, Mr. Walling suggested that preparations be made now to strengthen existing legislation, including the lifting of the present minimum of 40 cents an hour to 50 cents.

Mr. Walling's report disclosed that nearly $17,000,000 in restitution of illegally withheld wages was paid to 390,000 employes in 20,000 industrial and business establishments last year, with more than one-third of the cases involving failure to pay the minimum of 30 to 40 cents an hour.

"This slackening of Federal enforcement (through a 20 per cent appropriation cut) is particularly serious now," Mr. Walling declared. "At the very time that the Congress was reducing the apropriation in the spring of 1943, six States were passing laws that discriminated against wage claims, reducing to periods of as little as six months the time in which a worker may sue to collect wages legally due him, while not similarly reducing the period in which the butcher or baker or landlord may sue the worker.

"Some of this legislation refers specifically to the Fair Labor Standards Act. Some may be unconstitutional. All is aimed at its defeat in practice.

"In addition, one State has had a one-year statute of limitations applying to claims under the act since the early days in which it was in force and another State has had a one-year nondiscriminatory statute for a much longer period."

Mr. Walling stressed the importance of the Fair Labor Standards Act and its effective enforcement as essential to the protection of standards after the war, when "it is probable that wage earners in all brackets will have their total earnings reduced because of reductions in hours of work."

He expressed the opinion that it would take a 50-cent minimum wage today to equal the minimum standards of decency set by Congress in 1938 with the 40-cent minimum wage and suggested that studies be begun immediately on the basis of which he could make appropriate recommendations a year hence. He also urged consideration of extending the minimum wage provisions of the act to employes of industrialized farms and to those industries in which substantial coverage now exists, to end unfair competition between intrastate and interstate enterprises in cases where the former substantially affects the latter.

On the question of child labor, Mr. Walling said it had become an increasingly difficult problem with the necessary increase in the war labor force. His report disclosed that about 1,000,000 more boys and girls 14 to 17 years old were at work in April, 1943, than would have been employed except for the war.

KEEP 'EM SMOKING

Brotherhood solicits cooperation of Locals and District Councils to keep our fighting boys happy.

Approximately one hundred and fifty local unions and district and state councils made contributions to our Brotherhood's Cigarette Fund during the past month. During the same period another one million, one hundred thousand free union label cigarettes were provided our boys on the fighting fronts through the fund. Contributions came from as far away as Puerto Rico. Many locals and councils are putting their contributions to the fund on a definite monthly basis;—a procedure that helps materially inasmuch as it assures the fund of a specific amount each month and thereby enables planning ahead.

The aim of our Brotherhood is to provide at least a million free cigarettes a month to our soldiers and sailors for the duration. This means that at least $2,500 per month must come into the fund while the war lasts. Any residue in the fund at the cessation of hostilities will be used to provide smokes for wounded veterans convalescing in various government hospitals.

One of the outstanding contributions of the month was that of Local Union 1795 of Farmington, Mo. The members of this union voted to assess themselves ten cents per month per member for the duration to keep the Cigarette Fund functioning. The following letter received by the General Office from the local explains the action taken by the union:

"I am pleased to advise you that Local Union 1795 took to heart the appeal for funds to carry on the contribution of free cigarettes to members of our Armed Forces, and in the approved manner voted an assessment of ten cents per month per member for the duration. Although the amount raised will not be great, it will help and it will be continuous, whereas voluntary contributions taken at meetings were very uncertain and tended to discourage attendance.

"If our entire organization followed this course, I am confident we would all feel mighty proud of the result. Hoping to read in The Carpenter that most of our local unions have done this."

Letters of appreciation for the free cigarettes provided through the fund continue to pour into the General Office from Army and Navy officials, Red Cross workers and from the soldiers and sailors themselves. The thanks expressed in the letters is so heartfelt and universal that one cannot read them without realizing that nothing can take the place of cigarettes from home as a morale builder. Our boys on the various battlefronts are performing the difficult task assigned to them with cheerfulness and courage. Often American cigarettes are rationed strictly or are not obtainable at all. Under conditions like these, free cigarettes provided by the folks at home become manna from heaven.

Many local unions and councils have responded generously to the fund since it started. Other locals and councils have yet to make their first contribution. A small monthly donation from each local union and district council—based on the size of the membership—would distribute the load evenly and enable our Brotherhood to reach its objective of providing at least a million free cigarettes a month for the duration to our boys in the Armed Forces.

Make all checks to the fund payable to General Treasurer S. P. Meadows. An accounting of the fund for the month since the last issue of The Carpenter went to press follows:

★ ★ ★

CIGARETTE FUND

Contributions received by the General Treasurer's office from February 24th to March 24th, 1944.

L. U.	City and State	Amt.
10	Chicago, Ill.	20 00
25	Los Angeles, Cal..	25 00
36	Oakland, Cal. ...	25 00
46	Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	10 00
62	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
90	Evansville, Ind....	25 00
98	Spokane, Wash. ..	100 00
104	Dayton, O.	50 00
155	Plainfield, N. J...	10 00
182	Cleveland, O......	5 00
213	Houston, Tex. ...	25 00
231	Rochester, N. Y..	15 00
232	Fort Wayne, Ind..	20 00
240	East Rochester, N. Y.	5 00
253	Omaha, Neb.	50 00
266	Stockton, Cal. ..	25 00
284	New York, N. Y..	10 00
286	Great Falls, Mont	25 00
310	Norwich, N. Y....	10 00
338	Seattle, Wash. ...	50 00
357	Islip, N. Y.......	5 00
363	Elgin, Ill.	50 00
369	No. Tonawanda, N. Y.	10 00
373	Fort Madison, Ia.	5 00
396	Newport News, Va.	100 00
440	Buffalo, N. Y.....	10 00
454	Philadelphia, Pa...	10 00
460	Wausau, Wis. ...	10 00
462	Greensburg, Pa....	10 00
484	Akron, O.	25 00
539	Los Banos, Cal. ..	10 00
573	Baker, Ore.	15 00
574	Middletown, N. Y.	2 25
605	Golconda, Ill. ...	25 00
641	Fort Dodge, Ia...	25 00
645	Norfolk, Va.	15 00
660	Springfield, O. ..	10 00
726	Davenport, Ia. ...	10 00
734	Kokomo, Ind.	25 00
746	Norwalk, Conn....	25 00
750	Junction City, Kan.	25 00
767	Ottumwa, Ia.	25 00
778	Fitchburg, Mass..	25 00
814	Grants Pass, Ore.	25 00
835	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	5 00
849	Manitowoc, Wis....	10 00
860	Framingham, Mass	10 00
889	Hopkins, Minn....	15 00
908	Ramsey, N. J.....	5 00
932	Peru, Ind.	25 00
947	Ridgway, Pa.	5 00
965	DeKalb, Ill.	25 00
972	Philadelphia, Pa..	2 00
980	Chicago, Ill.	25 00
983	Detroit, Mich.....	25 00
993	Miami, Fla.	25 00
996	Pen Yan, N. Y...	25 00
1046	Palm Springs, Cal.	25 00
1050	Philadelphia, Pa..	10 00
1068	Vallejo, Cal.	5 00
1075	Hudson, N. Y....	5 00
1108	Cleveland, O. ...	5 00
1122	Jamestown, N. Y.	10 00
1125	Los Angeles, Cal..	25 00
1154	Algonac, Mich. ..	25 00
1155	Columbus, Ind....	10 00
1176	Fargo, N. D......	5 00
1198	Independence, Kan	25 00
1205	Stillwater, Minn...	56 00
1212	Coffeyville, Kan...	10 00
1235	Modesto, Cal.	25 00
1280	Mountain View, Cal.	10 00
1315	High Point, N. C.	25 00
1316	Brownsville, Tex..	10 00
1345	Buffalo, N. Y.....	25 00
1518	Gulfport, Miss....	25 00
1521	Algoma, Wis.....	25 00
1524	Miles City, Mont..	5 00
1532	Anacortes, Wash..	50 00
1538	Miami, Ariz.	10 00
1580	Milford, Conn.....	5 00
1586	Aurora, Mo.	20 00
1594	Wausau, Wis.....	25 00
1595	Conshohocken, Pa.	50 00
1606	Omaha, Neb.	25 00
1625	Prineville, Ore....	5 00
1738	Hartford City, Ind.	8 94
1748	Appleton, Wis. ..	5 00
1756	Kendallville, Ind..	25 00
1793	Milford, Ill.	5 00
1795	Farmington, Mo...	12 80
1808	Wood River, Ill..	25 00
1816	Plymouth, Ind....	10 00
1837	Babylon, N. Y....	10 00
1840	Faribault, Minn...	25 00
1863	Philadelphia, Pa..	25 00
1883	Macomb, Ill.	10 00
1902	Cleveland, Ohio...	5 00
1908	Holland, Mich.....	15 00
1941	Hartford, Conn....	10 00
1960	Savannah, Ga.....	25 00
1967	Santurce, P. R....	5 00
1981	Ravenna, O.	10 00
1992	Placerville, Cal...	5 00
2061	Austin, Minn. ...	25 00
2059	Bismarck, N. D..	5 00
2083	Red Wing, Minn..	5 00
2100	Amityville, N. Y.	5 00
2125	Whitefish, Mont...	5 00
2137	Fulton, Mo.	10 00
2178	Jersey City, N. J..	3 00
2207	Enumclaw, Wash..	10 00
2239	Port Clinton, O..	18 00
2246	Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	10 00
2317	Bremerton, Wash.	25 00
2349	Rockland, Me. ...	25 00
2389	Leavenworth, Kan.	5 00
2425	Glendive, Mont....	10 00
2511	Klamath Falls, Ore.	5 00
2514	St. Bernard, O....	10 00
2523	Memphis, Tenn....	25 00
2611	Eugene, Ore.	5 00
2671	Roseburg, Ore. ..	15 00
2681	Tacoma, Wash....	10 00
2686	Elma, Wash.	5 00
2698	Bandon, Ore. ...	10 00
2717	Jasper, Ore.	25 00
2739	Yakima, Wash....	25 00
2749	Camino, Cal.	25 00
2760	Diamond Spgs. Cal	25 00
2778	Aberdeen, Wash....	25 00
2781	Everett, Wash. ..	25 00
2809	Chico, Cal.	25 00
2829	Forest Grove, Ore.	10 00
3056	Eureka, Cal.	10 00
3071	Cleveland, O. ...	25 00
3076	Cairo, Ill.	25 00
3084	Urania, La.	15 00
3100	Munising, Mich....	20 00
3184	Fresno, Cal.	25 00
3191	Chelsea, Mass. ...	10 00

DISTRICT COUNCILS

King County D. C., Seattle, Wash.	50 00
Miami D. C., Miami, Fla.	25 00
Redwood D. C., Eureka, Cal.	10 00
Wayne, Oakland & Vic., D. C., Detroit...	250 00

STATE COUNCIL

Massachusetts State Council, Springfield, Mass.	125 00

RECAPITULATION

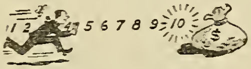
Available Funds February 24, 1944		$ 9,291 66
Receipts		3,027 99
Total		$12,319 65
Expenditures:		
Axton-Fisher	$1,250 00	
Brown & Williamson	1,250 00	$ 2,500 00
Available Funds March 24, 1944		$ 9,819 65

Some ABC stuff about E

E IS A VERY important letter in this war.

It's the name of the War Bonds you buy—"War Savings Bond Series E."

As you know, a Series E Bond will work for you for ten full years, piling up interest all that time, till finally you'll get four dollars back for every



three you put up. Pretty nice.

The first job of the money you put into "E" is, of course, to help finance the war. But it also gives you a wonderful way to save money.

And when the war is over, that money you now put away can do another job, can help America swing over from war to peace.

There'll come a day when you'll bless these Bonds—when they may help you over a tough spot.

That's why you should hang on to every Bond you buy. You can, of course, cash in your Bonds any time after you've held them for 60 days. You get all your money back, and, after one year, all your money plus interest.

But when you cash in a Bond, you end its life before its full job is done. You don't give it its chance to help you and the country in the years that lie ahead. You kill off its $4-for-every-$3 earning power.

All of which it's good to remember when you

ABC
HORSE SENSE

might be tempted to cash in some of your War Bonds. They are yours, to do what you want with.

But . . . it's ABC sense that . . .

They'll do the best job for you and for America if you let them reach the full flower of maturity!

WAR BONDS to Have and to Hold

The Treasury Department acknowledges with appreciation the publication of this message by

The United Brotherhood *of* Carpenters *and*
Joiners *of* America

In Their Journal

THE CARPENTER

CREDIT WHERE CREDIT DUE

Omaha Labor recognized for its enviable record

With most of the nation's daily papers using every opportunity to belittle labor's contribution to the war effort, it is refreshing to find a paper that has the fairness and courage to give credit where credit is due. A recent issue of the Omaha World-Herald carried a lengthy story of the enviable record achieved by organized labor in that vicinity. The story pointed out that Omaha union men have put in better than seventeen million man hours on the war effort during the past two years without a single hour being lost due to labor trouble. Certainly that is a record of which the Omaha workers can be proud,—a record that merits fair publicity. If papers in other sections would take the trouble to similarly evaluate the contribution being made by organized labor in their communities, they would find that the hysterical labor-smearing stuff being peddled by certain columnist and commentators is nothing but propaganda—propaganda with an ulterior motive.

Herewith we reprint the Omaha World-Herald's tribute to the patriotic efforts of the building tradesmen of that vicinity:

DURING TWO YEARS of feverishly-speedy military construction in the Omaha area, Omaha's union labor battalion worked over 17 million man-hours without one single lost man-hour due to labor friction or disagreement.

No strike, or even a threat of one, marred this record, described by Brig. Gen. R. C. Crawford, division engineer of the army's Missouri river division, as "a record of almost superhuman effort to meet completion schedules."

He added: "This record stands free and clear of any labor stoppages whatsoever. The importance to the war effort of that splendid cooperation cannot be exaggerated. This record is its own commentary on the patriotism and devotion to duty of the workers, and the excellent relations existing between labor, its leaders, and management.'

Total man-hours of union labor, he estimated, were 17,366,250.

5,000 Omaha Men on Job

Approximately five thousand Omaha union men (over six hundred of them are now in the armed services) established that record. They are members of some 26 crafts and unions organized under the Omaha Building and Construction Trades council, affiliated with the national department of the same name, American Federation of Labor.

These are the men whom Col. Lewis A. Pick, former army Missouri river division chief, called "soldiers of the construction army."

Before he left for foreign service, Col. Pick paid tribute to union labor and the remarkable record.

"I want to thank all of them—the carpenters, bricklayers, cat skinners, steel workers, electricians, plumbers, roofers, track-layers, laborers and all the rest of the men in overalls.

"In the heat and dust of summer, the snow and cold of winter; in spring and fall rain, and in deep mud that challenged the mightiest of our machines, these men carried on to establish new construction records."

Col. Pick also mentioned a certain month when military construction in the nine states of which he was in charge rose to a peak of 89 million dollars of work accomplished, involving over 86 thousand workers.

"My records show that for the entire area, labor friction and disagreement were negligible. With a total of nearly two hundred million man-hours of labor in one year (1942), the lost man-hours due to labor stoppages amounted to less than one-fifteenth of 1 per cent."

Production, Military Installations

Omaha's labor unions built the Martin bomber plant, with several recent additions, and three huge modification centers; a motor base, barracks, schools, mess halls and a hospital at Fort Crook; mess halls and a hospital addition at Fort Omaha; machine shops and storage buildings at the engineers' boat basin; Omaha's alcohol plant. They worked for Omaha Steel; bomb loading plants at Mead and Grand Island. Omaha men worked at the navy ammunition depot at Hastings; at an air base at Scribner; other military projects in Nebraska.

Every job was completed on time, or ahead of schedule.

This, said Maj. Gen. F. E. Uhl, "was a performance that would have been considered impossible in normal times, under normal conditions."

In his Labor day address last year, Gen. Uhl said: "You men of Omaha's labor unions have accomplished things that border on the miraculous. Your leaders produced manpower from apparently nowhere, to build some of the larger installations. It was done smoothly and without trouble of any kind. A crisis was met and overcome, and I would be remiss if I failed to commend your organizations for the efficient cooperation shown."

One project of tremendous proportions was completed in 140 days—two months ahead of schedule, Gen. Uhl said. On another project, very important to the war effort, union workers decided to work on Labor day. Within 24 hours, they had completed 60 concrete structures, nearly doubling the best previous record for identical construction.

As the need for major construction enterprises shifted from the home front to the war fronts overseas, Omaha union men with constructive training responded.

Gen. R. C. Crawford said of this response: "The Omaha Building and Construction Trades' council cooperated fully in assisting the recruiting of men from their ranks for engineer construction regiments. I am pleased to state that these recruits, now hardened fighting engineers, are performing the same miracles of construction speed over there, that they did over here."

No Strikes, 100 Per Cent

Omaha's union workers are organized in their own local unions or crafts. According to membership, each one has one or more delegates who form the Building and Construction Trades' council. James L. Weasmer is president; Albert Gustafson, vice-president; David W. Chadwell, secretary-treasurer. The council meets twice each month, on the second and fourth Fridays.

To assist in the government of the unions, there is also the Board of Business Agents, composed of full-time representatives of the various crafts. This board meets twice a week, for the purpose of handling problems that cannot wait for council action. This board's actions and recommendations are reviewed by the council.

All Omaha unions, under leadership of the council, early pledged themselves to a "no-strike" policy. There can be no strike of any group without consent of the council.

"Omaha's unions have lived up to the AFL pledge of no strikes—just 100 per cent," stated David W. Chadwell, acting as spokesman for the council. Naturally, we are proud of that record. We have over six hundred men in the armed services. Our unions have purchased over 150 thousand dollars in war bonds, which does not include individual purchases by members."

All unions are keeping their members who are in the armed forces in good standing in the local unions, by paying their dues and keeping their names on the permanent rolls, Chadwell said.

25 Locals Represented

Following are the Omaha unions who established the great work record. Approximate membership is shown in parentheses.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (1,200). The Omaha District Council of Carpenters is the controlling unit, with these affiliations: Carpenters' Local 1606, Carpenters' Local 253 and Millmen Local 2359.

International Association of Building and Common Laborers and Hodcarriers (1,000) Local 1140.

International Union of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators (510). Painters' district council No. 7 is the controlling unit, with these affiliates: Painters' Local 109, Painters' Local 442, Sign Writers' Local 762, Linoelum Layers Local 1128 and Glaziers' Local 573.

United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters (275). Plumbers Local 16 and Steamfitters' Local 464.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (175), Local 22.

Sheet Metal Workers' International Association (125), Local 3.

International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers. Local 21 (226) and Shopmen's Local 553 (400).

International Association of Portable and Hoisting Engineers (200), Local 571.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasters International union (150), Local 1. This union is 63 years old.

International Union of Plasterers and Cement Finishers. Plasterers' Local 4 (60) and Cement Finishers Local 638 (80).

International Association of Boilermakers and Helpers, Local 83 (125).

International Association of Elevator Constructors and Helpers (45), Local 28.

International Association of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers (30), Local 136.

International Association of Asbestos Workers and Pipe Coverers (30), Local 39.

International Union of Damp Proofers and Roofers (75), Local 85.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers (200 in building trades), Local 554.

Democracy ★ ★
Still prevails in Britain

NEARLY FIVE YEARS of devastating, heart-breaking war have weighed heavily on the British people. Long hours of toil, monotonous diet, perpetual black-out, and unending sacrifice have brought on a physical and spiritual exhaustion that would have long since broken down a people less hardy or less resilient than the British. Under the strain the British have staggered, but they have never once weakened. Half a decade of driving themselves to the utmost limit still finds them strong, resolute and determined to carry on to complete and final victory. And even more important, it still finds them enjoying virtually all the democratic processes of peacetime—something that not even America with only half the time in the war can boast.

Recently Robert Watt, long-time leading figure in the American Federation of Labor and at present member of the War Labor Board, returned from a flying visit to England. His comments on the difference between prevailing conditions there and at home are of special significance inasmuch as Watt is rated as one of the ablest men in the labor movement. Upon his return to this country, Watt compared the lot of the British worker with the lot of the American worker. He found us very definitely wanting.

"The difference between the way they and we deal with labor matters is amazing," he said.

"In Britain, despite four years of war, there has been no interference with democratic processes in the disposition of wage disputes. **Collective bargaining prevails as before the war.**

No One "Messes In"

"When union and employers agree over the bargaining table on wage rates, such rates go into effect. **No other agency messes in.** No top official has the power to veto a wage agreement.

"If the parties do not agree, then the dispute goes to an arbitration court. That court bases its decision on consideration of **all** factors—in short, **on the merits of the case.** And it doesn't take 12 or 18 months to issue its ruling.

"Furthermore, there is no 'Little Steel' formula and no other arbitrary yardstick to deny justice to the workers. The whole machinery for disposing of wage matters is simple and concise, understood easily by employers and workers.

An Amazing Contrast

"The bugaboo of inflation is not used to beat down the wages of workers. That problem is handled by taxation. Both excess earnings and excess profits are alike siphoned off by taxes **based on ability to pay.** In other words, the free economy has full play.

"In this country the situation is exactly the opposite. Free collective bargaining is subject to rigid restraints. Formulas and ceilings are used to freeze workers' wages.

"**There is nothing straightforward about our wage machinery.** Neither the workers nor the employers know when a decision is likely to be reached—and once it is reached by a board that has jurisdiction, one of a half dozen agencies or individuals can interject themselves and upset the applecart.

"Also, no one knows when the President himself might step in and undo what the established agencies have done. **It's just utter confusion.**

"Of course, one of the main reasons Britain has handled this problem better is that labor is really represented in the war effort and plays a responsible role in the shaping of the nation's policies. **There is none of the superficial, jitterbug approach that exists in this country.**"

The animosity, disunity and distrust which are hampering the war effort in this country are practically non-existent in Britain. Writing in the March issue of The Federationist, Spencer Miller, Jr., says:

"British labor is not merely behind the government—it is in a very real sense **a part of the government.** Ernest Bevin and Herbert Morrison, two staunch members of the Labor Party, occupy the responsible posts of Minister of Labor and Home Secretary, respectively. Upon their shoulders devolves the responsibility of organizing and maintaining the domestic front as truly as upon Winston Churchill's shoulders devolves the responsibility for directing the military front.

"In addition to these two men, there are a score of members of the Labor Party who have responsible posts in the present coalition government and bring to their respective tasks a sense of responsible participation for labor in the total war effort itself. Management no less has been given a responsible part in the gigantic war effort.

"There is still another factor it is important to bear in mind. **British trade unions are an accepted part of the institutional life of the country.** Twenty-five years ago British employers gave up "the luxury of fighting unions." It is a welcome factor in their wartime unity."

Two factors, very much in evidence here but unknown in England, probably contribute most to the striking difference between conditions as they exist in wartime Britiain and wartime America. They are: 1) greed, and 2) anti-union daily papers.

Britain decided at the beginning of the war that no one would get rich out of the blood, sweat, and tears of others. The government has never lost sight of that objective. The financial burden of the war has been distributed as equitably as possible, with ability to pay being the governing factor in all taxation. The government's inflexible policy makes it impossible for employers to amass war fortunes; consequently they have no incentive for chiselling or exploiting the public or their employes. Demands for wage increases are met fairly and squarely and decided on their merits. There are no powerful lobbies working in London for legislation to ease the taxes of the wealthy and add them to the burdens of the poor. Employers are not endeavoring to break the unions, drive down wages, or remove limitations from wartime profits. The end result is that everyone—employer and employee alike—feels he is getting as fair a shake as possible under the circumstances and exigencies of war.

The second favorable factor in Britain is the lack of anti-union daily papers. Unlike the American dailies which reflect the views of Big Advertisers, British papers endeavor to cover all happenings impartially. There are no labor smear campaigns and there are no columnists or commentators trying to turn the people against the unions. Feeling between the men in uniform and the men on the production lines is one of mutual respect because there are no journals trying to create a rift between them. The current issue of The Federationist also touches on this matter. In it an American soldier stationed in England writes:

I think that my greatest astonishment has risen from the political and economic viewpoint of the English. They seem to be far to the left of us. And when I say "they" I'm thinking of the great majority of the population.

Even the most conservative newspapers here editorialize in a fashion that makes PM look reactionary. I was particularly interested, for example, to read in several London papers that a poll of Tommies at the front shows that 80 per cent of them plan to vote Labor Party after the war!

One of the most right of rightish papers sent a correspondent to Italy to study British soldiers in action. He reported in a long article that they "feel no resentment at all" against British

strikes (of which there seem to be many, particularly in coal) and that instead they sympathize with the efforts of English trade unionists to improve conditions— improvements from which, the soldiers say, they will benefit after the war. Now, mind you, that was printed in a highly conservative newspaper.

This open-minded attitude on the part of the British press has undoubtedly contributed as much to British unity as the vicious labor-baiting attitude of the American press has contributed to current ill-feeling and mistrust at home. Strikes there still are in England, yet the press does not try to crucify labor thereby. The papers know that British Workers have been laboring under a terrific strain. They know that many injustices do exist and that these injustices sometimes become more than flesh and blood can bear. If the workers' cause is just, the papers back them; if the cause is unjust, they point that fact out just as impartially.

Absenteeism is also a factor in British industry — sometimes running as high as twenty per cent in some industries. However, the papers make no effort to stigmatize labor thereby. They know that the human body can stand only so much and that after five years of war people are bound to be near the breaking point. Absenteeism is decried but it isn't used as an excuse to try to shackle organized labor (which is no more responsible for absenteeism than the king).

So it seems that America could well afford to take a page out of the British book. If greed and anti-union newspapers could be eliminated in this country tomorrow, the biggest step would undoubtedly be made toward the kind of unity that can win this war in the shortest possible time.

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JOBS FOR ALL—*Key To Peace*

Full employment and full production are twin keys to world peace in the post-war period.

A program of international economic collaboration aimed at using the keys was laid before the Senate in a joint resolution introduced by Senators Elbert D. Thomas (D., Ut.), Harley M. Kilgore (D., W. Va.), and Harry S. Truman (D., Mo.).

The resolution would set up a foreign economic commission to serve as a clearing house for the many diverse thoughts and opinions on economic policies. On it would be representatives of government, business, labor, agriculture and the public, all working through a single medium and building in an atmosphere of hope to open up new horizons for the economic progress of our own and other nations.

In a joint statement, the three Senators said, "The future peace depends upon an economically healthy U. S., and we cannot have economic health without a volume of foreign trade above and beyond anything we have ever had before."

The Senators warned that 'the future peace depends on the abandonment of political nationalism and economic imperialism and autarchy (self-sufficiency); they called for extension of the Good Neighbor policy and said that by doing so quickly "we can forestall the growth of areas of economic disaffection which eventually enlarge into world wars."

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Applause is the spur of noble minds; the end and aim of small ones.—Colton.

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Keep Your Dues Paid-Up

AMERICAN CARPENTERS TOPS, SAYS SERGEANT MEMBER

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Dear Sir and Brother:

This letter is to notify you of a change in my address and rank. Also at this time I would like to take advantage of the opportunity to tell you a bit about myself. I am also hoping that this letter may rate a small section of a column in The Carpenter, which journal I am always anxious to receive each month.

To start from the beginning (at the same time I will try to keep this letter short), I was inducted in October, 1941, several months after I had joined the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Against by better wishes, I was placed in the Quartermaster Corps. I had asked to be put in the Corps of Engineers. However, I didn't let this discourage me. But I· still wanted to stay with my trade (carpentry).

To make a long story short, I managed to get into the Utilities Section of the Q.M. Depot Co. We went overseas in the second convoy of the A.E.F. to Ireland early in 1942. Since then we have been in England, Africa, and now are in Sardinia. I have been in the same utilities section for over two years of overseas service. Our job as utilities consisted of the building and maintenance of bivouacs, camps, kitchens, latrines, offices, showers, recreation halls, roads, and even furniture. I could go on to mention hundreds of things such as depots and warehouses we also built. I entered the section as a private, first class, and came up through the ranks, touching every step, until now I am a Staff Sergeant in charge of it.

I contribute most of my success to the fact that I took up carpentry as a trade. And I am glad I made every effort to stick to that trade, for I am still in trim to come back to it some day "soon I hope." Had I not stuck to it, I might have forgotten some of the finer tricks of the trade. As it is, I will return with plenty of good hard experience behind me.

And in conclusion I would like to add that the American carpenter and his ideas in construction are far superior, in my opinion, to those in any of the countries I have been in thus far—and I have had Irish, English, Scotch, Spanish, Italian, and even Arabian carpenters working under me at various times since I have been over here. I will end this letter by saying that I can hardly wait for the day when I can get back to work among a great gang of good old American carpenters.

Fraternally yours,

S/Sgt. M. Debla Ventura,
APO 528, c-o Postmaster,
New York City.

(Local 853, Bound Brook, N. J.)

Ideas developed by men and women on the production line are saving millions of precious man-hours daily

WORKERS' INGENUITY AIDING VICTORY

★ ★ ★

AMERICAN WORKERS have actually made the United States the arsenal of the Allied Nations. Recently released figures gave the first overall estimate of the staggering quantities of armaments sent to Britain, Russia, and China since the war began. What was sent abroad, however, is merely a drop in the bucket compared to the almost unbelievable quantities of planes, guns, tanks and ships that have gone to our own armed forces. In two years America has not only caught up with but actually forged far ahead of Axis' production despite the Nazi's ten-year head start.

Credit for the miraculous job done goes not only to the perseverance and brawn of American workers but to their ingenuity and mechanical skill as well. Time-saving ideas, originated and developed by American workers, have increased productivity in virtually every line of armament manufacturing. Overall productivity of American labor has gone up almost a third since Pearl Harbor, and most of the credit for this phenomenal rise goes to the shortcuts developed on the job by men and women of the production line.

Recently the Office of War Information revealed that the volume of usuable, time-saving ideas developed by American workers has doubled during the last six months. More and more ordinary workers are thinking up ways of short-cutting an operation and thereby saving time and increasing production. Through their labor-management committees they are developing these ideas and getting them into the widest possible use.

One of the prime objectives of labor-management committees is the encouragement of idea development. A suggestion box is usually placed in the plant within easy reach of all workers. Any time-saving suggestion placed in the box is scrutinized carefully by the committee and followed through to its logical conclusion. If it is practical, it is given a thorough test; if it is impractical, it is returned to its inventor with an explanation of its weakness and a word of encouragement to the inventor to keep working on it. By this method, thousands of workers have been inspired to develop practical time-saving ideas.

Committees are usually divided equally between labor and management. If necessary, sub-committees are formed to help maintain closer contact with workers. The job of these committees is to examine every suggestion for plant or machine improvement dropped into a suggestion box by a worker, and to grant an award to all workers whose ideas are adopted.

A great deal of the value of employe suggestion comes from the fact that war has diverted to factory employment thousands of workers without previous experience in things mechanical, electrical or chemical. Intelligent workers of this type, according to WPB, are not held back in their ideas for improvement by any fixed notions about "impossibility."

A case in point is that of Max Kholos, inventor of a device to splice cottonweb belting. Kholos, who had served in the Russo-Japanese War, fled to this country as a refugee from Czarist Russia. Prior to his job with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company plant at East Pittsburgh, Pa., most of his experience had been in the cigar business at Tampa, Fla. His suggestion for splicing cottonweb belting brought the following results: increased use of non-critical materials; less machine downtime due to broken belts; increased production through less slippage; less expense.

Another case from the records of the same Westinghouse plant is that of Joe Watson, a young shop clerk who became annoyed at the bottleneck in the flow of parts through his supply room, caused by the necessity of brushing and polishing parts for circuit breaker contacts before silver plating. These parts had been brushed and polished for years, but Watson was new enough in the electrical industry not to take a long-established custom for granted. He investigated the possibility of applying the silver plating to the contacts without the hitherto "necessary" brushing and polishing. The suggestion worked successfully, and has been in operation since November 1, 1942. Result: An estimated saving of 17,816 man-hours per year.

Typical of some of the shipyard workers who have won honors is 31-year-old Mrs. Ella F. Baikie, a Certificate winner at the Vancouver (Wash.) yard of the Kaiser Company, Inc. Mrs. Baikie had a varied work history before joining the Kaiser organization. After modeling for a Portland department store, she became a trained nurse, practiced in Boise, Idaho, until she was married. Under the impetus of war she donned overalls and became an electrician.

Her suggestion was an idea to facilitate the repairing and rebuilding of welding electrode holders (Jackson stringers). Prior to the use of molds suggested by Mrs. Baikie, large quantities of parts for the stringers were classified as irreparable. An average of 15 stringers can now be remade in a day, and they serve the same purpose as new ones costing $5.50 each. Saving: $82.50 per 24-hour day.

In the Goodyear aircraft corporation at Akron, Ohio, Rosemary Olenick and her friend, Alice Coletta, solved a fabric-stretching problem by using an industrial adaptation of an ordinary hair curler. Instead of laboriously stretching wing fabric by hand, two steel rods are now used to twist the cover on tight and act as a clamp through the doping process. This eliminates the use of T pins, gives constant tension to the fabric, eliminates wrinkles along the edge. Result: approximately 15,000 man-hours saved.

At the Rochester, (N. Y.) plant of the Todd Company, Paul Thut has developed a new method for machining magnesium. Result: about 400 per cent increase in the machining of magnesium. Equally important, the serious fire hazard that was present under the old method has been eliminated.

How much production time has

already been saved by these worker developed ideas is impossible to estimate. At present there is somewhere in the neighborhood of 4000 labor-management committees functioning in American industry. Virtually all of them have suggestion boxes and virtually every suggestion box gets at least a few ideas each week. This factor, coupled with the incomparable skill and loyalty of American workers, is forging the tools of war that our boys are translating into victory on all fronts.

Post-War Prosperity Depends On Wages

Workers' incomes of $2,500 a year or more will be needed to maintain a postwar annual production level of $165,000,000,000 worth of goods and services, the March issue of Labor's Monthly Survey said.

"Reduction of work time to a 40-hour week after the war will mean a 23 per cent cut in earnings for everyone now working 48 hours, if the hourly rate of pay is the same," it said, pointing out that this alone means a loss of a $12,000,000,000 market for industry's products. Maintenance of present buying power would open up "enormous markets which did not exist before the war," enabling industry to reach the $165,000,000,000 of production necessary for full employment, it continued, quoting a Commerce Department study.

Asserting that thousands of workers have been denied increases during the war, the survey said: "After the war, our economic future will depend on following a realistic policy making up this deficit to workers, maintaining present weekly pay levels, paying wages as high as American industry is able to pay. Workers' income can be maintained if both management and workers are determined to see that this is done."

Italian Unions Restored By Allies

Trade unions in Sicily and the part of Italy occupied by the Allies are rapidly being reorganized along democratic lines after twenty years of Fascism, Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy disclosed.

One of the first steps taken by the Allied Military Government, he said, was to abolish the whole fascist labor setup and clear the way for the re-establishment of democratic unions.

"An atmosphere favorable to the development of collective bargaining had to be created but at the same time the Army had to avoid any affirmative policy of actually dominating or controlling the new unions to speed their development," he declared.

"Accordingly, the policy has been to permit the unions to develop their own leadership and set their own policies, not to have unions with leaders handpicked by AMG. Under our encouragement, collective bargaining, involving elections in which the workers selected their own representatives, were held in Sicily and Italy for the first time in more than twenty years. Labor disputes were settled by agreement between the parties with the officials of the labor offices acting as mediators."

GREEN RAPS BARUCH PLAN

AFL PRESIDENT William Green assailed the Baruch Post Report because of its failure to provide for labor, industry and farmer representation in the formulation of basic policies..

Speaking at a luncheon of the Economic Club of Detroit, Mr. Green called for the establishment by Congress of a Reconstruction Commission on which all elements of the population would be represented, to lay down the guiding rules for the nation's post-war program. He said:

"This Reconstruction Commission would not, of course, attempt to administer the post-war program. That task can well be entrusted to the hands of a single, competent Administrator, as the Baruch report suggests. But the Commission would be charged with the responsibility of formulating the general policies to be followed by the Administrator. In that way we could achieve advance agreement and secure prior commitment to fundamental policies.

"I have heard only two objections to this plan. The first is an evasion. It suggests that industry and labor can safeguard their interests through advisory committees already established under the War Production Board and which operate in a consultative capacity. My impression, however, is that industry and labor have had enough of such consultation which usually comes after the fact and which constitutes merely an empty gesture toward real and democratic representation.

"Secondly, some of our more subtle bureaucrats are heard to object to policy-making by 'pressure groups.' That phrase, 'pressure groups,' is part of the new terminology of some government officials whose ideas on America are bounded by the ten square miles of Washington. I resent the term. It is an insult to the workers, the businessmen and the farmers of America who, together make up the vast majority of the American people. Organized labor, industry and agriculture are asking for representation in the formulation of post-war policies because they represent the American people. They demand a voice in decisions, not to promote their particular selfish interests, but to safeguard the American way of life for which millions of American boys are now fighting."

To assure success of the nation's post-war program, Mr. Green recommended prompt liquidation of Government controls over labor and industry and the inauguration of a large scale production drive.

One project which he specifically urged was the launching of a huge housing program to supply the needs of the American people and to provide employment.

In addition, Mr. Green said America must "meet the transition period courageously by providing a more adequate form of Social Security for the workers."

He asked that the National Employment Service be reorganized to serve displaced war workers and demobilized soldiers who will be in urgent need of jobs. He added:

"I urge that preparations be made now to move boldly and swiftly when the call comes for overnight conversion from wartime to peacetime production.

"American private industry faces the opportunity of a century in the post-war period—the opportunity to produce for peace on a scale even greater than it has shown it can do for war; the opportunity to establish an economy of plenty in America, instead of scarcity; the opportunity to supply jobs and provide increasingly better living conditions and educational advantages for the American people; the opportunity for people to save and invest—in short the opportunity to justify the advantages of our free enterprise system."

Editorial

It's Time They Knew the Truth

A few weeks ago the daily papers made front page headlines out of a smelly situation. Two returned service men invaded the headquarters of the Miners Union and allegedly perpetrated a verbal and physical attack on UMW president John L. Lewis as a remonstration against strikes during wartime. Of course the affair was turned into a Roman Holiday by the daily press. The sob sisters were put on the story and the result was about as inane a mess of drivel as the press has turned out in many a day.

The space devoted to the story was all out of proportion to its importance. Its underlying significance—if any—is, however, that the barrage of anti-union propaganda being fed to our armed forces in devious and subtle ways is beginning to take effect. The minds of our boys in the services are slowly but surely being poisoned against workers on the home front; mainly because misstatements and half-truths rather than facts have been given them.

You and I know that labor has been doing a magnificent job. You and I know that the ships, planes, tanks, and guns that are now blasting the Axis on all fronts were produced by the hands and hearts of American labor. You and I know that millions of American workers helped produce these things while working under heart-breaking handicaps; abominable housing, inadequate wages, poor transportation, and unhealthy conditions.

But the important thing is that the boys and girls in the armed forces don't know it. Many of them visualize workers on the home front lolling in luxury, drawing down big pay, living the Life of Reilly, and still striking for more. Certain elements on the home front have seen to it that they got that impression; and these same elements are bent on keeping that picture before them at all costs.

Whether we like it or not, the plain facts of the case are that organized labor today stands indicted before the bar of public opinion—especially as far as the armed forces are concerned. That the indictment is groundless and unwarranted makes no difference. The indictment is there and we might just as well face it.

Of course there have been strikes during wartime. But as a part of the overall picture they have been insignificant. Infinitely more damage has been done to production by accidents—accidents that could have been prevented by employer action—than has been done by strikes. More production has been lost because of inefficient management than because of strikes. More man-hours were lost to production through cost-plus and labor hoarding than ever were lost through strikes. However, all the men and women in the armed services ever hear of is strikes.

But let's look at the strike situation, because that is the only part for which we in the labor movement can be accounted responsible. When the Japs struck at Pearl Harbor, labor voluntarily gave the nation its No-Strike pledge. That pledge has been lived up to better than 99%. Less than 1% time-loss because of strikes is a record labor can well point to proudly.

But let's look even deeper: who is responsible for what strikes there have been?

To anyone familiar with the situation, the answer to this question is pretty clear: the ineffective labor program of the government is responsible. True, there have been a few genuine strikes pulled by labor unions, but for the most part they have been wildcat strikes neither supported nor sanctioned by international unions involved. But, by and large, the vast bulk of work stoppages have been brought about by the dunderheadedness of the government's labor policy—or rather lack of policy.

Unions of skilled craftsmen that have been in existence for fifty years or more without a single strike have walked out during the present emergency. Why? Because government red tape, procrastination, and delay have goaded the men beyond endurance. In many instances these men waited eighteen months or more for settlement of wage contracts. All they got month after month was evasion, double-talk, and delay until their patience gave out completely. In final desperation they walked off the job to focus attention on their plight and bring things to a head. Can a stoppage of that kind be blamed on the men—men who month after month stuck to their jobs despite the fact they were not getting justice? Or does the responsibility rest with the government which has usurped the functions of collective bargaining without substituting in its stead some sort of a workable policy based on speed, efficiency, and justice?

Furthermore, it is a fact that a large percentage of the cases which go before the War Labor Board are not in reality disputes. Management and labor have both agreed to a wage contract in a case of this kind. However, the case must have the O. K. of the government. It starts making the rounds of the innumerable government agencies and it soon gets lost in the maze. Month after month goes by and no concrete results are forthcoming. After a year or more, the men naturally begin to get curious. Sooner or later their patience becomes exhausted and then anything can happen.

As a result of labor's No Strike pledge, some short-sighted employers are also trying to take advantage of labor's loyalty. These employers are chiselling on the unions and cutting corners as much as possible. They are trying to undercut wages and conditions in every way imaginable.

Again, however, the responsibility rests with the government. Why shouldn't the unscrupulous employers try to take advantage of the situation when they know the men can't get relief from the government for a year to a year and a half? All that time they can be chiselling on the men and lining their own pockets. Is it any wonder, then, that honest, loyal, patriotic men kick over the traces once in a while?

Even as it stands, labor has nothing to be ashamed of in its production record. Man-hours lost through strikes account for only one hour out of several hundred. But when one realizes that the responsibility for what work stoppages there have been rests squarely on the existing ineffective government procedure, labor can be even prouder. It's about time the armed forces found it out, too.

Clear-cut Policy Needed Immediately

Ignoring the vigorous protests of organized labor, certain government agencies seem bent on putting large numbers of prisoners of war into industry to work beside and compete with free American labor. Already prisoners of war have been used extensively in agriculture, and it is now proposed to extend their field of operations to include certain manufacturing industries. For many months affiliates of our Brotherhood in the Northwest lumber industry have been fighting a WPB plan to utilize substantial numbers of prisoners of war in the woods and camps.

That the indiscriminate use of prisoners of war in industry is hazardous, impractical and potentially dangerous to the morale of our own free American workers has already been pointed out to all government agencies concerned by organized labor. However, certain of these agencies still seem willing to sanction such a program. Possibly some pressure in favor of the plan is being exerted by some employers. In one case at least, it is known that a Southern employer asked for prisoners of war to run his plant because his employes were asking a minimum wage of fifty cents per hour. Other employers may visualize prisoners of war as a weapon for beating down union wages and conditions (despite the fact prevailing wages must by law be paid all war prisoners; eighty cents per day going to the prisoner and the residue going into the coffers of the government).

Common sense and the common safety dictate that prisoners of war be kept out of industry. For one thing, the danger of sabotage is too great. During the summer months, an American citizen cannot walk through the forests of the Northwest without getting passes, identifications, etc., because of the great fire danger involved. Yet now it is proposed to fill the woods with enemy prisoners. The thing just doesn't add up. For another thing, there is a problem of morale. An American logger who lost a son or brother in Africa or Italy isn't going to relish working somewhere in the vicinity of a bunch of enemy prisoners. Still another consideration is safety. No American worker could feel very safe working around a group of enemy prisoners regardless of what kind of precautions the government might have set up to keep prisoners under control.

At its recent convention in Miami, the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor voiced its opposition to the indiscriminate use of prisoners of war in industry. The AFL body urged the government to immediately set up a clear-cut policy on the use of prisoners of war—a policy that will neither endanger nor antagonize American workers nor invite retaliation against our boys who may be held prisoners in enemy lands. Unless the government heeds this suggestion irreparable harm may be done and American lives, morale, and property may pay the price of negligence.

Danger! Children At Work

Recent findings both by government agencies and the research department of the American Federation of Labor indicate an alarming increase in the number of boys and girls in the 14-17 age group now working full or part time. The figure for October, 1943, shows roughly two million of these children at work as delivery and messenger boys, as soda jerkers, and in a variety of jobs in factories, stores, restaurants and offices. Another million are on the farm. The pre-war figure on child labor, for April, 1940, showed only 872,000 at work, and of this total more than half were classed as agricultural laborers.

And these figures are still increasing. There was no drop, as might have been expected, when the last harvesting season ended and school reopened in September. There was no drop when the manpower shortage became less acute, and employment of children at odd jobs in industry ceased to be an emergency, wartime development. These children are not going back to school. They have become a permanent part of the unskilled labor market. And a large proportion of their potentialities for the future —the potentialities that should have been developed by further education, that should have been fostered by the protection and counsel of adults, must now be included among the casualties of war.

This dangerous situation is obviously a government responsibility, obviously a community responsibility. It is a situation that cannot be overlooked by organized labor. It is no longer the feeling among trade unionists that their sphere of influence is limited to questions of wages and working conditions. The AFL's post-war planning committee is concerned with post-war problems ranging from the extension of social security to revision of the tariff laws. A large proportion of central trades bodies have active and influential housing committees. The Labor League for Human Rights, official relief arm of the Federation, has recently joined forces with the WPB in a program designed to improve living conditions in defense centers.

Certainly the problem of child labor is as legitimately a part of labor's concern as these other questions. Labor can, and should, play an active role in bringing this grave situation to the attention of the proper authorities. Labor can, and should, take the lead in what William Green has so aptly called the new "children's crusade."

Some Simplifying Really Needed

As this is being written, Congress is tackling the job of simplifying income tax forms. That simplification is needed desperately is no secret to anyone who last month struggled with 1040 or even 1040-A. Not only are these forms cumbersome and ambiguous but also they make it impossible for the average man to turn in a correct report. Even the "experts" can't handle them correctly. A Cleveland paper had a reporter submit the same figures to a score of "experts." No two got the same answer.

It's about time Congress really did something about the matter.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ★ *and* FAIR WAGES ★

By **JOHN J. CHURCH**

WE HEAR a lot today about the child problem, about juvenile delinquency. Such a problem its seems to me would naturally become more aggravated in war times because conditions are so different and abnormal; the parents are both working, young boys and girls, too, are working and children of grade school age are earning wages which their parents would have been glad to earn during the depression.

Now working class people have more children as a rule than do other classes of society, for which this nation can indeed be thankful. Most of the men who are doing the fighting come from what might be called working class families.

Parental Responsibility

Child delinquency, to my way of thinking, largely is a confession that either the parents or society, or both, have failed such youngsters. Economics plays a large part in creating such child problems. Especially before the war and its wage boom, too many fathers did not earn enough to give their children a decent home environment. Often both parents were forced to work in order to get a combined needed larger income, but by doing so, were compelled to neglect their youngsters and the proper up-bringing.

The war and the subsequent man-power shortage resulted in the employment of thousands of mothers, many of them with young children, in war factories, on different shifts; and although the economic status of such families may have improved, the children invariably suffered from the lack of parental supervision.

Children Reflect Parents

The child is a reflection of his parents. Just why parents should expect their children to be better than they are is an unreasonable part of human nature which has always surprised me. But even more surprising is the fact that the children so often actually do turn out to become better men and women than their parents were.

While the schools can help to educate children, and while the churches and fine organizations like the Boy and Girl Scouts also constructively influence children, the most important mold which forms their characters is right in their homes.

We in the labor movement know this. A happy home is the real place to start the prevention of juvenile delinquency. That is why the labor movement always stresses the importance of fair wages and working conditions which will enable its members to buy a home and live like normal human beings. Many homes are broken up because of this lack of earning power on the part of the father. The mother goes to work to get the things she longs for which her husband's small earnings cannot give her. But she loses something else by gaining that economic independence. The home becomes just a house, a place to eat and sleep in. Trying to successfully hold down two big, important jobs like being a wife and mother and at the same time a working woman, requires a very unusual person. Most women can't do both well and naturally fall down on the job as a home-maker.

This too often is the opening wedge to marital unhappiness. And the innocent bystanders are the little ones. Often, too, such home life leads to separation, divorce, infidelity and all those "miseries" which follow when love flies out the window. You can't expect any child to grow up normally in that atmosphere. Court records show that most juvenile delinquencies come from such homes.

Decent Wages First Condition

Decent wages, to my mind, seem the first condition for the development of decent children. Of course, other things are vital, right living and right thinking parents who fully accept and realize their responsibility to society to rear their children to become good citizens—good men and women; right education which inculcates in children sound moral principles as well as cultivating their minds, and the protection of children from evil surroundings which is a responsibility of the law enforcing authorities.

The important task which faces this generation is not deploring child delinquency and planning to rehabilitate such lost children, but more important, removing the conditions that make delinquency an alarming national problem. — *St. Louis Tribune.*

Kaiser Urges Post-War Housing Plan

Henry J. Kaiser, shipbuilder and contractor, urged all sections of the housing industry to get together on plans for a countrywide building program after the war with profits secondary to mass employment.

Speaking at a dinner-meeting of the National Conference on Post-War Housing, Mr. Kaiser said:

"Housing is one of the major prospects for employment. Present requirements, accumulations and expressed desires could keep millions employed for years."

Asserting that everything is propitious for an unparalleled revival of building activity after the war, Mr. Kaiser, said the task would be accomplished in some part by individual initiative, "but the undertaking is so vast that there must be a joint effort in which the Federal Government, the States, municipalities, banks, labor unions, insurance companies and industry take an active part."

"Out of the shambles of war in England, Russia and Europe," he continued, "there are certain to arise new cities—modern, safe, efficient and beautiful. Can we afford to be laggards in such a march of progress?"

"Many of us," he went on, "are aware that the extent to which we fail this challenge will be a direct invitation to the Federal Government to take over the job, which is fundamentally our own."

IN MY OPINION...

What Our Readers Have to Say ... On Topics of the Day!

(This Journal is not responsible for the views expressed by the writers.)

My boy is now overseas. He has been in the Marines for more than a year and his magazine is still coming here. I enjoy reading it very much but I think you should change his address so he can get it every month. I know our boys overseas aren't getting anything about the truth of what organized labor is doing on the home front. So I want my boy to get his "Carpenter" regular so he can know the truth. He has been a member of the Carpenters for four years and I know that when he comes back he will want to go back to work at his trade with wages and conditions at least as good as he left them.

You are doing a good job in the magazine. I hope you can keep it up and be sure to send it to my boy until he gets back with Hitler's and Hirohito's hide.

WWS, Des Moines, Iowa.

* * *

Public opinion is the key to the power of democracy only when it is not muzzled and shot through with propaganda to mold public opinion against democracy as is carried on now by our News Services.

Z. LeBOEUF, Indianapolis, Ind.

* * *

Quite awhile ago I read somewhere that there are about half a million young men in this country deferred from military service by the fact that they have criminal records. I hope this isn't true because if it is a great injustice is now being done a half million honest citizens. I mean the fathers who are now being drafted. Fathers with families to feed and support are being torn from their homes to protect our country while the gangsters and chiselers are running around free. As I understand it this war is being fought to protect all of us and I can't see your boy and mine fighting to protect some guy that was too damn lazy to work for a living so he turned to crime. It's fine for the fathers to go and do their duty. I am sure most of them want to do it. But they sure don't want to do it for some no good bum who never did anything but cost his country money in jail and out of it.

Maybe it would be bad for morale to put these jailbirds in with the regular army, but why not organize them into a labor battalion and put them to work in the Aleutians or South Pacific?

MARRIED SOLDIER'S FATHER, Cleveland, Ohio.

* * *

I just finished paying my income taxes. I don't even know what year it was for. We are supposed to have a pay-as-you-go tax. I guess it is pay-as-you-go all right. The little man pays and the big guy goes to his golf club to relax from his worries. I was just thinking of the things that hit my pay check. They take out the withholding tax and the victory tax and the social security tax. Then a part comes out for the War Chest and some more for the Red Cross. Bonds take a part every month too. Then a couple of more bucks come out to pay for medical care. The old pay check looks like the woodpeckers been nibbling on it.

But that isn't the worst. The big shots in Washington are still trying to figure out new ways of taking another slice out of it. I think us workers better wake up in November or our paychecks will look about the size of ration coupons soon if the Big Business stooges continue to rule the roost in Washington.

F. W. FRANKS, Tacoma, Wash.

FARMER AND WORKER

By JAMES G. PATTON,
President, National Farmers Union

★ ★ ★

THE LABORING man, his wife and children are the working farmer's best customers and his most reliable friends and allies.

The American farmer, his wife and children are the laboring man's best customers and—but here, unfortunately, I cannot add, his best friends and allies.

The tragic fact is that many American farmers have been set against labor. National spokesmen for some farm organizations have lent themselves to labor-baiting and labor-hating campaigns which have spread distrust, dislike and downright hatred of labor far and wide in rural America. Some individual wage-earners probably have somewhat the same dislike and distrust of farmers, but, to date, labor organizations have not lent themselves to farmer-baiting, farmer-hating campaigns. In fighting efforts to pry the lid off wartime prices by banning subsidies, labor has not charged farmers with profiteering and with racketeering.

Unless both labor and farmers act—and act quickly—to stop the "Let's you and him fight" campaign that has been promoted by those who exploit both labor and farmers, neither labor nor working farmers will be safe in the reconversion and postwar periods. Both will be put through the economic wringer of unemployment, lower wages, lower prices, lower purchasing power, smaller markets for both farm and factory products and—perhaps after a short boom period—we will be well on our way toward another depression deeper and wider than 1929-33.

At the present time, plans and actions for reconversion to civilian production and for normal peacetime production are in the hands of industrialists and bankers and their friends inside and outside the Administration and the Congress. Organized labor has demanded recognition and participation in the formulation and operation of reconversion and postwar plans. So has the National Farmers Union. Last November, when the President appointed Bernard M. Baruch to formulate such plans, I suggested to Mr. Baruch that he consult with responsible representatives of agriculture, labor and management. The suggestion was brushed aside, as similar proposals by labor have been brushed aside.

As the Baruch, Senate and House plans develop, it becomes obvious that all three will have one point in common:

The government is to turn over, as quickly as possible, *all* responsibility for insuring full employment to the so-called "system of free enterprise." The government is not, in any instance, to "compete with private enterprise." Administration of the transfer is to be in the hands of businessmen and bankers.

Although the Baruch plan admits that the government must help "free enterprise" over the last hump of reconversion to a peacetime economy, the objective is to let the "system of free enterprise" finally do the whole job of attaining and maintaining full employment.

Stripped of all their platinum-plated double talk, such programs are, in essence, proposals to return to the Twenties and repeat the mistakes that culminated in the 1929 crash.

I know that the working farm families who are members of the National Farmers Union, thousands of whom faced the loss of their farms and all security fifteen years ago, will not agree to such a postwar program, and I believe that wage-earners, as they come to realize what such a program means, will likewise refuse it.

No one believes more sincerely in *genuine* free enterprise than members of the National Farmers Union. Our basic principle is "the security of the working farm family on the land in an economy of abundance brought about by a free exchange of goods and services."

Our experience and observation convince us that those who are now waving the banner of a "system of free enterprise" are not to be entrusted with exclusive control over all our futures. In the past they have not promoted genuine free enterprise.

Many of the strongest supporters of the "free enterprise" campaign have stifled free enterprise in the past by monopolistic agreements reaching across whole industries, tying industries together and linking up with international cartels which have sacrificed our nation's interest and safety at the command of cartels in turn under the domination of Nazi Germany.

They have stifled genuine free enterprise among wage-earners by fighting union organization and collective bargaining.

They have stifled free enterprise among working farmers by combining to hold down the prices of farm products and to keep high the prices and the profits of farm machinery, fertilizer and other farm supplies. As the present time, acting in harmony with the banks, they are supporting a drive against farmers' supply and marketing cooperatives and against agencies established to assure farmers adequate credit at reasonable terms. Up to now they have maintained artificial scarcities of goods, foods, jobs and mass buying power, seeking to skim off greater profits from a limited market.

The truth of the matter is that the so-called "system of free enterprise" is, from the viewpoint of the working farmer and the city wage-earner, neither a system, nor free, nor very enterprising. We who work for a living are the real believers in economic freedom and enterprise and some public regulation, not tight regimentation, that will give all of us both opportunity and security. Democracy can achieve full employment as surely as fascism and communism have achieved it. We have achieved it in producing abundance for war—and by voluntary means, with the cooperation of labor, management and farmers. Our production of abundance for war can be surpassed by production of abundance for peace.

We of the National Farmers Union do not propose to surrender our government to the economically powerful few for them to control and regulate in their own shortsighted selfish interest. We are convinced that the welfare of industry, labor, farmers and the public requires continuing governmental regulations such as the SEC, FDIC, Soil Conservation Act, Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Wage and Hour Act, the Wagner Labor Relations Act, the Social Security Act, enlarged and extended to cover agriculture, as provided in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, and immediate planning and practical provision for sustaining full employment—when necessary by public works—in the reconversion and postwar periods.

We farmers and you wage-earners may object and say we reject the unilateral plans and actions that are being made daily for reconversion and our postwar economy. But what are we going to do about it in an effective way?

As I see it, we are not going to be cut into participation in those plans and actions unless we, working farmers and labor, cooperate more effectively than we have to date. Neither the Administration nor the Congress will provide participation for us unless we (a) formulate an agreed-upon reconversion and postwar program so obviously in the public interest that it cannot be ignored, and (b) mobilize a clear majority of the American people behind such a program, which must provide for full use of all our human and material resources, full employment, full production and full consumption.

Traveling around the country, meeting with men and women of goodwill, farmers, wage-earners, representatives of church, welfare and civic groups, I am impressed with the great anxiety, the great fear, the great hunger for such a program. Church groups, particularly, are concerned and have already rallied support for full employment and full production programs that have been developed by labor, the National Farmers Union and other people's organizations. What is needed now is a coming together of all these groups, an agreement upon a joint program and then a nationwide mobilization of their memberships and of the millions of individual citizens who may not be affiliated with any group.

A coming together of working farmers, labor, church and other groups, including sincerely progressive employers, is an immediate need, but it is not the whole task. Back of that we need more information, better understanding between working farmers and labor. All along the line we must substitute for a present atmosphere of mutual distrust and resentment a feeling of confidence in each other, of trust, cooperation, a sense of common destiny.

Better understanding must be based upon a better exchange of facts. Farmers need more facts about labor. Labor needs more facts about farmers. There is no use wasting time talking about the difficulties of communication. This, too, is a fact. We must get around it, find ways to get the facts across, through or around the barriers and the barrage of propaganda that divide us.

How shall we get farmers to pay attention to facts about labor when they are presented? How shall we get labor to pay attention to facts about farmers when they are presented?

We need, first of all, a sharper realization by every farmer, by every wage-earner of the fundamental fact that, if they fight each other, both lose, that democracy itself may be lost as it was lost in Italy, in Germany and in Austria.

In Austria the Vienna workers, unable to enlist rural Austria in a common cause, finally saw farm boys in the ranks of the Heimwehr shooting into the city's world-famous model apartments.

A few months later all Austria—farmers, wage-earners and businessmen alike—were trapped together in one vast concentration camp of Nazi slavery.

We need also a common sense of hope that we can win a people's peace after we have won a people's war. Every farmer, every wage-earner needs to know, to have it proved, that abundance (full production, full employmtnt) is possible and practical; that, in fact, it is our only salvation, our only escape from a repetition of the Twenties and another war. We must overcome our ingrained fear of "surpluses," of abundance. Before we can prove it to others, to the Administration and to the Congress, we must prove to ourselves that we are prepared and determined to learn to live with abundance and like it.

As we sense the danger and come to believe we can avert it, we will have a keener sense of urgency, of the speed with which our futures are being determined, of the importance of extending and strengthening cooperation between farmers and labor. We will realize that we must cooperate for our very lives as free men.

With whom shall labor cooperate in the field of agriculture? I would say, first, with those people, groups and organizations who have proved by their past deeds that they are friendly to labor and will stand by labor when the storm signals are up and the anti-union mouthpieces howl the loudest.

I would name the National Farmers Union, including its State Farmers Unions, and also state units of the American Farm Bureau and the Grange, i.e., the Ohio Farm Bureau, the Washington and Oregon Granges, and such county units elsewhere as are known, by their record of performance, to have cooperated with labor.

Actions Speak Louder Than Words

As for others, sinners come late to repentance, let their deeds—not in the sweet bye and bye of post-war, but in the current debates over legislation in the federal and state legislatures—prove the sincerity of their assertions that they, too, wish to cooperate with labor.

I would suggest that labor men and women seek out farmers, individually and through organizations, to become acquainted with them. Don't try to "sell" labor to us; listen as well as talk; find out the other fellow's problems, too. Too often— and here I plead guilty myself—each of us is so anxious to enlist the other's sympathy and help that he doesn't give the labor brother or the farmer brother a chance to tell his story.

Organizationally, State Federations, by arrangement with State Farmers Unions, might arrange for regular interchange of news, speakers and special programs between your local organizations and ours. In many states where we have a strong functioning organization, we have for years cooperated with organized labor in non-partisan political activity, supporting good legislation and opposing bad legislation, seeing to it that candidates' records, good or bad, are firmly tied around their necks on Election Day. Now, with the spread of the hate campaign, this cooperative activity should be strengthened by more thorough communication, closer acquaintanceship of as much of our memberships as possible. Farm papers should carry more labor news and your labor papers should carry more news about farmers, written in a way that will interest labor readers.

For our part, we put so high a value on cooperation among farm, labor and other people's groups that for two years we have maintained a Labor and Public Relations Department headed by Paul Sifton, former New York State Deputy Industrial Commissioner, former Deputy Administrator of the Wage and Hour Act, who, as my alternate on the National WMC Management-Labor Policy Committee, has cooperated with labor, farm and management representatives in promoting better utilization of the nation's manpower. Ours is the only farm organization maintaining such a department.

Through the years since its founding in 1902, the National Farmers Union has held to a clear realization that, like the wage-earner, the farmer's principal value, that which he had to sell, was his labor, his skill, his know-how, and that farmers could prosper only as labor prospers and can buy the foods and fibers we produce. We have solicited and received the help of labor in fighting our battles for economic and political justice in the federal and state legislatures. By considered formal resolutions at our conventions we have acknowledged and given thanks for that help.

Organized labor, along with the three major church groups, civic and welfare groups, representing in sum the majority of the people of the nation, helped to save the Farm Security Administration in 1942 and again in 1943 from assassination at the hands of commercialized agriculture, the banks and big industrial employers. If it is saved again this year, it will be because the same forces rally to its defense.

The cooperation has not been one way. We have given help to the utmost of our strength and our ability in labor's fights for justice in Washington and at state capitals.

We, alone among the national farm organizations, supported the President's "indivisible" seven-point anti-inflation program of 1942, the Economic Stabilization Act, the use of selective subsidies to assure adequate prices to farmers while keeping wartime consumer prices stable and thereby preventing spiraling inflation. We knew from bitter experience that in the postwar period inflation — and deflation — would drive two mililon working farm families from their land to the highways and thence to cities where they would compete, at lower and lower wages, with city wage-earners for a dwindling number of jobs as deflation, depression and collapse took hold.

In recent months and weeks we have fought the inflationist coalition in the Congress and out in the farm states. It is easy to be for subsidies in the cities. It is not so easy to be for subsidies to hold down prices among farmers where, for the first time since World War I, most, but not all, are getting almost a decent income.

We in the National Farmers Union have had to contend with a multi-million dollar propaganda campaign against stabilization, against price control, against subsidies, against many things that came pretty close to adding up to opposition to the effective prosecution of the war on the farm front or any other front. This propaganda had a dangerous demagogic approach. The appeal was the easy-money approach: Get yours while the getting is good.

We have held the line. The membership of the National Farmers Union, expressing themselves through democratically elected delegates at state convention after state convention, have renewed their commitment to the anti-inflation policies of the Economic Stabilization Act, including subsidies. Our enemies, those who seek to divide the members of our own organization, have been defeated. Meantime, within the ranks of other farm organizations, there is a growing feeling that their national leaders have not served the interest of working farmers. Many county groups and at least one state body of the biggest farm organization opposing subsidies have repudiated the policies advocated by their national spokesmen. Partly because we carried to farm people throughout the nation the facts about the imperative need for subsidies as a war measure, the anti-subsidy drive has passed its peak and is subsiding.

We have expressed opposition to a National Service Act as unnecessary and a definite handicap.

We urged a veto of the anti-subsidy bill and the brutally discriminatory tax bill.

We were first to urge, and will continue to urge, practical provision for voting in 1944 by the eleven million members of the armed services, using some easy form of federal ballot distribution, collection and transmittal to the states so that the war will not have to be called off for ninety days while officers and men figure out how to comply with forty-eight different sets of laws and regulations regarding registration and voting.

That is our recent record in the legislative field, in matters of close interest to labor. To it I would add one fact, which can be confirmed by state and local union officers and members: In the past, when there have been strikes and industrial war, the Farmers Union has stayed with labor, aiding by refusing to take part in strike-breaking vigilante tactics, by organizing public opinion in support of the union, mobilizing relief, insisting upon a fair settlement and—yes—bringing in loads of food to feed the men on the picket lines and the women and children in the homes.

I do not propose exclusive cooperation with the National Farmers Union. While preserving the autonomy and independence of our respective organizations, let's multiply and reinforce the ties of cooperation by closer acquaintance among officers and among members of all people's organizations with whom we can find areas of agreement—locally, by states and nationally.

Only by so doing can we finally establish a people's peace of full use of all our human and material resources—full production, full employment, fair distribution (of profits as well as goods and services) and full consumption.

Our future is in our own hands. No one else will or can save us. We must work out our own way of salvation.

Divided, we will fail. United in cooperation, we can win.—*The Federationist.*

They Are Robbing Us

IT COMES AS no particular surprise to anyone that black market operations are gouging the consumer. Every housewife who has had to provide balanced meals for her family in the face of rationing, scarcities, etc. knows only too well that the black market is often the only alternative to hunger. Every fellow who drives a car sooner or later bumps into the black market in gasoline. Last month, however, OPA Administrator Chester Bowles released some figures on black market operations that really opened the eyes of the nation.

Bowles said that for every dollar's worth of groceries bought by the average housewife, another 4 cents is gouged from her through overcharges above ceiling prices.

That's equivalent, he said, to $35 or $40 in the course of a year, as much as a low-income family spends for food in an entire month. He confessed the O. P. A. is helpless to wipe out all this chiseling, and called on consumers to do the job themselves.

At the same time Bowles conceded the very existence of gasoline rationing is threatened by black marketeers, many of them vicious gangsters, who have moved in for a "kill."

He said that racketeers are siphoning off 2,500,000 gallons of gas daily from legal channels and that a large percentage of ration coupons now in circulation are counterfeit.

The entire Eastern seaboard, as well as California, the Gulf and parts of the Middle West were declared to be blanketed with spurious and stolen coupons. Between 300,000 and 400,000 filling stations are working hand in glove with the racketeers, Bowles said.

He even admitted the O. P. A. knows that New Jersey is the center of the counterfeit printing ring, but suggested no way of dealing with the situation. His only action was to slash by a third the value of "A" coupons in the Midwest and Far West.

Just how cutting the value of legitimate gas coupons is going to help fight the black market in gas is not exactly clear. What the move will probably mean is that black market operators will have just that much more gas available. In fact there are many who think that the black market in gas would never have sprung up if the government had allocated all available supplies to legitimate civilian uses. The fact that large quantities of gas were available while the government was denying car owners enough coupons to use it up set the stage for the black market, these observers believe.

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We forgive the rose the thorns, because of its fragrance.

The Lumber Industry

ITS HISTORY and PROBLEMS

Tree Farm Revenue

ONE OF THE BIG advantages of sustained yield timber production is the sustained income. As fast as expenses come up they are paid off, and the interest charges that get to be so bulky if they accumulate do not get a start. The important thing is to have something to sell every year. That is possible if the owner has merchantable timber, second growth and young reproduction all in one unit. If the tree farm includes only cutover land, with no merchantable trees, it won't be easy to figure out an income each year.

We might set up a case on a tree farm that has second growth timber and reproduction. To keep it simple, we will call the whole tree farm of 130,000 acres site quality II, in Douglas-fir and half in the pulp species—hemlock, spruce, and balsam fir. The stand on, say, 30,000 acres is 60 years old or older. On 30,000 acres, the stand is 40 to 60 years old; on 30,000 acres, 20 to 40 years old; half the other 40,000 acres is 10 to 20 years old, and the rest is recently logged or not restocked. Something should go in here, about one-third the stand being fully stocked, one-third fairly well stocked, and one-third poorly stocked, but that makes too much work—let it go. Call it all well stocked, and save wear on the pencil arm.

Average Growth

Taking another short cut, we will raise all the Douglas-fir to sawlog size on a hundred year rotation and the hemlock and spruce will go for pulp on a 60-year rotation. We get a break here. Hemlock and spruce grow a little faster than Douglas-fir, but not much. The same growth figures will do for all species.

Making all due allowances for losses by fire, bugs, and windfall, there should be an average of 40 cords or so per acre of pulp wood at the end of the 60-year rotation. That is two-thirds of a cord growth per year per acre—say 45,000 cords on the 65,000 acres of pulp forest.

On the 65,000 acres in Douglas-fir, at the end of the hundred years, fire, bugs, windfall and whatnot should leave an average of 60 M by the International Rule, 45 M by the Scribner Rule. That is 600 feet growth per acre per year, or 39 million feet.

Pulp Wood Stumpage

If pulp wood stumpage is 50 cents per cord and second growth fir brings $2 per M, that is an income of about $100,000 for the farm or 77 cents per acre. The severance tax takes 12½ per cent of that—about 10 cents—leaving 67 cents per acre to cover the 14 cents for protection, 4 cents for forest fee, 3 cents rental, and in time to write off the 75 cents that the roads and lookouts and other improvements cost at the beginning.

It was agreed that nothing would be said about most of the farm being only partly stocked, but that should get a little attention. If the land is only half or two-thirds productive, the income figures are correspondingly screwy. Carrying charges go right along whether or not the land is producing saw logs and pulp. If the income is 45 cents an acre instead of 67 cents and the fixed costs take 21 cents, the margin for getting rid of that first cost so that it will not draw interest is rather thin.

Poorly Stocked Land

That brings in another item. In our set-up, 20,000 acres were unstocked, 30,000 acres were poorly stocked. The investment on this land is $37,500 for improvements; with $10,500 annual protection costs to pay out, and nothing much coming in.

What's more, this unstocked land is where the hazard is high. Unstocked land is covered with fern and other flashy fuel. It is open to the sun and wind, and dries fast. It is a matter of history and statistics that it is thirty to forty times as likely to burn as virgin forest or land covered with young timber. More protection money will be paid out on this non-producing part of the farm than on the well stocked part that is bringing in the money.

Good tree farming practice probably calls for some planting on this land. Planting costs $10 per acre—$3 or $4 for the trees, the rest for labor. Some of this deforested land will reforest naturally; some of it so poor that planting will not pay out; but on some of it planting is the thing to do. Many a perspiring forester will scratch his bald spot far into the night trying to get the right answer for this or that particular piece of land.

Adds To Budget

If the foresters on the tree farm decide that planting 1000 acres per year is the thing to do, that adds $10,000 per year or 8 cents per acre to the budget.

This covers in a sketchy kind of way the more important items of raising timber. On a typical tree ranch on highly productive land, it boils down to an income of 45 cents or so per acre, running expenses of 30-35 cents an acre, and a debt of 75 cents an acre to pay off as quickly as may be. Losses and expenses are almost always more than expected, but probably stumpage will go higher. The important thing is to provide an income as quickly as possible, to keep the compound interest charges out of the picture; and to pick out good land.

On site III land, now, the annual charges would be the same as on site II, but the income would be about $70,000 or 54 cents per acre. Take off one-third for non-stocked land and one-eighth for the revenue tax and you get about 32 cents per acre income which does not leave much. Granting at once that stumpage prices will probably increase substantially, that the crop will get larger as the non-producing land is stocked with trees, that protection costs may decrease as the area of high hazard old burn is reclaimed, still it does not promise anything showy in the way of net income. Site class IV is worse.

Will Pay Out

In the Douglas-fir belt in Washington and Oregon about 7½ million acres are in site quality classes I and II, the other 18½ million acres are in site qualities III to V.

These figures, such as they are, seem to show that timber farming on well selected sites will pay out. No one need be surprised if most of the cut-over land in sites I and II is held in private sustained yield holdings. On the less productive lands the future for private enterprise is not so bright. Some of it that is mixed with better land, or is close to the mill, or has other advantage of that sort, may stay in private holdings, but much of it may be expected to go into public ownership where public advantages will offset the narrow profit margin.

It looks as though the private ownership pattern of cut-over land in the future would be determined by the site quality, or in other words the ability of the land to produce new forests in sufficient quantity and fast enough to return a profit to the private owner.

Unionism Is Foundation for Democratic Post-War World

Of the things needed to build up a democratic postwar world, strong labor unions are condition number one, according to Professor Eduard C. Lindeman of the New York School of Social Work, Columbia University, speaking at the recent convention of the American Labor Conference on International Affairs in New York.

To be strong, a labor union needs an active and alert membership, leaders who can stand in the public forum and defend the rights of labor without apology, and a truly democratic relationship between leaders and membership, Professor Lindeman said. "With such unions," he asserted, "we may face the future with the assurance that the will of the people will be heard in the councils of nations."

Professor Lindeman urged that labor formulate plans for a postwar world immediately, and suggested that the workers' postwar aims should be definite and concrete. If the workers fail to meet these conditions, if they cannot make up their minds about the kind of world they want to be established after the war, the "opportunistic politicians and tired diplomats" will do it for them, but a bit differently from the common man's dreams, Professor Lindeman said.

"If the people's war is not followed by a people's peace, he warned, "vengeance will be let loose upon the land."

★ ★ ★

Buy BONDS--Bye Bye Axis

★ ★ ★

THEY'LL GIVE YOU THEIR SHIRT—

If You Are Willing to Pay Twice What It's Worth

By MIRIAM KOLKIN

HERE'S THE STORY of one strike that probably hasn't even hit the back pages of your daily newspaper—because this time it's employers who are doing the striking and workers who are the victims.

It begins with an old gag line, "He'd take the shirt off your back." But to workers scanning empty store shelves for the formerly plentiful work shirts and work clothes made of sturdy denims and chambrays, it's not funny. And housewives looking in vain for cheap house dresses—the kind you used to buy for about $2—don't think it's funny either.

Behind the suddenly dwindling stocks of low-cost clothing is the simple decision of clothing and textile manufacturers that expensive lines of merchandise are more profitable. The issue manufacturers have bluntly placed before WPB and OPA officials is higher prices or no more production of cheap lines of clothing.

One member of OPA'S labor policy committee summed up the situation in bitter tones: "War Production Board is walking a picket line for the industry."

At one point the manufacturers and WPB people hit on what they considered a very neat compromise. Only the Navy, which buys 50 per cent of all workshirts, would be forced to pay higher prices they decided. But this industry version of a government subsidy had to be dropped when it was discovered that sailors, pay for the shirts out of their $50-a-month salaries.

OPA labor representatives, who are battling WPB and OPA clothing officials on this issue, point to the case of the chambray work shirt as an example of manufacturers' disregard for anything but more profits. The shirts are manufactured by only four companies—Avondale, Pepperell, Riverside and Aristo. Avondale has already stopped production of chambray work shirts, while the other companies are threatening to do the same, unless OPA comes through with a price boost.

Yet Avondale's profits have increased almost 500 per cent since the start of the war. In the 1936-9 period, the company made a 2c profit on every dollar of sales. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, the profit on every dollar had jumped to 9.8 per cent. Riverside has tripled its profits during the same period, while the other companies have also shown tidy increases.

Those are the figures labor's spokesmen have in mind when they demand that clothing manufacturers end their strike and turn out enough work clothes to supply the needs of the people without forcing them to pay exorbitant prices.—*Chicago Federation News.*

New Siegele Book Just Off the Press

BUILDING

FORMS - STAIRS - ROOFS

Brother H. H. Siegele, a member of Local Union 1224, Emporia, Kansas, has compiled a new book under the above caption. It is a practical Book of Instructions for men of the Trade covering such subjects as Form Building, Scaffolding, Finishing, House Plans, Framing, Roofing, Stair Building, etc. It is written in simple language, easily understood and should be of great value to the apprentice, the journeyman, the foreman and the superintendent of construction.

In 1942 Brother Siegele issued a book under the caption "Carpentry"—craft problems—for which he has been congratulated time and time again.

These two books "Carpentry" and "Building" should be patronized by every man working at the trade and especially so by our apprentices as they contain a vast amount of good, practical information continually asked for.

Brother Siegele needs no introduction to the readers of The Carpenter as he has been a contributor to our Journal for over twenty years in the Craft Problem section. His intimate knowledge of the trade and his practical way of doing work is universally known. His new Book "Building" is published by Frederick J. Drake Company, 600 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois. The price is $2.00, with worthwhile discounts for quantity purchases.

Application Made for First Wood Sugar Plant

Application has been made to the War Production Board for approval to build a government-owned wood-sugar and ethyl alcohol plant, costing nearly $2,500,000 at Springfield, Oregon, near Eugene, by a group of lumbermen, banded together as the Willamette Valley Wood Chemical Company.

The plant, designed to process 200 tons of sawmill wastes daily (dry weight), is expected to produce 4,300,000 gallons of alcohol a year and would be the first in the United States utilizing a method long in operation in Germany, patents for which are now held by the Alien Property Custodian. Its success would point the way to large-scale utilization of sawmill wastes, long the bane of operators.

These plans follow thorough pilot plant tests, conducted last year at Marquette, Michigan, by the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory at the request of the Office of Production Research and Development.

While a national potential of more than a billion gallons of alcohol a year from 20 to 30 million tons of mill wastes may not be within economic reach at present, preliminary surveys indicate 150 million gallons could be in production within less than a year, assuming approval of plants. The ideal situation is a plant site adjacent to half its required raw material, with the rest available within a radius of about 30 miles. Softwoods, in the West and the South, offer best possibilities.

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of April, May and June 1944, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis 4, Indiana.

◆

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2788	Cadillac, Mich.
1190	Frankfort, Mich.
2792	Lake Linden, Mich.
2794	Mattoon, Wis.
2795	Ashland, Ore.
2779	Arcata, Cal.
2818	Vicksburg, Miss.
2820	New Rochelle, N. Y.
2827	Baton Rouge, La.
2838	Chico, Cal.
2645	Warren, Ark.

◆

BUY another BOND for VICTORY

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother G. J. Blest, Local No. 700, Corning, N. Y.
Brother John A. Bowman, Local No. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Brother Peter Broz, Local No. 298, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
Brother M. S. Carver, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brother Ed. J. Chamberlain, Local No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
Brother Joseph Close, Local No. 143, Canton, O.
Brother G. W. Cody, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brother Frank Coghlan, Local No. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother Ben E. Coyle, Local No. 345, Memphis, Tenn.
Brother John Dekker, Local No. 1330, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Brother Henry Doherty, Local No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
Brother Richard Favero, Local No. 298, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
Brother Oliver L. Flansburgh, Local No. 444, Pittsfield, Mass.
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Brother James Hayden, Local No. 298, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
Brother Robert Himes, Local No. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother Eric Johanson, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother Fred Kilber, Local No. 3, Wheeling, W. Va.
Brother Edgar Knott, Local No. 298, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
Brother Herman Kollar, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother Albert Kolsinski, Local No. 1330, Grand Rapids, Mich.
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Brother Chas. Walter, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother Wm. B. White, Local No. 444, Pittsfield, Mass.
Brother Thomas E. Wilson, Local No. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Local Union No. 56, Boston, Celebrates 40th Anniversary

Officers, members and invited guests met January 31, 1944 and celebrated the 40th Anniversary of Local Union 56, Pile Drivers, Wharf and Bridge Carpenters of Boston.

Brothers Seymour Coffin, Albert McDonald, James McCormack and Edward Behema, the only surviving Charter members, gave some interesting, helpful and constructive facts, also some very trying circumstances under which they had to work to keep the Local in operation. A very interesting fact was noted that when they first organized without any up-to-date furniture equipment for the office a "Beer Barrel was used for a desk" and wooden kegs for seats. Since then fate has smiled and fortune has been kind—today we have a prosperous union.

Remarks from Peter A. Riley, General Agent, and Sydney Smith, Secretary and Ralph B. Steners, President of Boston D. C. wished the Local every success in the years to follow and congratulated the Local Union on the fine set of officers to manage the affairs and the members in general to uphold the Union Principles of the United Brotherhood.

A collation was served after which fraternal greetings were exchanged by each and everyone present, the occasion closing at 11.45 p.m.

Seymour Coffin, Edward J. Lane, Kenneth Strong, Reuben LeGrow, Committee.

◆

Local 735 Marks 43rd Birthday

The Editor:

Local Union No. 735, Mansfield, Ohio, celebrated its forty-third anniversary on Saturday night, February 26th. A delicious turkey dinner with all the "fixins" started off the evening, following which a program of speeches and entertainment rounded out the affair to make the evening a memorable one.

More than 100 members attended the dinner at the Sons of Herman hall and were entertained by pupils from the Marguerite Speas dancing studio. Music was furnished by the Sunshine Band of Mansfield.

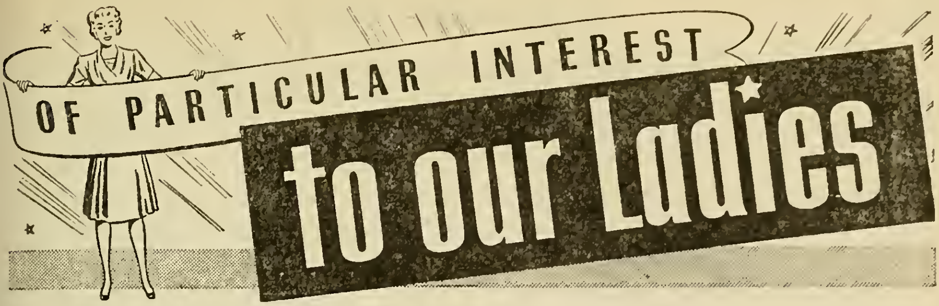
Arnold Dill, Columbus, representing the Ohio Industrial commission gave an address. William Stumbo, business agent from the Marion Carpenters' Local, was a guest.

Committee in charge of arrangements included Harry Harlos, Homer Gregg, Paul Hoffman, and Philip Neider.

Local Union No. 735 was organized February 22, 1901.

Fraternally yours,

Thomas F. Geddes, Fin. Sec.

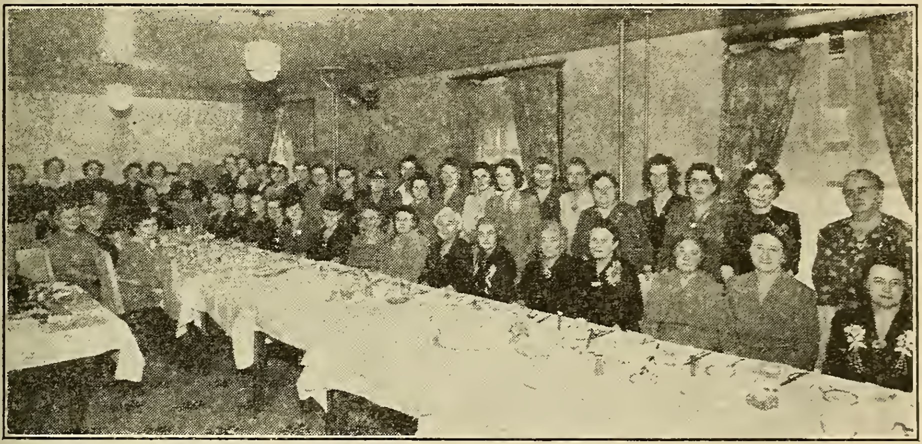


OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

Ladies Auxiliary Local 23, St. Louis, Mo.

Editor:

The members of the Carpenters' Ladies Auxiliary Local 23 would like to extend greetings to all sister members. We just had a grand celebration of our 28th Birthday. It was celebrated with a noonday luncheon on February 22nd. We were fortunate indeed to have our organizer and one of the charter members as our guests. The tables were decorated with soldiers and sailors and our programs were enclosed in a likeness of George Washington's head. After the luncheon all enjoyed the afternoon playing cards and games. We had many attendance prizes and of course, each one was given a piece of the Birthday cake which was sent by the Business Agents and the Secretary of the District Council.



We have been very active in war work. We sew for the Red Cross and we pack boxes which are given to USO's. These boxes contain on an average of 24 various articles needed by the boys and as each has a card in it with our name and address we have received many grand letters from the boys. We meet each Wednesday and when we do not pack boxes we quilt and do Red Cross sewing. The money made by quilting is put into our War Funds. We have given to all local charities. We have served buffet suppers at the Salvation Army, USO and also home-made cake and coffee on several Sunday evenings.

We have an Honor Roll and held memorial services for one young man, who was killed in action. At Christmas each of our Service men was given a year's subscription to Reader's Digest.

We usually raise funds by having a card party and raffling a quilt made by the members, but the good brothers of the various Locals and also the District Council have been our fairy godfathers. These Brothers have given us grand support in every way.

We have War Stamps and Bonds on sale at each meeting and the Auxiliary has several Bonds. We take part whenever there is a special drive for the sale of War Bonds.

We meet on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month and we should be happy to have anyone in our locality come and join us.

I am enclosing a picture taken at our Birthday Party.

Best Wishes to All, I remain

Fraternally yours,

Jessie Stege (Mrs. Chas. R.), Rec. Sec'y,
6451 Derby Ave., St. Louis 14, Mo.

Toronto Auxiliary Celebrates 6th Birthday

The Editor:

We of Auxiliary Local 303 celebrated our sixth anniversary in January. We had the pleasure of having a number of our Brothers from Local 27 as our guests, and an enjoyable evening was spent in music, recitations, dancing, after which refreshments were served.

We meet twice a month—the 1st Thursday being a business meeting, while the third Thursday is given up to social activities. Once a year we hold a bazaar. Last November our Bazaar brought us about $200. This money is used for our soldiers and for benevolent work.

The officers of our Auxiliary are: President, Sister Cottam; Vice-President, Sister Duncan; Financial Secretary, Sister Roberts; Recording Secretary, Sister Taylor; Conductress, Sister Gallop; Warden, Sister Landry; Trustees: Sisters McMurray, Perry and Woodhouse. Our Social Convenor is Sister Thorogood and our Benevolent Convenor Sister Minter.

Our Auxiliary is affiliated with the Toronto Council of Women's International Union Auxiliaries. We are also affiliated with the Labour Research Institute. Our Delegates to these organizations bring us back some very interesting reports on matters concerning working people.

We hope that some of our American Sisters will be visiting Toronto during the coming Summer, and we extend a hearty invitation to them to get in touch with us.

Greetings and best wishes to all.

Fraternally yours,

(Mrs.) Ida M. Taylor, Secretary,
381 St. Germain Ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.

Clovis, N. M., Auxiliary Reports

Editor, The Carpenter:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 346, would like to greet all Sister Auxiliaries and tell them of a few of our activities.

We meet each second and fourth Tuesday evenings in the homes of our members, with a social hour following the business meetings.

Our membership is small but we have nice times together. Each Christmas we have a party and exchange gifts. During the summer we have picnics for our families.

We have made several contributions to worthy causes, such as the Red Cross, March of Dimes and also local charity organizations.

To raise money for our activities we have had sales, raffles, pie suppers and sold subscriptions. Our Auxiliary buys Bonds and Stamps and writes to soldiers overseas.

We are striving for a larger membership and putting more emphasis on asking for goods with Union Label.

Our officers are: President, Mrs. Glen Kenzie;Vice-President, Mrs. A. E. Joiner; Recording Secretary, Mrs. John H. Parrish; Financial Secretary, Mrs. V. D. Ball; Conductor, Mrs. Ray Burns; Warden, Mrs. S. Williams; Trustees, Mrs. A. J. Washington, Mrs. C. D. Willis, Mrs. Davidson.

Best wishes.

Mrs. John H. Parrish, Rec. Sec.,
921 E. 4th, Route 1, Clovis, N. M.

Women Can Perform 80% of Factory Jobs

About 80 per cent of the war plant jobs performed by men can be done as well—or better—by women, acording to the Industrial Hygiene Foundation of Pittsburgh.

A survey of 54 war plants in 10 states, employing a half million persons, disclosed that accident rates for women workers are lower than for men, while women chalk up more absences and visits to plant dispensaries, the Foundation reported recently. It said there is a trend toward increase in non-industrial sickness and industrial accidents for both men and women at the present time.

MEDITATION

So many books that I never will read,
So many songs that I never shall sing,
Though Autumn and Winter may quicken my heart,
My eyes may be closed to the glory of Spring.
Or can it be true (as I'm learning to hope)
That Heaven is Earth in celestial disguise?
Then—after the red leaves and snowflakes have gone,
A radiant Springtime will open my eyes!

BETTY YETTER,
Indianapolis, Ind.

IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Ind.

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Honorary members are required to pay one dollar yearly subscription rate.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 187

In the previous lessons on roof framing we dealt with problems relating to regular roof framing, which might be called common roof framing, because it is more commonly used than what is known as irregular roof framing. The two branches of roof framing are fundamentally the same, however, the irregular roof, whether it is irregular in plan or in pitch, is less frequently used and for that reason the framing of such roofs apparently is more difficult than that of the regular roof.

In dealing with the problems that must be solved in irregular roof framing we intend to be as practical as possible in order to get the problems across to the readers. As our practice has been, we will take up simple understandable problems first and step by step lead up to the more difficult problems. We are assuming that the reader understands what is meant by the terms, "run", "rise", "pitch", "span" and so forth, all of which have been covered in previous lessons. The emphasis from here on must be placed on problems pertaining to the iregular roof, both in plan and in pitch.

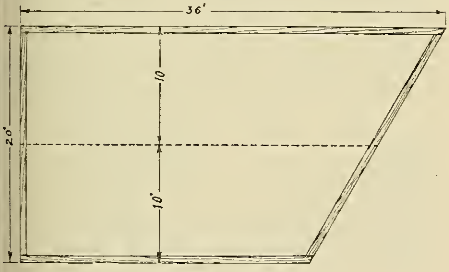

Fig. 1

Fig. 1 is a simple plan, irregular on one end, which is to receive a regular pitch roof. The dotted line represents the comb of the roof. Fig. 2 shows the same plan with the plates spaced for the rafters and some rafters in place. The ridgeboard should be spaced in keeping with the plates. In framing this roof we would proceed by nailing the ridgeboard, numbered 3, to the two rafters numbered 1 and 2. Then raise these rafters, holding them in place with rafters number 4 and 5, and brace this part. Then ridgeboard number 7 should be nailed to rafter number 8 and raised, making the ridge joint with a cleat as shown at 6. Rafter number 9 should then be placed to hold the ridgeboard up. (An equally satisfactory way would be by placing the rafters shown by dotted lines before number 8 and number 9 are placed.) Then place number 10 followed by 11, 12, 13, 14 and so on until the rafters are all up. At A and B we show the ridgeboard projecting beyond the plate lines so that the end

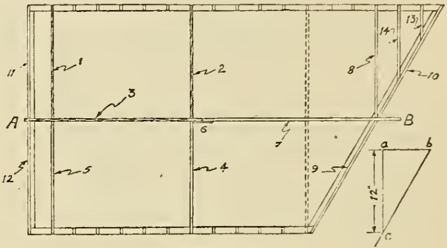

Fig. 2

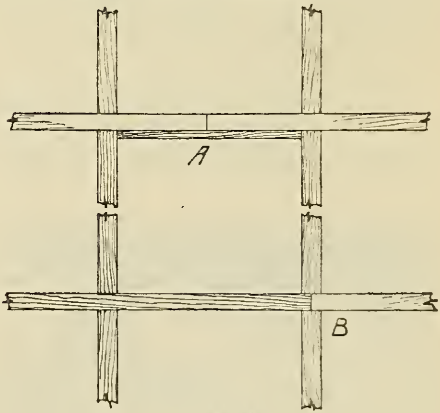

Fig. 3

rafters can be adjusted before the ends of the ridgeboard are cut off.

How to obtain the edge bevel for the jack rafters on the irregular end is illustrated with the diagram to the right. The distance a-b and the length of the rafter per the distance a-c, will give the edge bevel of the jack rafters—the rafter length giving the cut. (The distance a-c represents a foot run.) How to obtain the bevels for the irregular end rafters will be taken up in a later lesson.

Fig. 3, A, shows a detail of the method of fastening the ridge joint shown at 6 in Fig. 2. At B is shown the commonly used joint. Either of these joints give satisfactory results; however, the one shown at A will leave the nailing for the rafters unimpaired because the joint has been placed between the spaces rather than at the center of a space, while the cleat holds the joint securely.

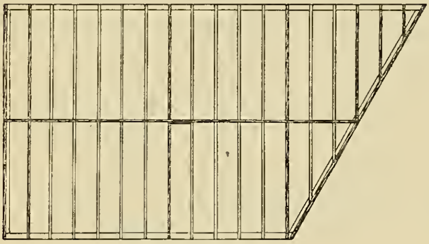

Fig. 4

Fig. 4 shows a plan of the roof we have been dealing with having all of the rafters in place. The shaded members represent the preliminary work in raising the roof.

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Fig. 5 shows an irregular plan which is to receive a hip roof. The run, as indicated by the figures, is 12 feet. By drawing the dotted lines parallel with and 12 feet from the plates we establish the location of the ridge from point a to point b. Fig. 6 gives a diagram of the same plan with the principal rafters in place. To raise these rafters we would nail the ridgeboard, numbered 3, to rafters 1 and 2, then raise this and place rafters 4 and 5—then 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. Now the remaining rafters can be placed. The hips and jacks to the right are irregular, while the rest of the roof is a regular hip roof.

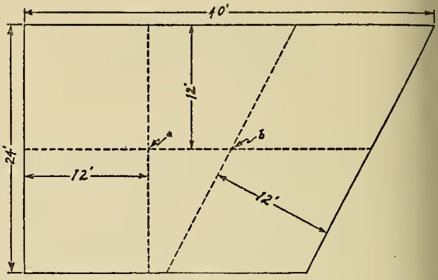

Fig. 5

Fig. 5 shows that the run of this roof is 12 feet, but in the diagram we will let inches represent feet, giving us a run of 12 inches. Now to obtain the edge bevel for the jacks that join the long hip, take the distance from A to C on the body of the square and the length of the common rafter for the distance C-D, on the tongue; the tongue gives the cut. (C-D represents a foot run.) To obtain the bevel for the jacks that join the short hip, proceed by taking the distance C-B on the tongue of the square, and the length of the rafter per the distance C-D on the body; the body gives the cut. How to obtain the

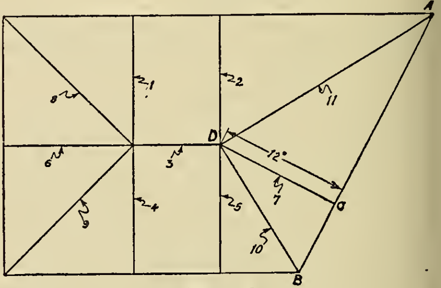

Fig. 6

bevels for the hips will be taken up in a later lesson.

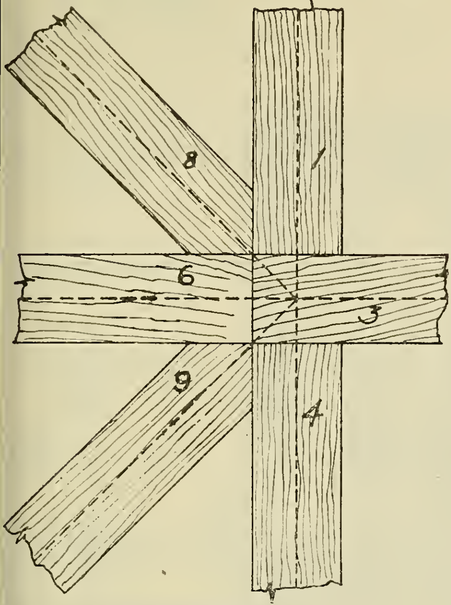

Fig. 7

Fig. 7 is a detail giving the joints at the end of the ridge to the left. The dotted lines represent the centers of the various members, and it should always be remembered that roof framing is done on a basis of the center line. These joints represent regular hip roof framing. Fig. 8 shows the joints to the right, which are of a regular-pitch hip roof on an irregular plan. The figures shown in both details are the same as the figures used on the diagram shown in Fig. 6. The two details should be studied and compared.

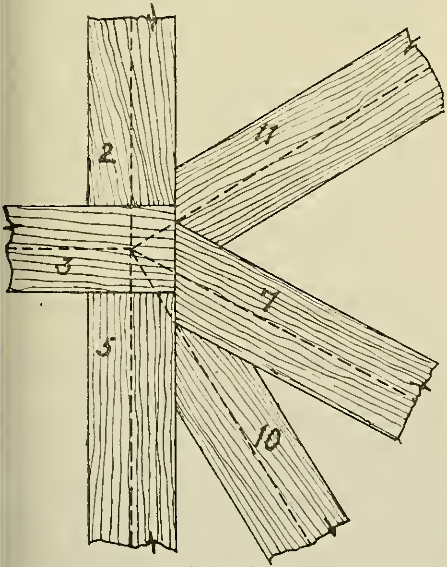

Fig. 8

The men who are fired because of blunders made in simple matters far outnumber those who lose their jobs because of blunders made in difficult tasks. This is logical reasoning—simple things are neglected because they are so simple, and then suddenly one comes up for solution and we blunder, just because it was too simple for consideration. One needs only to observe new workmen going about their tasks to discover that more blunders are made in simple matters than in difficult ones. The reason for this marked difference is that when one has a difficult task to perform he gives the matter consideration, but if it is simple he neglects it.

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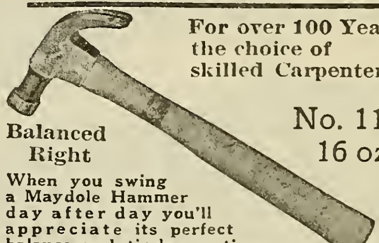

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Fig. 1 shows a wide segment-top opening with a templet in place for gauging the cornerbead with a pointer shown to the left. The arrows show how the pointer is moved to the right for gauging the cornerbead while the nailing is being done. The nailing is started with the pointer at A and carried on through C and B. To keep the bead in line with the plaster surface, stretch a line from 2 to a, then from 2 to b, c, d, e, f, g, and h, as shown in Fig. 2. This will guide the bead to point C. Now stretch your line from b to 8, then from b to 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1. Of course, as you move from point to point with the line and pointer the nailing has to be done in order to bring the cornerbead to a true segment and at the same time in keeping with the surface of the finish plastering. To put on the other cornerbead, transfer the segment to the other bead, transfer the segment templet to the other side of the opening and use the pointer to gauge the segment and with a gauge adapted to the width of the finished jamb, bring the bead to the plaster line.

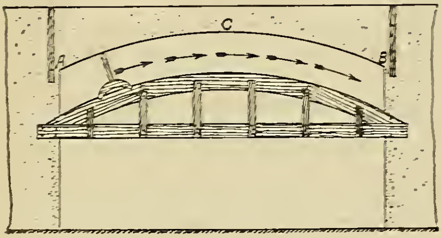

Fig. 1

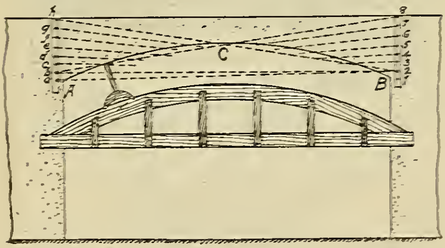

Fig. 2

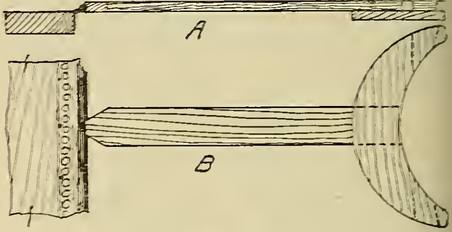

Fig. 3

Fig. 3 shows two views of the pointer. At A we have an edge view and at B a side view.

It should be remembered that the segment templet, which is a guide for the pointer, must be made with a radius the length of the pointer shorter than the radius for the segment to be formed. A little study of the drawings might be necessary to get the proper application.

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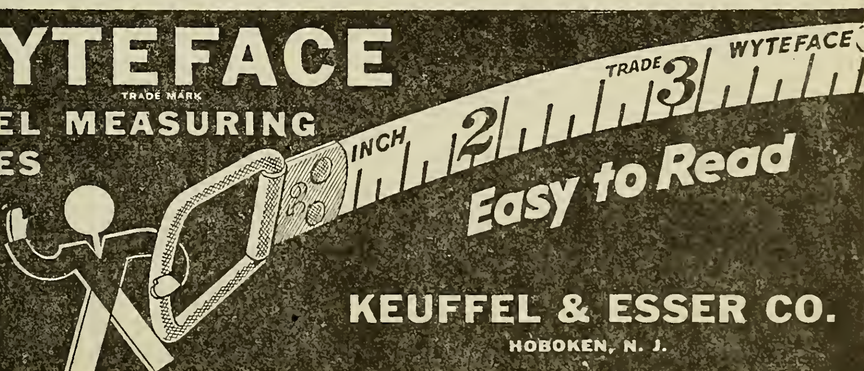

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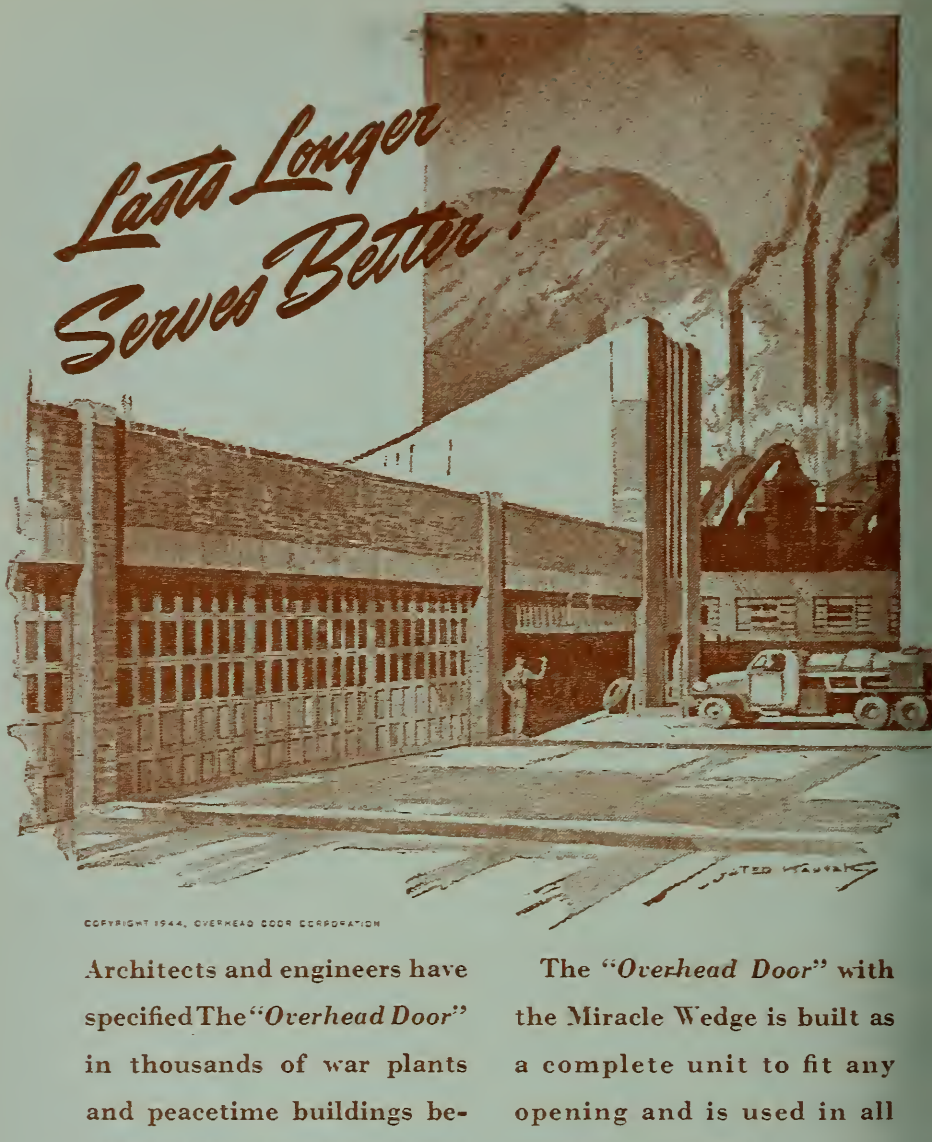

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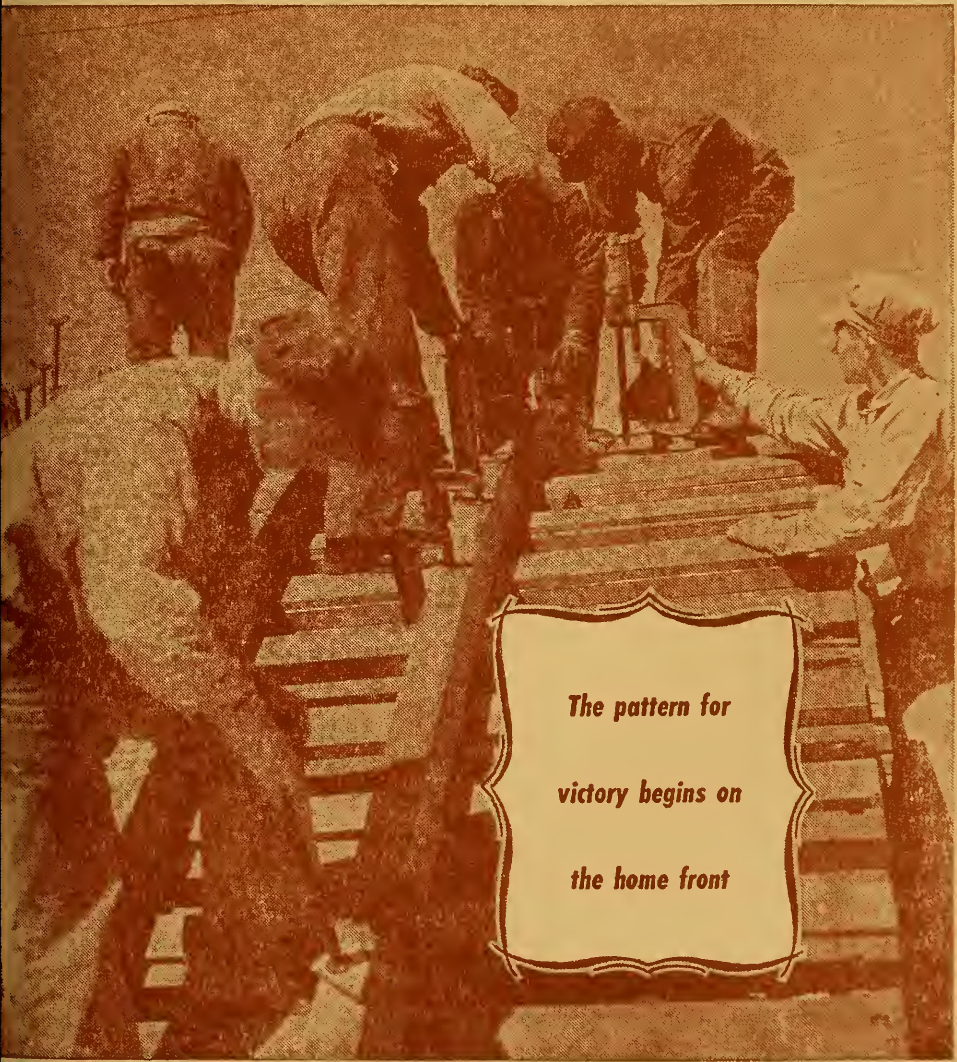

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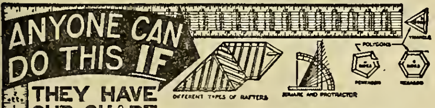

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FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*

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Established in 1881
Vol. LXIV—No. 5

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1944

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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Seabees Pro-Labor

Anti-union propaganda not fooling Construction Soldiers, says veteran

DESPITE the barrage of anti-union propaganda being fed our armed forces overseas, not all of our boys are down on organized labor. In fact the "Seabees" are definitely pro-labor reports Brother Fred A. Daigneault, member of Local 2519, Seattle, home on furlough after two years in the south Pacific as a Shipfitter, First Class in that heroic branch of the service. Brother Daigneault is a pioneer member of the United Brotherhood in the Northwest lumber industry. He walked the picket line in the big strike of 1935. Hence in the service as well as out of it his interest in unionism has been steadfast.

Brother Daigneault brings an encouraging message that should be of paramount significance to every loyal unionist in the United States. This 37-year-old "Seabee," who has been through 8 Japanese bombing raids, says the vast majority of the boys in his outfit are definitely PRO-UNION! They are not fooled by the propaganda through the anti-labor press, and want American labor to hold the line on the home front—so that they can come back to decent wages and working conditions when the war is over.

This news is in refreshing contrast to stories about overseas fighters falling for the anti-labor propaganda and becoming inflamed against the American workers. In some segments of the fighting forces it is reported that the soldiers actually believe the whole United States is "strikebound."

Two Reasons

Daigneault attributed the level-headedness of the "Seabees" to two factors:

"In the first place," he asserted, "the average age in the Seabees is 45, which is considerably higher than in other outfits. These men learned to think for themselves before they entered the service.

"In the second place," he continued, "practically all Seabees are skilled workers — carpenters, electricians, cat skinners, truckers, plumbers, bridge builders and general construction men. They are all from highly unionized crafts and industries, and practically all of them were union men before they joined up. They learned their trades under union conditions before the war.

"It's a different story with most other Navy men, who are younger and got their training in the service. Most of them never belonged to a union or worked under union conditions. They don't know what a fight we had to put up to gain these conditions, and all they know about unions is what they read in the newspapers. We never saw a

labor paper all the time we were on the islands," he added.

Daigneault said his outfit left the continental United States in April, 1942, and arrived first in British Samoa, where they were 5 months building an airport and doing other construction work. Then a group of 120 men, including Daigneault, were sent out to a low, flat-surfaced island called Funafuti, in the Ellis group.

Tarawa Attack Base

This small company of "Seabees," with a few Marines, remained on this lonely and comparatively unprotected island for 15 months, constructing the base from which Tarawa and Kwajalein were later attacked. (Funafuti is 780 miles from Tarawa.)

Upon completion of the work on Funafuti, this small group of "Seabees" was brought together with the rest of their battalion at the Pago naval base in American Samoa.

Bombed 8 Times!

During the 15 months the detachment was working on the Funafuti base they engaged the enemy 8 times.

"The Japs used to fly over in the light of the moon," Daigneault explained. "The first raid occurred April 22, 1943, when there was a full moon. Then they left us alone for three months. But on July 22, 1943, in the full moon, the Japs came back; and they continued to pound us every month throughout the rest of the year. One month there were two raids. But despite the flat surface of the island, which left us virtually unprotected, only two Seabees were killed in those bombings, and only four were wounded. There were eight raids in all."

Daigneault himself suffered no wounds.

He said that the Japs who attacked Funafuti had flown from Tarawa, which at that time was in their possession.

Out of the 120 seasoned men who were assigned to the long and dangerous detail on Funafuti Island, Daigneault said he found "only one who was against organized labor, and he was cordially disliked by the rest of the men." The dissenter had formerly engaged in the business of procuring strike-breakers, the Seabee explained, and this put him "in bad with the other boys."

"Of course, during these long months on Funafuti," Daigneault continued, "we had many discussions and even arguments about labor. Some of the boys, even though they believed in unions, were mad about the reports of strikes they read in the newspapers and thought the unions ought to do a better job of keeping down strikes.

"But the majority of our crew felt the newspaper reports were lopsided, and the arguments usually ended with most of the boys agreeing that the union workers had been lied about. The predominant feeling at all times was in favor of the unions."

When news of the UMW coal strikes reached the island a "big argument" developed, said the Seabee. But before it was over *"the majority of our men were convinced the strikers were justified."* It was the general opinion that the coal miners had never been paid enough wages for the hard and dangerous work they had to do, and it was recognized their living conditions were "lousy."

"Most of our men agreed," said Daigneault, "that it takes two sides

to provoke a strike, and that the miners had just cause to walk out. I don't remember that the boys said much about John L. Lewis, but they were certainly for the coal miners and their union. They felt the miners had a tough break."

One bond that kept the Seabees tied in closely with the unions was the cigarettes they received from labor unions, he asserted.

"Most of the cigarettes we got were sent by the unions. We got more smokes from the unions than from any other organizations, and they were all good brands—not the cheaper kind, like we got from some of the service agencies," he added.

Another interesting point the Seabee brought out was the fact that the experienced unionists in the battalion took the lead in establishing the equivalent of "union conditions" in their construction work.

"Negotiating Committee"

Some of the most skilled men acted as a "negotiating committee," he revealed, and "we did our own negotiating with the gold braid." More and better work was turned out under these "negotiated" conditions.

"We had it so that we worked in three eight-hour shifts, to give us a chance to rest, so we could work harder and do better work. Of course, we went off the three-shift basis every time there was a bombing raid; but we went back on schedule after we got things fixed up."

The officers admitted, Daigneualt declared, that "our union methods" were more efficient; and it was a recognized fact that the union men were the most skilled and the hardest workers. He said that the Seabees who had learned their trade in the organized crafts and industries were the "can do" boys—the ones with the "know how." They were experienced and seasoned men, and were respected for their ability and "guts."

Keep Up the Fight!

When asked about the attitude of these men to labor action in the United States, Daigneault said:

"I am sure the vast majority of them will back me up when I say that we want the unions to keep up the struggle for decent wages and working conditions. When we come back home we want a chance to work under just as good conditions —if not better—than we had before we left. The conditions should even be better, because you union men should be gaining new ground while we are away. It won't hurt the war effort for you to demand and win better conditions. Keep it up!"

He expects to return to active duty in the Pacific theatre of war within a short time, he said.

◆

Why We Are Fighting

"A new aristocracy of German masters will arise. That aristocracy will have slaves assigned to them, recruited from the landless non-Germans, and these slaves will be their property."—*Walter Darre, Nazi Minister of Agriculture.*

"In the new world society we must all be indeed our brother's keeper and act accordingly. Then stronger nations will help the weaker, not patronizingly as before but as elder brothers in whom trust can be felt, guiding the younger ones until they are able to stand on their own feet." —*Madame Chiang Kai-shek.*

America's forests promise to be a gigantic pool of post-war jobs, thanks to research

Wood *and* Post War Jobs

By CHAPIN COLLINS

BY THE TIME the war ends, those in the forest industries—all the way from lumbermen to wood chemists—may scarcely recognize their own baby. The conflict has posed so many new problems that research, in both private and public laboratories, into the properties of wood and how it may be adapted to war needs has reached new proportions.

The center of this activity—and actually one of the busiest arsenals of our democracy—is the United States Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin. As recently as 1932, the Laboratory occupied its magnificent, new, five-story building, which is beyond comparison with any similar laboratory in the world. By 1941, 185 scientists and technicians were on its staff. Now, close to 700 labor there, and nearly 99 per cent of their present activities are tied directly with the war.

Wooden boxes and crating are an old story, so old, indeed, that their functions seemed to have reached the ultimate. Yet, the Laboratory has discovered possibly more about boxing, crating and packaging since Pearl Harbor than was learned through all the years of previous experience. This was a major headache with Army Ordnance, concerned with the difficulties of transporting machinery and munitions of war thousands of miles away to the battle fronts. Ships were not too plentiful, and, for a time, were becoming less so.

The Laboratory went to work, in cooperation, also, with several bureaus in the War and Navy Departments, with Lend-Lease and the War Food Administration. In the first 15 months of our participation in the war, its research had these results:

Twelve hundred packaging specifications were developed and 6,000 packaging inspectors were trained. This added up to a saving of 500,000 tons of shipping space, equivalent to one trip each for fifty 10,000-ton cargo vessels. Here was a saving in shipping space worth at least $50,000,000 . . . more than the total $1,500,000 investment in the Laboratory's plant plus the entire cost of running it for 30 years.

These new specifications involved saving a fraction of an inch here, an ounce there. But the total saved reaches astronomic proportions and is one index, at least, of the immensity of the war effort. Forty-five per cent, or 15 billion board feet, of our entire 1943 lumber production went into boxing, crating and allied uses, half of it strictly military.

This is but one problem that brought 6,000 representatives of industry and government to Madison in 1943, seeking technical assistance. Because wood is a top ranking critical war material, it has become essential that available supplies be stretched to the limit.

Possibly in no other field has this type of thing been more crucial than in aviation stocks. The performance of the British Mosquito bomber has been a source of pride to the plywood industry, but it is only the most spectacular of various planes fabricated of wood. The sudden expansion of this phase of aviation caught the aircraft designers short of necessary engineering data. As a result, they were obliged to use more material, with consequent greater weight, in order to make certain that they were allowing a sufficient margin of safety. Studies made by the Laboratory have now enabled them to produce lighter, faster and stronger planes, using substantially less material.

Based upon research at Madison, at least 30 aircraft parts, made of laminated paper plastic, are now in experimental, or full, production. This product is stronger for the purpose than any similar material, and is equal, weight for weight, to aluminum.

Compregnated wood, of a type developed by the Forest Products Laboratory, is now being manufactured into propellers for testing many plane motors. Experimentally, it is being tried for flight propellers. An airplane tail wheel has been successfully molded of this same material.

The Laboratory now is studying the use of compregnated wood as decking for aircraft carriers and for other purposes. The American product has the advantage of much greater stability than an older form, developed in Europe. One of the differences is the fact that the impregnation in the European type does not tend to penetrate the cell-wall structure, while, under the American process, resin is formed throughout the cell-wall structure. Post-war uses, the Laboratory is convinced, have great promise.

Chemical use of wood-waste has been a major subject of research. For example, the Laboratory has operated an experimental wood-sugar pilot plant at Marquette, Michigan, as result of which a commercial plant is now definitely projected in Oregon. These tests were based on the Scholler-Tornesch process, a German development, which in extensive industrial application in Europe has produced as much as 1,000 pounds of wood-sugar from a ton of dry sawdust. This may be fermented into 50-60 gallons of alcohol, leaving a residue of some 600 pounds of lignin.

Dr. J. A. Hall, principal biochemist of the Forest Service, has estimated that 150,000,000 gallons of such alcohol can be in production in the United States within less than a year, assuming permission to construct necessary plants. It would require 60,000,000 bushels of wheat to produce as much. This, Dr. Hall has pointed out, would use only the most readily available sources of mill waste on the West Coast and in the South, actually only a drop in the bucket compared with the potential of complete waste utilization.

Perhaps the most significant chemical research at Madison has to do with lignin, that fourth of wood the complexities of which have intrigued scientists for many years. In the wood-sugar process it is left as a residue. It has high efficiency as a fuel, burning with a caloric value twice that of wood, and equal to anthracite. Yet, its value as a fuel is considered incidental. It is beginning to find a market in other, more highly developed, fields. When its properties and composition are more fully understood, its mass use may write a new chapter in the history of forest industries.

A catalogue would be required to list all the war activities going on at Madison. Some of them are closely guarded military secrets, but here are some that are public property:

Methods of speeding seasoning of lumber, so important today when war takes timber *right now*, green or otherwise; improvement of fire-resistive treatments; laminated wood for keels and other ship members; development of a plastic from wood-waste now pinch-hitting for rubber in storage batteries.

The Laboratory's advisory services have reached new peaks. Manufacturers, whose supplies of metals have been cut off or reduced, want to know how they can use wood instead. In many cases, they have found they can use it better. Farmers want to know how best to harvest their woodlands. Exacting military requirements have spurred study of how different species may do bigger and more varied jobs.

But the Laboratory has its sights set on the objective for which it was founded in 1910. That, briefly, is to discover wider and more efficient uses for wood. To those who fear that greater use of forest products may put too great a burden on our timber resources, the Laboratory replies, "Wise timber use is the best timber conservation." It points out that, with complete use of waste, we can consume double the amount of wood we now consume, without cutting a single additional tree.

Something of the nature of the Laboratory's activities can be gathered from its departments. Under the direction of Carlile P. Winslow, there are these divisions: wood preservation, headed by George M. Hunt; timber mechanics, L. J. Markwardt; timber physics, Rolf Thelen; industrial investigations Carroll V. Sweet; pulp and paper, Gardner H. Chidester; derived products, Dr. Earl C. Sherrard; silvicultural relations, Arthur Koehler. This last has to do with the relation of growth conditions to the properties of wood.

To carry the chain of authority in the other direction, Winslow is responsible to George W. Trayer, chief of the division of forest products, who, in turn, is responsible to C. L. Forsling, assistant chief of the United States Forest Service in charge of research. Lyle F. Watts is chief of the Forest Service.

With all this increased activity in stretching the nation's timber supply, the Laboratory has had an internal problem of stretching its own financial resources. Fortunately, its own budget of close to a million dollars a year has been supplemented by special allotments from various military and war agencies. In fact, such allotments now top its regular budget.

With peace, the Laboratory will turn its attention to its primary task. It will not be a small one. Much has been written and much spoken in high places about the dangerous depletion of many basic resources. The forests remain as a resource, which, given proper attention, is self-replenishing. This fact alone can only mean that wood in the future must play an even greater role than it has in the past. It is Madison's job to discover how.

SPECIAL NOTICE

April 10, 1944.

To all Local Unions,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America.

Greetings:

In the recent referendum vote on the proposal to postpone the next General Convention of the Brotherhood for the duration, a committee was appointed, consisting of George F. Coughlin, Daniel Butler, Elroy Hemminghaus, George H. Pattersen and W. L. Spenny, and said committee tabulated the returns as received and made a report to the undersigned showing that a total of 1,098 Local Unions sent in returns, representing a total of 71,446 votes cast; of which 58,269 votes were cast in favor of postponement, and 13,177 votes cast against the proposal.

Heretofore when a referendum vote has been taken we have always published, in pamphlet form, a list of the Local Unions submitting returns, giving the number of the Local Unions voting, the votes cast for and against, but in this instance, owing to the shortage of paper, labor, etc., we are taking this method of notifying the Local Unions of the result of the vote.

Therefore in conformity with the vote as taken the General Convention of the Brotherhood that was to have been held in 1944 is postponed for the duration of the war, and arrangements will be made by the General Executive Board to hold a convention as soon as conditions will permit after cessation of hostilities.

Fraternally yours,

Wm L. Hutcheson

WLHG *General President.*

PLANE GOSSIP

NO VOLUNTEERING

As the valiant Red army last month beat its way to the threshold of the Balkans, Hitler's Wermacht moved into Hungary and took over the country. No sooner had the German troops moved in than the German radio began proclaiming the Hungarian people "actively cooperating" with the Axis against Russia and the Allies.

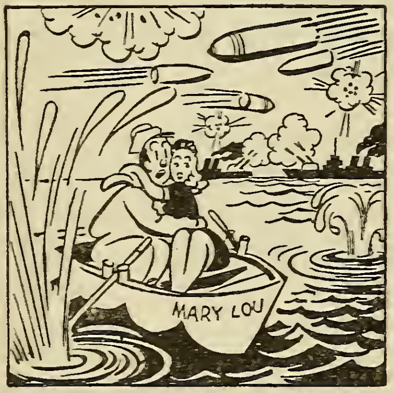
Maybe the Hungarians are "actively cooperating" with Hitler, but if they are it is kind of like the boy whose sister married a fireman.

"My sister married a man in the village Fire Department," said he to his boy friend.

"A volunteer?" queried the friend.

"No," replied the brother, "Pa made him."

★ ★ ★



Gosh! We must have drifted!

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NONE BUT THE BRAVE

Then there is the corporal in the South Pacific who couldn't rate a more glamorous job than that of company cook. However, that didn't stump him. After whipping up an order of scrambled eggs for a hungry mob of GI Joes, he sat down and wrote to his gal friend as follows:

"Dear Mary: For the last three hours shells have been bursting all around me at a furious rate."

WHAT A NAVY

All over the Pacific Ocean our Navy is plastering bases the Japanese previously thought impregnable. Time after time American formations have sailed under the very noses of the Japanese fleet without meeting anything but momentary opposition.

Our Navy certainly has come a long way since Pearl Harbor. Bruised and battered on that fateful day, the Navy started the war more or less in the public doghouse, but the job it has done since then has been a vindication, and then some. Any black marks against the Navy at the end of 1941 have long since been wiped out.

A hostess at a Christmas breakfast once used the eggnog mixture instead of the cream for preparing scrambled eggs. After taking a taste, one of the guests raised his eyes ecstatically and remarked, "What a hen!"

Which just about describes our feelings about the American Navy. What a Navy!

★ ★ ★

SMELLS A LITTLE OF BULL

Late last month we heard our first political speech of the forthcoming 1944 presidential election. In a forty-five minute harangue, the speaker pointed out to us that this country would lose the war, break down under inflation, and suffer a complete economic collapse unless his candidate were sent to the White House in November. He also intimated that his candidate at present is practically winning the war single-handed, keeping the home front going, and in his spare moments doing such odd chores as staving off inflation, meeting bond quotas, and solving the manpower problem.

After listening to the bragging for half an hour or so, we couldn't help but be reminded of the boasting Englishman—as reported in a recent issue of a London paper.

"One of my ancestors," said the immodest one, "won a battle against the

Normans by clever use of his artillery."

"Don't be silly," retorted his bored audience of one, "gunpowder wasn't even known at the time of the Normans."

"I am well aware of that fact," said the braggart, "and, furthermore, so was my ancestor."

"Then how did he win the battle?"

"Well, It's like this, he aimed the artillery at the Normans, and, the idiots, seeing the guns pointed at them, thought gunpowder had been invented; so they turned tail and ran."

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YOUR WIFE IS THE EXPERT

The percentage battle is still on. The Bureau of Labor Statistics is still sticking by its guns and insisting that living costs are up only 24% since the start of the war, although the AFL has on numerous occasions pointed out shortcomings in the Bureau's method of computing price changes. In turn the Bureau is shooting holes in the AFL's contention that commodity prices are up closer to 44% than 24%.

As we see it, it's merely a matter of figures. Wages are really frozen at 15% and whether 24% or 44% is the right figure for increased living costs, the fact remains that American workers are still taking a rooking under the existing stabilization program.

The person who really knows what has hapened to living costs is the American housewife. She may not know an index from a statistic, but she remembers what a dollar would buy in 1939 and she knows what it won't buy today. Consequently she is the real expert, and she has long since found out that her husband's weekly pay check, despite more hours and a higher wage rate, doesn't go as far as the 1939 check used to.

Statistics are a funny thing anyhow. You can use the same set to prove almost anything. You remember Mark Twain's crack about bed being the most dangerous place to be because statistics show that more people die in bed than anywhere else? Well, there's another just about as good going the rounds now.

It's about an insurance salesman who wrote a policy on a 92-year old man because statistics prove that few men die after 92.

NEVER SATISFIED

Man is certainly a strange animal—which may account for the mess the world is in.

A man in Amarillo, Texas, who didn't kiss his wife for five years, drilled holes with a 38 in a guy who did.

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ESPECIALLY WHEN IN WHITE

With summer just around the corner, Bob Hope's comment on an important subject becomes apropos.

Said the chisel-nosed comedian: "The man in the moon isn't half as interesting as the lady in the sun."

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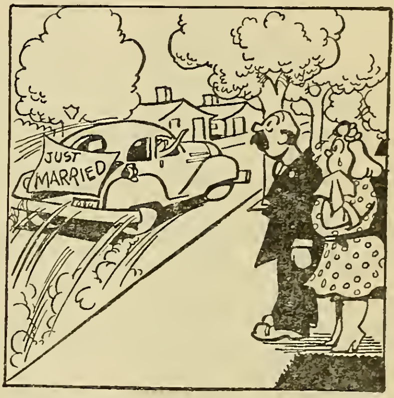

Gosh! Hilda, think of the red and blue stamps we're losing!

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NOT SO CRAZY

With the ink and perspiration engendered by form 1040 on the 15th of March hardly dry yet, April 15th smacks us right in the face with Declaration of Estimated Tax For Calendar Year 1944. Two months hence, or on June 15th, another accounting with Uncle Sam will be due. This income tax business is really getting complicated, even though we are all ready and willing to pay our share for Victory.

Whether it's true or not, we don't know, but they are telling about an inmate of a certain mental hospital who was recently being examined by a psychiatrist.

"Which would you rather have, $10 or $10,000?" asked the doctor of the patient.

"I'll take the $10," replied the inmate, "I couldn't pay the taxes on the $10,000."

P.S. They let him out; he was cured.

WLB's WAGE BRACKET SYSTEM

By GEORGE T. BROWN

ONE OF THE LEAST clearly understood wage principles under which the National War Labor Board functions is that of wage "inequities." The very term "inequities" is rather vague; it became a wage principle as a result of a change in the powers of the Board to regulate wages. As will be shown, the elimination of wage inequities has led to the introduction and use of wage "brackets" for all occupations except the building trades.

The "Wage Bracket System" adopted some time ago by the War Labor Board is still hazy to many people in the labor movement. Here is an analysis written by an expert. Author Brown is serving as executive assistant to AFL members on the National War Labor Board.

To understand clearly the bracket system in use by the War Labor Board, it is necessary to keep in mind certain developments in the Board's over-all wage policy.

Wage regulation was voluntarily instituted by the National War Labor Board several months before any executive order of the President made such action legally necessary. The Little Steel formula was developed in July, 1942 to assist the members of the Board in shaping up an intelligent and practical method of handling wage disputes. Some pattern or wage policy had to be adopted in order to be certain that when disputes over wages were settled in one case, the solution would be somewhat similar .to decisions in other cases.

The Four Cornerstones

The wage pattern had four outstanding cornerstones:

(*1*) Elimination of the differences of "maladjustments" between the average straight time hourly rates paid workers and the increase in the cost of living, since January, 1941.

(*2*) Elimination of "inequalities" between wage rates paid in the same wage area for identical or similar work.

(*3*) Elimination of substandards in living conditions by the determination of minimum wage rates.

(*4*) Elimination of obstacles to the more effective prosecution of the war by granting wage increases which did not fall into the three classes above.

When the National War Labor Board was formally recognized as the agency which would regulate wages by Executive Order No. 9250 of President Roosevelt on October 2, 1942, these were the principles under which it operated.

Of the four cornerstones of the Board's wage program, the "inequalities" principle is of immediate interest, since from it has come the idea of wage rate "inequities" and the entire method of "wage brackets."

The foundation of the inequities concept is quite clear. When an employer paid a machinist 95 cents per hour in his plant and the employer across the street paid only 85 cents per hour for a machinist doing the same kind of work, then clearly there was "wage rate inequality." To eliminate such inequalities and to maintain industrial harmony during the war, the War Labor Board would—under Executive Order No. 9250—grant a 10 cents per hour increase to equalize the wage rates of these men.

In time, the whole idea of equalizing wage rates for similar work was attacked, first by employers and then by Economic Stabilization Director Byrnes. The objection arose because, it was alleged, wage rates could not be successfully 'regulated" by equalization. For example, wage rates in Company C would be brought up to those in Company B. Then rates in Company B would be hiked up to wage rates in Company A. Immediately, Company C would demand another increase in rates—equal to the new and higher rate of Company B. The outcome, it was alleged would be that all rates in an area would eventually be raised to the highest rate in the labor market. In other words, the wage rates would be "stabilized" at the highest rate paid. Should the highest rate be increased for any reason, then all the other rates paid in the area would follow and a new cycle of increases would be in order.

The entire idea of eliminating wage rate inequities was abolished by Executive Order No. 9328 issued by President Roosevelt on April 8, 1943. Led by the labor members, the National War Labor Board pointed out to the President and Director Byrnes that the exclusion of any recognition of wage rate inequities was unworkable and artificial. As a consequence, Executive Order No. 9328 was somewhat relaxed by a modification issued by Mr. Byrnes on May 12, 1943. The language of this statement on inequalities is as follows:

"In order to provide clear-cut guides and definite limits * * * as a basis for permitting the Board to make within the existing price structure and within existing levels of production costs, minimum and non-inflationary adjustments which are deemed necessary to 'aid in the effective prosecution of the war to correct gross inequities' within the meaning of Section 1 of the Act of October 2, 1942, the Board is authorized to establish as rapidly as possible, by occupational groups and labor market areas, the wage-rate brackets embracing all those various rates found to be sound and tested going rates. All the rates within these brackets are to be regarded as stabilized rates, not subject to change save as permitted by the Little Steel formula. Except in rare and unusual cases in which the critical needs of war production require the setting of a wage at some point above the minimum of the going wage bracket, the minimum of the going wage rates within the brackets will be the point beyond which the adjustments mentioned above may not be made. The careful application of these wage-rate brackets to concrete cases within the informed judgment of the War Labor Board will strengthen and reinforce the stabilization line to be held."

'Inequalities' Out, 'Inequities' In

A fact to note is that the word "inequalities" is not present in the May 12 statement. In its place has appeared the term "inequities." But the change in the power of the National War Labor Board over wage rate inequalities was more than a mere substitution of one word for another.

The significance of the use of the term 'inequities" for "inequalities" does not lie in the meaning of the words. The two words are related in meaning. The true significance of the change in words was that a new technique of eliminating differences in wage rates for similar work was introduced by the National War Labor Board upon direction from the President.

No longer were wage rate inequalities to be eliminated by equalizing wages for a particular job in an area. A more drastic policy was introduced. Differences in wage rates would now be eliminated by comparing any allegedly "inequitable" rate with the "minimum of sound and tested rates" for that particular occupation in the labor market area.

The rate paid a machinist in Company C would not be compared to a rate paid a machinist in Company B. In fact, the former idea of comparing rates between two companies was entirely abolished. All comparisons were to be made between the rates paid by one company and a minimum "sound and tested rate" for a particular job in the area. The minimum rate was not the rate paid by some specific company. Just how that minimum rate was determined led to the introduction of the wage bracket idea or technique.

The purpose of a wage bracket is to determine the sound and tested minimum rate paid for a particular job in a labor market. Any worker whose wage rate is less than that minimum may have his rate brought up to it.

The construction of a wage bracket consists of three steps:

(1) Description of the job for which a minimum rate is to be set.

(2) Description of the labor market or area to which that minimum rate is to apply.

(3) Determination of the minimum rate.

Each step will be considered in turn.

Of the three steps mentioned above, no one is most important. Each step is equally important. Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon this simple fact.

The importance of describing accurately the job for which a minimum rate is to be determined is self-evident. Unless strict attention is paid to the job classification, rates for different jobs will be jumbled together and the whole bracket will be meaningless. To use a homely example, if the cook is careless in the preparation of an apple dessert, the customer may get a fruit salad instead. More accurately speaking, to call a tool and die maker simply a "machinist" and to determine a minimum rate for "machinists" is a hopeless hodge-podge that is certain to cause trouble. Every worker should be sure that the wage bracket set for his job is not a "fruit salad." How he can check his wage bracket will be indicated later in this article.

In summary, therefore, an accurate description of the job is necessary in the construction of a bracket because only then can you be certain what rates are to be considered.

Whose rates shall be included in a wage bracket is determined by the "labor market area." By this term is meant the usual or customary source of the labor supply; in other words, the place in which the workers live who normally are employed in the local plants. The labor market area for a large industrial center like Detroit is probably as sharply drawn as possible. On the other hand, the proper area from which to compile rates in a dominant-industry or few industries town is not so simple.

Just what the "proper" labor market area is becomes a rather elastic concept in practice, despite the fact that the idea is simple to describe.

Unless the area is determined clearly and fairly, the resulting minimum wage rate may be an unpleasant surprise to the workers in the bracket.

Only after the job has been accurately described and the area from which wage rates are to be drawn has been defined does the determination of the minimum rate become significant.

The first step in determining the minimum rate is the collection of "sound and tested rates." The determination of such rates is a matter of judgment. In essence, the "going rates" of all the well-established employers — both union and non-union—in the area are to be included. The sources of this information are existing labor agreements, the records of employer associations and information collected for the National War Labor Board by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Using the Wage Data

A. Rule of Thumb Method

After the wage rates have been collected the next step is to determine the minimum of all these sound and tested rates. The method followed most frequently is to calculate a weighted average of the rates. Then 10 per cent is added to the average to fix the top of the bracket and 10 per cent is subtracted from the average to indicate the minimum rate. The maximum rate and the minimum rate are the two extremes of the bracket.

B. Cluster Method

Another method of reaching the upper and lower points of the bracket is to select those points by determining which high rate and which low rate are paid by the largest number of employers. This procedure is called the "cluster method" because most employers pay these two rates; hence, most of the employes "cluster" around these two rates.

All wage brackets are subject to approval by the tripartite Regional Board. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the fact that all wage brackets are set by Regional Boards only. The National Board in Washington does not set wage brackets. Wage brackets are the responsibility of the Regional Boards.

Since wage brackets are set for the key jobs in the major industries found in the area under the jurisdiction of each Regional Board, a tremendous responsibility rests upon the labor members of each Regional Board to contact the representatives of organized labor in those industries. Rarely, if ever, can the labor members depend solely upon their own knowledge of the industries to enable them to pass upon wage brackets intelligently or fairly. In turn, the unions in the industries are obligated to contact the labor members of the Regional Board in order to assist them in every way possible.

In several Regional Boards—Boston, New York and Kansas City—

public hearings are conducted so that both labor and industry representatives may participate directly in the setting of the wage brackets. In others, public hearings are held after the brackets have tentatively been set in order to check the results. In all instances, brackets are considered to be temporary until sufficient time has elapsed to enable all parties to criticize them.

The wage bracket system of eliminating wage rate inequities is a definite part of the wage pattern of the National War Labor Board. We must live with it. The only logical action which can be followed is to participate actively in the determination of brackets. Most workers have obtained the 15 per cent maladjustment allowance; substandard rates of pay are not found among the skilled workers; increases "to aid in the more effective prosecution of the war" are reserved for rare and unusual cases.

From now on—under the present wage pattern of the National War Labor Board—the only avenue of wage adjustment open for all workers except those engaged in building construction will be through the wage brackets.

To participate in wage bracket setting, union officials must know their representatives on their Regional Board well. The officials should examine carefully the descriptions of each job for which a bracket is to be set when their union is affected. Attention must be given to the labor market area from which wage rates are to be drawn. Finally, the representatives of the union should submit the sound and tested rates which exist in union contracts.

Above all, the temporary or tentative brackets for each job performed by the members of a particular union should be checked carefully.

The responsibility of organized labor is clear. The sacrifices in time and expenses are part of the heavy load which all of organized labor must bear as its contribution to the war effort. Surely, no further evidence is needed that organized labor is making sacrifices for the welfare of the nation than its acceptance of these restrictions upon its heretofore free collective bargaining processes. Only if all the representatives of labor put their shoulders to the wheel can this load be lightened even slightly.—*The Federationist*

War Costs 2,056 Ships to Date

At least 2,056 warships of all types have been lost in combat in this war, according to "Sea Power," magazine of the Navy League of the United States.

The magazine estimates the destruction of 300 German U-boats, 43 Japanese, 84 Italian, 20 United States, 65 British and 56 of other allies. The United Nations and the Axis each lost six battleships, the Arizona being the only ship of this class lost by the United States.

The Allies have lost 12 aircraft and seaplane carriers and the Japanese 13. Heavy and light cruisers lost by the United States are set at 47 and enemy losses at 48.

The Allies' great advantage is that they can build ships much faster than the Axis.

Chemists devise new process for increasing hardness of all kinds of woods manyfold

Maple Hard As Ebony

DEVELOPED by Dr. F. T. Berliner and other Du Pont chemists, a new process has been developed whereby soft poplar woods can be made as hard as maple and maple can be made as hard as mahogany. The inventors claim the process to be cheap and simple requiring materials which are always plentiful. The process is now being devoted exclusively to wood going into war uses, but a brilliant post-war field for it is visualized.

The chemists said it will permit construction, for example, of doors, windows and dresser drawers that will not swell and stick even in the humid tropics or shrink and become loose in the dryest climates.

The chemicals used—inexpensive and plentiful, being derived from coal, air and water—transform wood under heat and pressure into materials as different from the original as steel is from iron. Indeed, wood can be made strong enough to substitute for steel in certain machinery parts, Dr. Berliner said.

Cheap and abundant species of woods will be enabled to compete with scarce and costly varieties from afar, he predicted. Soft maple, tupelo gum, yellow poplar or pine can be made equal to hard maple, oak, walnut or mahogany for furniture and floors, and the naturally hard woods also can be improved.

The chemical treatment imparts a "built-in" finish throughout the wood, not merely on the surface. Mars or scratches on the surface finish can be removed by simply smoothing and rubbing. Dyes, mixed with the impregnating chemicals, can give light pine, for instance, the permanent colors of cherry, rosewood or mahogany, or brilliant hues of red, green or purple, if desired. For special purposes, the process can give soft wood a "case-hardened" shell, leaving the interior in a more resilient, flexible state.

Dr. Berliner believes the treatment can be used for huge structural timbers and for articles as small as pipe-stems and musical-instrument reeds; can be applied to molded sawdust, shavings and other wood wastes and even to a number of cellulosic and fiberous products—among them cotton, paper, bamboo and leather.

Technical name of the chemical agent that effects these fundamental changes in wood is "methylolurea." It's compounded of "urea" and "dimethylolurea"—white solids, soluble in water—produced from ammonia, carbon dioride and methanol, which in turn are synthetized from coal, air and water. Small quantities of the chemicals, for experimental purposes, are available without formal war production board allocation.

Wood is impregnated with "meththylolurea" in a water solution, and processes of heating and drying then form hard, unmeltable resins within the lumber. The treatment is rapid and comparatively simple. "Industry can now create in a few days woods harder than ebony, which nature takes a century to grow," Dr. Berliner said.

Furuseth the Fighter

In the turbulent years of its development, the American labor movement produced many truly great humanitarians and leaders. Outstanding among them is Andrew Furuseth, the liberty-loving Norwegian seaman who devoted his lifetime to the emancipation of those workers who go down to the sea in ships. For a quarter of a century he endured privation, physical violence, and even imprisonment. The maltreatment shrivelled his body but his thirst for freedom burned unquenched in his soul. To the end he fought for emancipation of seamen. When the grim Reaper a few years ago gave him the nod he was still fighting the good fight.

Recently, on the occasion of the ninetieth anniversary of the birth of Andrew Furuseth, Matthew Woll, AFL vice-president, paid tribute to the memory of the grandest fighter of them all. Reprinted below are a few excerpts from Woll's tribute to the Abraham Lincoln of the sea.

By **MATTHEW WOLL**
AFL Vice-President

ANDREW FURUSETH was born in Romedal, in Norway, and went to sea when he was a boy of sixteen. The life of the sailor, he felt then, like the ocean itself, surely must be wide and free. But this dream of freedom, this dream that he was to perform a man's work with honor and dignity, was soon dispelled, shattered. For Andrew Furuseth discovered that seamen were chattels in every fo'c's'le of every merchant marine in the world. No matter under whose flag he served, conditions were the same. Seamen lived in degrading filth and poverty; their souls were completely in the hands of the master of the ship.

On more than one occasion. Andrew Furuseth came to me and described the treatment of sailors which he himself had witnessed. "I saw men abused," he told me, 'beaten into insensibility. I saw sailors try to escape from brutal masters and from unworthy vessels upon which they had been lured to serve, I saw them hunted down and thrown into the ship's hold in chains. I know the bitterness of it all from experience."

In the many years which he had served as a seaman, Andrew had seen over-insured and undermanned ships go down at sea with a tragic loss of human life, because the owners of vessels would not furnish skilled seamen to sail them or provide lifeboats for passengers or crews. But the owners of vessels did not know that on their decks, in their fo'c's'les, there was a common seaman who one day would change all that.

Andrew Furuseth would not submit to slavery, and yet at the same time, he refused to abandon his calling. He started as a naive, uneducated sailor, and he soon realized that if he were to conduct a fight of his fellow-seamen, he would have to educate himself and prepare himself for a long, hard struggle.

He studied the history of the sea; he studied maritime law; he read the histories of great labor organizations; and his duty became manifest. He was aware of the enormous power which the ship-owners of all countries wielded. And he knew that the maritime laws of all nations made the owners of vessels complete and absolute masters of the lives of seamen. The wrong which he had set himself to uproot was firmly entrenched in the law, and had become the tradition in the maritime life of all civilized nations. He had arrayed against him the overwhelming influence of those who owned the ships and were masters of the sea. And behind them was the prejudice of public opinion throughout the world regarding the status of a sailor.

Years later, when Andrew Furuseth was prepared to put his newfound knowledge to practical use, with shrewed judgment he selected the United States as his battleground. He wisely chose the Pacific coast as the place for his initial operations. There were fewer ports on the Pacific coast, and because of this, it might perhaps be easier to organize the men. In addition, the influence of the international shipping combine was less potential than it was on the overcrowded Atlantic coast.

For fifteen years on the Pacific coast, Andrew Furuseth labored day and night to bring his message to American seamen. But our seamen, after generations of virtual slavery, were hopeless and cynical. Yet somehow, a union was started, and for years, it struggled along, limited in means, impotent in the face of a hostile press. But for Furuseth, this was only the beginning, and all during the early days of his struggle, he was convinced, almost with a fanatical conviction, that ultimately, he would succeed in enlisting the support of tolerant, decent men and women in the United States.

Then he came to Washington and haunted the corridors of the Capitol, the committee rooms of Congress, the lobbies of hotels; and wherever he went, he carried his appeal for freedom. He seemed to have a natural gift for knowing when to speak and when to remain silent. Discouraged, defeated again and again, rejected, he continued to fight, and like many true leaders of men, each defeat served to renew his determination.

Finally, after twenty-one years of patient struggle, he lived to see his historic fight for seamen's freedom culminate in the signing of the seamen's law by President Wilson on March 4, 1915. Other men had fallen by the wayside, other men had lost faith, other men had succumbed to the blandishments of the enemy—but not Andrew Furuseth. Through legislative storms and calms, over the sandbars of prejudice, across every treacherous shoal, he stood at the helm and brought his ship safely into port. And on all those long, discouraging years, he had so submerged himself in the cause—and the cause alone—that when victory was finally his, few people in America knew of the self-effacing, modest man who had won it.

We are at war now. American vessels manned by fine, upstanding American seamen, living under decent conditions and adequately paid, are carrying the cargoes to our fighting fronts where victory soon will be achieved. We have new heroes today, but I am certain that when history has forgotten many who now claim public attention, particularly in maritime affairs, Andrew Furuseth will remain as an outstanding figure. From his heroic struggle, others will gain hope and courage and inspiration to fight on and on—to better the living conditions of their fellow-man and to create broader opportunities for freedom.

For generations to come, American seamen will look upon Andrew Furuseth as the man who remembered—when all others had forgotten — the plight of the common sailor.

On January 22, 1938, after a long and serious illness, but with the knowledge that his great dream had been realized, Andrew Furuseth died. The funeral services were held two days later and were attended by labor officials, Congressmen, members of the government, and a host of friends who had known the president of the A. F. of L.'s seamen's union during all his life. Senator Robert M. LaFollette, the son of "Fighting Bob," delivered the eulogy. At the conclusion of the funeral service, the body was cremated and the ashes were scattered in the middle of the Atlantic ocean in accordance with a request by Andy. A friend of the champion of American sailors, to whom he had expressed this wish, interpreted his request in the poem printed below:

When I am dead—
Then take my ashes far from shore
And scatter them upon the waves
For I have loved the restless sea
And all the years of life I've known
Were ever lashed by storm and swept
By lightning flame and driving hail;
And I at close of day would sleep
Where all God's wildest storms of earth
Shall thunder requiems for me—
When I am dead.

Plywood Cargo Planes Okayed

The Department of Commerce has finally authorized Henry Kaiser to proceed with his proposal to build a giant cargo plane made of plywood. The shipbuilding wizard over a year ago advocated the building of at least five hundred of these sky-freighters on an assembly line basis in the nation's shipyards. However, the idea met with little enthusiasm from government engineers, although Department of Commerce spokesmen insist that the government has already sunk over a million dollars into the development of such a plane. After lengthy negotiations with the Army and Navy, WPB Chief Donald Nelson took matters into his own hands and directed the Department of Commerce to contract for three of the huge wooden sky-freighters at a cost of approximately eighteen million dollars.

Kaiser has joined forces wtih Howard Hughes, West Coast plane builder on the new project. Work on the planes is already under way in Hughes' West Coast plane factory. The first plane is yet to be completed.

Details of the plane's construction are still secret. However, plywood instead of aluminum and other light metals is supposedly the preponderent material going into the plane's manufacture.

DEPARTMENT STORES PLAN BILLION DOLLAR PROGRAM

* * *

THE department stores of the nation are planning a billion dollar program of expansions, alterations and improvements immediately after the war, according to the trade magazine, Department Store Economist. Recently the magazine made a survey of the field. Questionnaires were sent to all department stores of the country asking their plans for the post-war period. The percentage of questionnaire returns was remarkably high.

In compiling the answers, the magazine found: 1) That ninety-three per cent of the stores intend to undertake planned amounts of remodeling, extension or improvement as as soon as the war is over and building restrictions are removed. 2) That fifteen per cent intend to rebuild entirely or open new branches which will require new building or extensive redesigning of old buildings to suit their particular purposes.

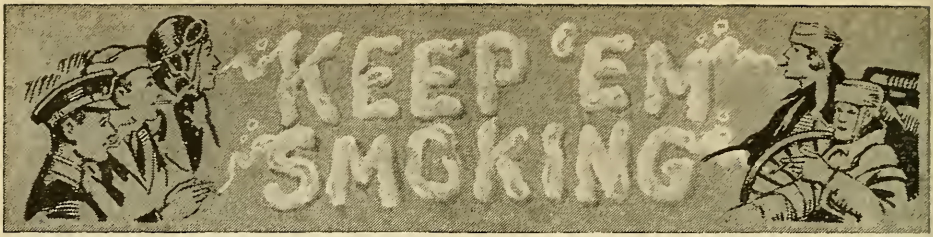
In the remodeling and improvement field, the magazine's survey found that such things as elevators, escalators, lunch counters, fur storage vaults, soda fountains, etc., are going to be added to thousands of stores after the present restrictions on building are removed. From the replies to its questionnaires, the magazine estimates that a back-log of approximately a billion dollars worth of department store new construction and remodeling is in prospect for the post-war era.

Even before the war, many department stores were expanding their services and broadening their fields. At least one large department store in New York City built a huge glass-fronted, air-conditioned enclosure on one of its floors to take care of livestock. The store now sells pigs, goats, cows, horses, and sheep. While few, if any, stores have indicated a desire to go into the livestock business, virtually all progressive stores have indicated a determination to broaden their services and widen their fields — all of which means jobs for building tradesmen in the form of remodeling and new construction.

The post-war department store will offer many new conceptions of comfort and ease of shopping. Indirect lighting, air-conditioning and the host of other new scientific improvements are destined to find their way into the post-war department stores that do not already have them. Whether the prognostications of the Department Store Economist turn out to be optimistic or pessimistic remains to be seen. However, indications certainly point to the fact that improvement and expansion plans contemplated by department stores for the post-war era offer one of the most promising job-creating possibilities in the building field.

◆

Buy War Bonds and Stamps!



BROTHERHOOD SOLICITS COOPERATION OF LOCALS AND DISTRICT COUNCILS TO KEEP FIGHTING BOYS HAPPY.

Donations to the cigarette fund slumped badly during the month since the last issue of The Carpenter went to press. Donations made during the period barely totaled half the amount expended by the Brotherhood to provide the usual million cigarettes per month to our fighting sons and brothers. A million cigarettes cost around twenty-five hundred dollars. Contributions for the month barely topped twelve hundred dollars.

The end of April finds some eight thousand dollars in the cigarette fund. While this may appear to be a sizeable fund, in reality it is none too large. So far the Brotherhood has been able to send a million cigarettes a month overseas. The monies in the funds are sufficient to take care of a little more than three months at the same rate; and certainly there are no indications that the war will be over by that time. Any residue in the fund at the cessation of hostilities will be used to provide free smokes for convalescing veterans in the various government hospitals. Every cent of the fund will be spent for the benefit of our boys in the armed services in war or in peace.

While contributions may have been slow, letters of appreciation from men overseas receiving the free cigarettes have not been. From many climates and many fronts have come letters of appreciation for the free cigarettes provided through the fund. Typical of them is a letter from the overseas headquarters of the Royal Canadian Air Force thanking Canadian Locals for their cigarette contributions. The letter says:

* * *

January 24th, 1944

Canadian Local Unions, U. B. C. & J. of A.
Room 10, 1182 St. Lawrence St.
Montreal, P. Q.

Dear Sirs:

We have received recently at this headquarters a consignment of 10,000 cigarettes, a gift from your Brotherhood to the personnel of the Royal Canadian Air Force overseas.

May we, on behalf of these personnel, offer you our very sincere thanks for your kindness in sending these cigarettes. It is felt that, if the members knew how much these cigarettes are appreciated by the boys over here, they would feel amply rewarded for their generosity.

Yours sincerely,

J. J. Hogan,
Squadron Leader.

* * *

Compared to the pleasure they bring our boys in foreign lands, American cigarettes are extremely cheap when purchased in quantity lots as the Brotherhood is able to do through its cigarette fund. There is no better way for those of us on the home front to extend greetings to the boys on the fighting fronts than by saying it with free cigarettes. It is to be sincerely hoped that the Brotherhood will be able to keep up its fine record to date in the free cigarette field.

Make all checks for the cigarette fund payable to General Treasurer S. P. Meadows.

★ ★ ★

CIGARETTE FUND

Contributions received by the General Treasurer's office from March 25, to April 24th, 1944.

L. U.	City and State	Amt.
8	Philadelphia, Pa.	25 00
28	Missoula, Mont.	25 00
62	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
72	Rochester, N. Y.	100 00
182	Cleveland, O.	10 00
184	Salt Lake City, Utah	50 00
220	Wallace, Ida.	5 00
246	New York, N. Y.	25 00
272	Chicago Heights, Ill.	10 00
277	Philadelphia, Pa.	5 00
359	Philadelphia, Pa.	25 00
385	New York, N. Y.	25 00
454	Philadelphia, Pa.	10 00
608	New York, N. Y.	50 00
615	Brownsville, Pa.	10 00
618	Sikeston, Mo.	25 00
657	Sheboygan, Wis.	10 00
650	Pomeroy, O.	25 00
660	Springfield, Ohio	10 00
680	Newton Center, Mass.	10 00
682	Franklin, Pa.	5 00
719	Freeport, Ill.	5 00
791	Brooklyn, N. Y.	25 00
808	New York, N. Y.	25 00
956	New York, N. Y.	15 00
961	Summit, N. J.	10 79
972	Philadelphia, Pa.	2 00
1024	Cumberland, Md.	10 00
1038	Ellenville, N. Y.	25 00
1044	Charleroi, Pa.	10 00
1050	Philadelphia, Pa.	5 00
1108	Cleveland, O.	5 00
1186	Alton, Ill.	5 00
1188	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	4 30
1382	Rochester, Minn.	15 00
1452	Detroit, Mich.	37 00
1535	Highland, Ill.	10 00
1563	Monessen, Pa.	10 00
1649	Richmond Hill, N. Y.	10 00
1673	Morganton, N. C.	25 00
1731	Monongahela, Pa.	10 00
1739	Kirkwood, Mo.	25 00
1846	New Orleans, La.	10 00
1847	St. Paul, Minn.	10 00
1856	Philadelphia, Pa.	25 00
1900	Kewanee, Wis.	25 00
1979	Granite City, Ill.	25 00
2024	Coconut Grove, Fla.	25 00
2072	California, Pa.	10 00
2125	Whitefish, Mont.	5 00
2168	Boston, Mass.	25 00
2250	Red Bank, N. J.	10 00
2367	Shreveport, La.	1 00
2611	Eugene, Ore.	5 00
2664	Lewiston, Ida.	29 65
2671	Roseburg, Ore.	15 00
2764	Humboldt, Tenn.	25 00
2829	Forest Grove, Ore.	20 00
2840	Gaston, Ore.	25 00
2916	Kinzua, Ore.	15 00
3084	Urania, La.	15 00
3191	Chelsea, Mass.	10 00

DISTRICT COUNCILS

Cuyahoga County D. C., Cleveland, Ohio	100 00
Grays Harbor D. C., Aberdeen, Wash.	5 00
Metropolitan D. C., Philadelphia, Pa.	25 00
Monongahela Valley D. C., Charleroi, Pa.	10 00
Rochester and Vicinity D. C.	50 00

RECAPITULATION

April 24, 1944

Available Funds March 24, 1944		$ 9,819 65
Receipts		1,279 74
Total		$11,099 39
Expenditures:		
Axton-Fisher	$1,250 00	
Brown & Williamson	1,250 00	$ 2,500 00
Available Funds April 24, 1944		$ 8,599 39

CIGARETTES *Keep Them Happy*
WAR BONDS *Keep Them Winning*

Two leading industrialists substantiate our General President's findings on television

That Makes It Unanimous

★ ★ ★

IN A SPEECH before the Building Trades Department of the AFL in Toronto, Ontario, late in 1942, our General President, William L. L. Hutcheson, predicted that television would become a tremendous factor in providing jobs for building tradesmen and labor in general in the post-war world. To back up his prophesies, he quoted liberally from a survey of the television field made at his behest by the General Office of our Brotherhood.

That the statements made by President Hutcheson at the Toronto meeting were based on realities and predicated on facts is now substantiated by the findings of two of America's leading industrialists. Television as an advertising medium has such a bright post-war future that more than four and a half million jobs may result from the demand created by television alone, Thomas F. Joyce of the Radio Corporation of America and Paul Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Company and chairman of the Committee for Economic development, recently predicted after making a thorough study of the field. They figure that if television increases the demand for advertised goods and services only as much as ten per cent, approximately 4,600,000 new post-war jobs will result, since our total working force in 1940 comprised something like 46,000,000 people. Outlining the anticipated post-war progress of television, the two industrialists forecast that within five years of full commercialization of television, sight-and-sound transmitting stations will be in operation in key cities of the United States. Within ten years, television service will be available to 80% of the wired homes in the country. At that time, they prophesied, television will be a billion dollar industry.

The prophesies of these two leading industrialists tally 100% with the predictions made by our General President some eighteen months ago. In part, he said at that time:

"Forward-looking Americans are now scanning the economic horizon to discover the new industries which will buttress American employment during the difficult post-war reconstruction period.

"After the first World War, it will be recalled, the reconstruction crisis was bridged in large part by the phenomenal expansion of three industries: (1) building construction; (2) automobiles; and (3) radio. The end of the present conflict, with its demobilizations of the millions now in defense industries and the armed services, will usher in a period of acute unemployment distress unless some similar employment stimulus is provided. Where are such after-war "growth" industries to be discovered? Heading any such list of post-war possibilities is television."

Visualizing television networks as broad and as extensive as present day radio networks, President Hutcheson foresaw years of work for thousands of skilled building trades mechanics erecting the special types of facilities television will have to have. He backed up each of his statements with facts and figures based on findings contained in the extensive survey made by our Brotherhood.

Major television stations, he said, will each require approximately one million dollars worth of special construction in the way of studios, camera rooms, reception rooms, etc., plus sizeable expenditures for such additional facilities as separate transmitter plants. Even Type B television stations will require around $200,000 worth of special construction to get into operation, President Hutcheson revealed. He estimated that about ten Type A stations and two hundred and fifteen Type B stations would be gotten under way within a few years after the war. He further predicted that television networks—similar to our present day radio networks—would spring up soon after television became popularized. These networks are also expected to entail millions of dollars worth of new specialized construction.

The predictions of industrialists Joyce and Hoffman corroborate and substantiate the findings of our General President. As stated above, these two post-war planners foresee the television industry becoming a billion dollar industry within ten years after the war. How much of that billion dollars will actually go to building tradesmen in the form of wages, no one can accurately estimate. However, as our General President pointed out many months ago, television is a coming post-war industry; an industry that will require tremendous amounts of special construction. Needless to say, therefore, a substantial percentage of the billion dollars will find its way into the pockets of carpenters, bricklayers, painters, etc. in the form of wages.

BOSTON MEMBER HAS 6 IN SERVICE

The Behenna family of Boston, Mass., can rightfully be proud of their war record. Six of the Behenna children are now serving in the armed forces. E. W. Behenna, the father, is a long-time member of Local 56 of Boston. Recently a Boston paper paid Brother Behenna and his patriotic family a fine tribute. In part, the paper said:

> "When Technician 5th Grade Alice Behenna, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Behenna of 39 Marion St.—and the only girl in a family with nine boys—joined the Women's Army Corps, in December, 1942, she was the second in her family to enter the service . . . Today there are six in the service . . . She is stationed with the WAC detachment at Camp Grant, Ill., and recently was awarded the good conduct service ribbon . . . Miss Behenna is assigned to the Camp Grant classification office as a clerk-typist . . . She is a graduate of Somerville High School . . . Two of her brothers, Corp. Vincent and Pvt. Clayton, are in the anti-tank division of the Army, while two others, Seamen 2/c William and Robert, are in the Navy . . . A fifth brother, Peter, is in the Seabees attached to a Marine unit."

WAR is the ENEMY

AFL presents world with formula for peace, prosperity

THE American Federation of Labor last month made public its post-war program—a program designed to banish war forever, to promote world prosperity and social justice, to perpetuate the Four Freedoms and to safeguard American democracy by post-war measures fair to every citizen.

The detailed and specific report, drafted by the AFL Post-War Committee and approved by a special committee of the Executive Council, was released on the eve of a dramatic National Post-War Forum under AFL auspices with leaders in the Government, industry, agriculture and education participating.

"The American Federation of Labor believes that war among the nations waged by modern engines of death and destruction is the supreme enemy of the well-being of the common people of the world. We recognize that our own movement of organized labor—a movement which is the product of the long struggle of workers for economic and social democracy—has no future or promise in a world living under the threat and burden of the war-system. We consider that the elimination of war as an instrument of national policy is a condition essential to the perpetuation and the further development of our democratic way of life."

Lasting peace must rest on social justice accorded equally to all peoples, the report emphasized. The only safety from war, it continued, is through the international organization of peace. Victory in this war is not enough. The United Nations must be prepared to use whatever means are necessary—including policing and the use of armed forces—to prevent the outbreak of future wars, the report held.

The program for the establishment of lasting peace need not involve the creation of a world government, the report said, but requires the acceptance of definite obligations by the nations of the world to work together under agreed conditions and within limits set by them. The basic principles should be those outlined in the Atlantic Charter and other pronouncements of the United Nations, the report recommended.

Specific steps should now be taken to insure the speedy realization of plans for the prevention of war as set forth in the Four-Nation declaration and the Connally Resolution on post-war policy adopted by the U. S. Senate, the AFL urged. The report recommended:

1—The creation of a United Nations Commission, either to establish a general international organization of nations or to serve temporarily in that capacity.

2—Transformation of the wartime alliances of the United Nations into a provisional organization for peace. This recommendation recognizes that while the initial organization for world policing will grow out of the military situation at the end of the war and will be the temporary responsibility of the great powers of the United Nations, the program for international security in the future will have to be worked out by the United Nations as a whole. This temporary international organization will supervise immediate territorial understandings to prevent unilateral action or any other steps not in accord with the Atlantic Charter.

For the permanent administration of international justice, the report urged:

1—A Permanent Court of International Justice as the supreme judicial tribunal of the world organization for peace by arbitration and conciliation of economic as well as political disputes.

2—For the safeguarding of human rights, a permanent International Institute to study and report on development of procedures to assure just treatment to all groups and individuals.

To provide international economic and social welfare the AFL recommended:

1—Support of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to help the victims of this war to become self-supporting once more.

2—Enlargement and strengthening of the International Labor Organization.

3—Creation of a Food and Agriculture Administration to deal education, child welfare, prevention of epidemics, traffic in drugs and traffic for immoral purposes.

4—Establishment of agencies in the field of commerce and industry to deal with stabilization of foreign exchange; communications and transport on land, sea and in the air; international cartels; fiscal policies and foreign investments; access to natural resources and raw materials.

The final portion of the report dealt with domestic action to provide full production and jobs for all in America after the war.

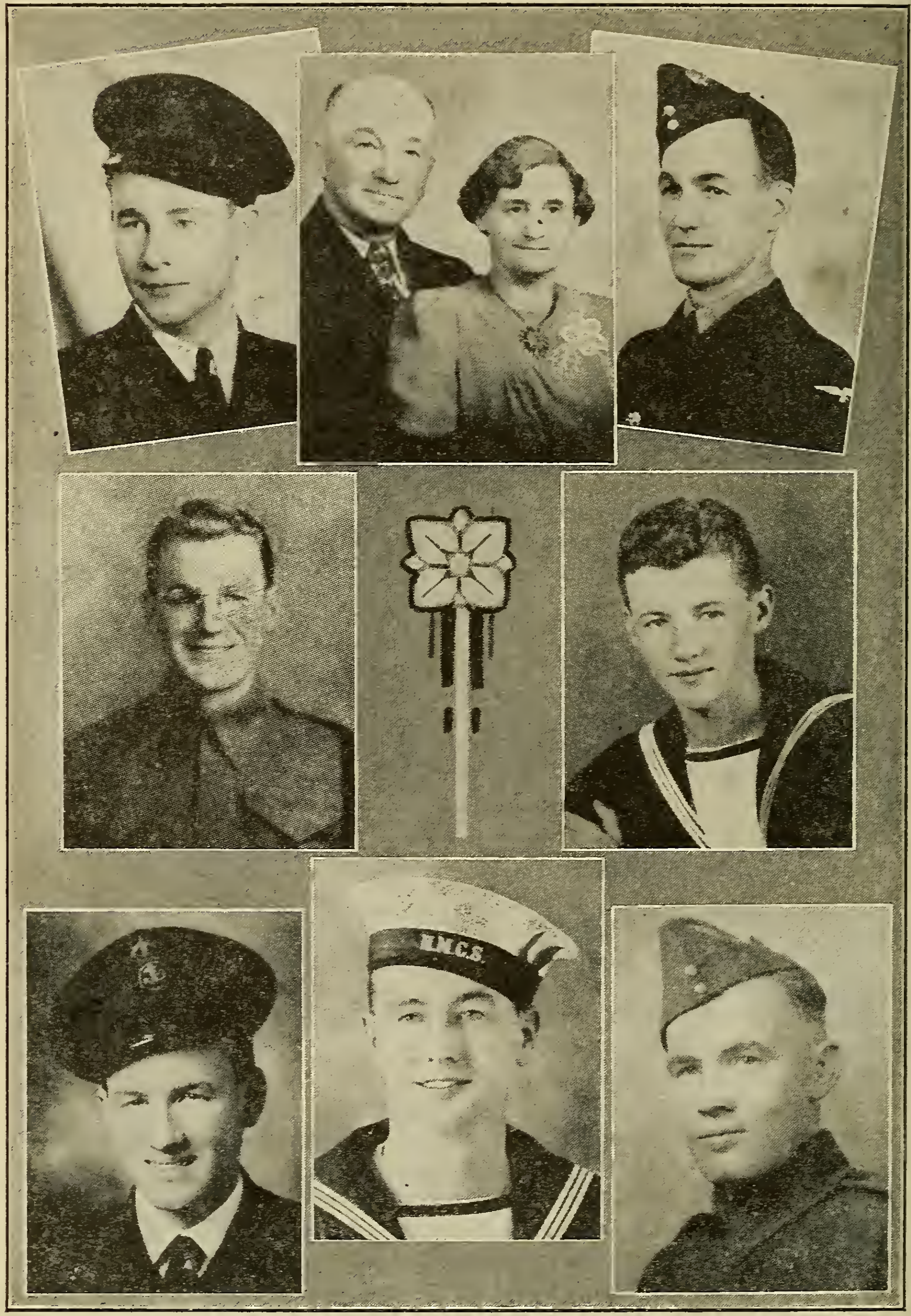
War Production Reshuffles Population

Almost five million persons have shifted from one community within the United States to another since the war began, OWI reports in a study of wartime migration.

Most of the persons changing localities were workers who moved from areas where jobs were not available to industrial centers where they could obtain war jobs.

According to OWI, at least 4,857,885 persons migrated from one community to another between April 1, 1940, and November 1, 1943. During this same period, approximately 9,500,000 men and 138,000 women entered the armed forces, there were 9,604,000 births and 4,993,000 deaths. Thus, the civilian population decreased from 131,329,104 to 127,307,884, a decline of approximately four million or slightly more than three per cent, even though the number of births exceeded the number of deaths sufficiently to make up half of the losses to the armed forces.

THE FIGHTING HOPKINS



SEVEN SONS IN SERVICE

A service flag bearing seven stars—one of the few in either Canada or the United States—hangs from a window in the F. H. Hopkins family residence at 2017 Osler Street, Regina, Saskatchewan. Seven sons from the Hopkins family have donned their country's uniform during the present conflict; Gordon, Joe, Stuart, and Stanley serving in the Canadian navy, and William, Harold, and James serving in the army.

F. H. Hopkins, the justly proud father, is now and for a number of years has been a member of Local Union No. 1867, Regina, Saskatchewan. At present he is serving as vice-president of his local.

The contribution being made to victory by the Hopkins family has earned Brother and Mrs. Hopkins the commendation of the entire Canadian labor movement; to which is added the congratulations of our Brotherhood.

Harold, the oldest of the Hopkins boys to answer his country's call, is 29. Stuart, the youngest, is 19. The boys started enlisting in 1939, and ended in 1943, when the youngest joined the naval services. Two of these fighters, Bill and Jim, are not now on active service. They have served their terms and have been honorably discharged.

Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins have been residents of Regina for upwards of 33 years, and their seven sons were born in the city.

Sgt. Frederick Harold Hopkins the eldest son, enlisted in December, 1939, and is now in the R.C.A.S.C. He went overseas with the first division. He returned from overseas in July, 1943, and went back to England last month. He is married and has one daughter.

William John Hopkins enlisted in the R.C.A.F. in March, 1940. He trained at Winnipeg and St. Thomas, and after a year and half of service was discharged as medically unfit. He is married, has one daughter, and lives in Toronto.

OS. Walter Joseph Hopkins, 26, is now on R.C.N.V.R. service on the Atlantic, is married, and his wife resides in Regina.

Leading Steward Stanley Edward Hopkins, 25, enlisted in the R.C.N.-V.R. in September, 1940. He has been on active service since. He is married and his wife resides in Regina.

OS. Gordon Lester Hopkins is 22, and enlisted in the R.C.N.V.R. in January, 1942. Since that time he has been on navy duty in Canada. He is now at the west coast. His wife and infant son reside in Regina.

James Robert Hopkins, 21, served before the war with the Regina Rifles, and joined the army in 1940. After one year's service he was discharged as medically unfit, and is now working at a shipyard at the Pacific coast.

OS. Stuart "Colonel" Hopkins, 19, joined the R.C.N.V.R. in April, 1943. He is now on service at the west coast, having gone there last July.

The Explosive Rivet

Another not-so-secret weapon sealing the Axis doom

★

AMONG the new wrinkles in production techniques developed under the stress of war, none is contributing more to victory than the explosive rivet. A Liberator bomber contains something like three hundred thousand individual rivets. Up until recently each rivet was fixed in place by the time honored method. One worker held the riveting hammer to the head of the rivet while another worker held the bucking bar against the shank. The action of the hammer flattened the shank of the rivet against the bucking bar.

When the Japs struck at Pearl Harbor, this method was pretty generally in use in our airplane factories. However, it soon became apparent that with hundreds of thousands of airplanes needed for victory, and each plane containing hundreds of thousands of rivets, a faster method would have to be developed. Attention turned to the explosive rivet. Originally these rivets were a foreign invention. However, they still had some nasty bugs in them that made them none too satisfactory. So American engineers took on the job of ironing out the bugs. They did just that and today all of the major plane plants in the nation are building planes faster, safer, and more economically because of the explosive rivet.

The explosive rivet is just what the name implies. It is hollow in the shank end. A small charge of explosives is contained in this opening. The rivet is inserted in the hole and the explosive is touched off. This blows out the shank end of the rivet making a barrel-shaped swelling fully as effective in holding as the old-time closure obtained by the bucking bar.

Before the American engineers improved the explosive rivet, it was hollowed out only part way up to the head. The result was that explosions did not always make a satisfactory closing. American genius hollowed out the rivet clear up to the head. The explosive charge was finely gauged. The result was that closures made by explosions can now be controlled minutely. In fact the explosive charge has been so finely gauged that its expansion effect can be controlled to within limits of twenty thousandths of an inch:

Heretofore, the utmost precision was required in drilling holes for explosive rivets. It was important to have each rivet fit its hole most exactly, so that when the charge exploded the rivet would be securely locked in place by its barrel-shaped closing head.

The new rivet, with its charge extended far up into the body, expands the shank throughout its length, not just at the end where the blind head is formed.

Now riveters need not be so particular in drilling holes to needlepoint accuracy; for if a hole is slightly oversize the exploding charge will spread the entire shank to fill it and insure an all-over, metal to metal, tight joint!

Tests show that these new rivets, even in holes 0.003 of an inch oversize, give universally tight joints.

Riveters can insert and detonate the new rivets more rapidly, and obtain uniform good results. Under the old bucking bar system, a team of riveters under normal conditions can set but from two to four rivets in a minute. Under the same conditions, a lone riveter—usually a woman these days—can set explosive rivets at the rate of fifteen to twenty per minute. From this it can readily be seen what the explosive rivet has meant in man-hour savings to the airplane industry during the present period of manpower shortages.

However, the greatest advantage of the explosive rivet is its ability to handle hard-to-get-at places. Many enclosures in a plane are extremely small. Until the explosive rivet was perfected many plane plants hired midgets as buckers to crawl into the smaller apertures that had to be riveted by the bucking bar method. In cramped quarters, bucking was slow and tedious work. Now all a riveter has to do is insert an explosive rivet, apply the gun, and the job is done without anyone having to crawl inside.

Instead of being a hammer, the riveting gun used with explosive rivets is a heat conducting device. The gun transmits heat to the shank end of the rivet. This sets off the charge which blows the edges of the rivet outward in a barrel shaped bulge. The charge used in the rivets is non-toxic and safe. Neither shock, nor friction can detonate it. Tests show that the rivets cannot be detonated en masse. Usually rivets are kept in refrigeration until needed. A riverter is handed a cellophane-wrapped package of rivets by a delivery boy who pedals around the plants in a variation of the refrigerated ice-cream wagon. The rivets remain usable for about an hour and a half. Those that are not used within that length of time are returned to refrigeration and reprocessed for later use.

At present, explosive rivets are used mostly in airplane construction, but engineers see a greater post-war field for them in the manufacture of refrigerators, wash-machines, and other peacetime goods. Today the explosive rivet is helping turn out bombers and fighters at an undreamed of rate to spoil the dreams of Adolph and Hirohito. After the war it will make peacetime goods faster and cheaper. But like all labor-saving devices, it will also eliminate jobs and make more necessary than ever the planning of a bold new post-war world based on new conceptions of American capacity to produce and consume.

No Unemployment In Near Future

Although there will be considerable adjustment in production schedules during the coming summer, there will be little or no unemployment for some time to come, the War Manpower Commission predicts. Cutbacks in certain lines of munitions may require some workers to change jobs but increases in the demand for other lines of munitions will keep the working force about at its present strength.

Editorial

They Already Have the Proper Tool

Amid a welter of high priced publicity and full page advertisements, there recently blossomed forth in New York an organization known as the "White Collar League." Avowed purpose of the "league" is to unite into a strong pressure group the so-called white collar workers of the nation. In a full page advertisement in the New York Herald-Tribune, the organization set forth its aims and objectives as follows:

> *"As you well know, leading government officials admit that the economic position of our "White Collar" workers is desperate because we have no organization to speak for us—in other words, our representatives tell us (meaning political representatives, Congressmen, etc.) our only hope is to get together so that we can exert pressure upon those who are our representatives—it is a dangerous state of affairs when we, the majority of the nation's workers—25 to 30 million little business men, doctors, dentists, secretaries, lawyers, accountants et al, cannot get anyone in power to fight in our behalf because we are unorganized. The small minorities such as labor, capital and agriculture have no difficulty—they get what they want—we are told if we unite we will get what we want. We do not invite those who want a labor union. We already have tentative plans to accomplish our purpose. Some of the best brains in the country are waiting for your reaction to this appeal so that they may proceed to complete these plans. Our plans call for an organization of 3,000,000 members before the Democratic and Republican conventions meet in June."*

That this appeal to the white collar worker is glibly phrased and neatly timed goes without saying. However, we doubt if it fools very many people. There is about the whole proposition too strong an odor of limburger.

In the first place, the publicity and ads that launched the organization cost thousands of dollars. Where did the money come from? From the white collar workers whom the publicity describes as starving? Possible, but highly improbable. The publicity itself gives the tip off. It says "some of the best brains in the country" are interested. No doubt. No doubt, also, that they are probably the same brains that have been long engaged in a concerted effort to smash organized labor and wipe out the social gains of the past twenty years. A New York labor paper sent a reporter to the headquarters of the League incognito to seek membership. The reporter got nothing but evasive replies from the director. He refused to divulge the names of the sponsors or the source of money being spent. However, the reporter relates she did hear a woman come in and pledge $5,000 to the organization—certainly no mean contribution for a "white collar" worker who is supposedly being driven to starvation by economic gains being made by organized labor for its members.

Space does not permit pointing out all the inconsistencies in the League's statements. Suffice it to say, however, that the League does not tell the truth when it says all white collar workers are without protection. The League classes as white collar workers doctors and dentists. Is there a union in the nation with a tighter closed shop arrangement than the AMA and the ADA. These medical associations give their members iron-clad protection by setting up rules and regulations (ethics) which none can evade with impunity. The same holds true of lawyers and their bar associations.

Teachers, accountants, secretaries, etc., are other types of workers the League is supposedly set up to "protect." Why? Thousands of teachers belong to the American Federation of Teachers. Through their union they have made steady progress. They could make even greater progress by organizing solidly. Accountants and secretaries are eligible to join the Office Workers. Thousands of them already have. Through their union they steadily improved their lot. The American Federation of Labor has fought as hard for the teachers, accountants, and secretaries as it has for the carpenters, boilermakers, or bricklayers.

About the only thing in the League platform we can agree with is that many white collar workers need protection. The protection is theirs for the asking. All they have to do is join their respective unions. The industrial workers forged ahead faster because they found out the value of unionism years ago. When the white collar workers learn the same lesson they will soon catch up.

Diplomacy and Sore Toes

In a world divided into a large number of independent States, it is inevitable that there should be some sore toes. On many issues it is almost impossible for any nation, and particularly for any great nation, to take any action at all without stepping on other nations' feet.

To name only one example, no country, great or small, can raise its tariffs without hurting other nations, perhaps severely.

This fact is bad enough in peace. But in war it is even worse. In war it can be catastrophic. It is threatening to prove catastrophic now.

The plain truth is that the "United Nations" were never less united than they are today.

The British are disturbed and annoyed by our deal to build an oil pipeline in Arabia, which we apparently made without consulting them. They are annoyed at our attitude toward General Charles de Gaulle and his

French National Committee in Algiers; they want to recognize it as the provisional government of France; we don't.

There are reports that they even resented our intervention in the Irish question.

Both we and the British are annoyed and worried by Russia's abrupt recognition of the Badoglio regime in Italy, and Secretary Hull has said bluntly that Russia acted without first consulting or even notifying us.

Russia is irritated at our failure to invade western Europe, and is beginning to prod us about it again.

We are deeply alarmed by Russia's insistence on going her own way in eastern Europe, her refusal to accept our mediation in her dispute with Poland.

And so it goes. And as it goes the differences become more numerous, the points of irritation multiply, the gulf between the Allies widens.

If this is so when we are all fighting for very survival against a powerful, resourceful and totally unscrupulous enemy, how can we hope to hold together when that enemy has been overcome, and the common menace has disappeared?

The answer is, we cannot.

Unless we take an irrevocable step toward unity now.

Unless we now, immediately, set up a United Nations Council, to act in the name of the United Nations in military and diplomatic matters, just as Washington acts in the name of the forty-eight states of our own Union.

Then each question would be settled in council ***before*** action had been taken, and the number of sore toes in the world would begin to decline. Generally a permanent world government might evolve, much as our own Federal government evolved out of the earlier Confederation.

But if we do ***not*** create a United Nations Council, the number of sore toes will increase, tempers will mount, and sooner or later there will be open breaks and new alliances—if not before the war ends, certainly not long afterward. For in the modern world no nation can take the time to consult all other nations before acting, and if it takes action without consulting them there is bound to be trouble.

Sore toes and mounting tempers; or a United Nations Council? Which is it to be?

Break the Black Market in Workers

Many underhanded and despicable schemes for milking personal fortunes out of the war have been uncovered by alert government officials. A few firms have been convicted for palming off-substandard equipment on our allies. Other firms have been exposed as gross profiteers. However, the most vicious racket uncovered yet is the "Black Market" in human beings.

Certain individuals and groups of individuals—hiding behind fancy sounding names—traffic in workers much as slave dealers did in negroes a hundred years ago. They corner the available supply of skilled workers in a given area, then they hire them out to firms in that area at several times the union scale. They pay the men the union scale and pocket the rest for themselves.

A system of this sort developed in this country late in the last century when millions of immigrants were flocking to America from all over Europe. When these immigrants arrived here they were inevitably broke. They were unable to speak the language and helpless as little children. Wise and unscrupulous countrymen of theirs who knew their way around America were quick to take advantage of the situation. They hired out immigrants in droves to manpower hungry firms. Instead of going to the workers, the checks were paid to the hiring agent. He kept what he wanted out of them and gave the rest to the workers. Sometimes the workers received only enough to keep body and soul together; the hiring agents or padrones kept the rest. However, the system was abolished long ago when the facts became known and public indignation became aroused.

With the manpower situation what it is today, the practice is being revived. The setting may be a little different, but the game is just about the same. Instead of ignorant immigrants being the pawns, highly skilled workers are today being used as the fall guys. Recent investigations have uncovered some startling facts. One operator, employing only a stenographer has been cleaning up better than $50,000 per month through the racket. Several firms have been piling up more than a million dollars yearly. Instances have been uncovered where operators have charged as high as $4.00 per hour for the services of a skilled worker whom they were paying $1.50 per hour.

There are, of course, some legitimate service companies that hire out skilled specialists on an honest basis. They charge a nominal percentage above the actual scale paid the worker. With this there is no quarrel. But hundreds of operators have developed and revived a version of the padrone system. They have cornered various types of skilled workers and contracted them out at fabulous rates of pay, keeping everything for themselves but the union scale paid the workers.

This practice has cost taxpayers untold millions of dollars. It has served as the milking machine by which a new crop of war millionaires have sought to milk Uncle Sam and the war effort.

As this is being written, the Army, Navy, War Labor Board, Manpower Commission and Maritime Commission are mapping out a campaign to break up the racket once and for all. Let us hope that their efforts are successful for not only does the racket cheat the taxpayers and make dupes of the men, but also it robs legitimate war contractors of vitally necessary manpower which is diverted by the operators to less legitimate contractors who are willing to pay the price.

Buy War Bonds and Stamps!

The Lumber Industry

ITS HISTORY and PROBLEMS

Sustained Yield

DIFFERENCES of opinion are what make horse races interesting. That goes for chats about sustained yield too. It is a fine term, it stands for something that we people who make a living from forest products can't do without, but just what does it mean? Any one who tries to answer that one is sticking his neck out.

A farmer practices sustained yield. He plants a crop and harvests whatever grows out of the ground. He can't possibly harvest any more than that. If the does not fertilize his farm and the soil runs down and his crops become small, he can still say that he is practicising sustained yield, in a way. He can claim that growth and the amount harvested each year are in balance, and that is the book definition.

It's Zero

In a number of West Coast counties, where the timber has been cut and all the logging operations have moved on, growth is way ahead of cutting—but it seldom occurs to anybody to say that these counties are practicing sustained yield. It has been tried, at that; but it is like claiming that sustained yield is the practice on the Sahara desert. Sure, growth exactly balances consumption there. They both equal zero. That is not what we have in mind when we start talking about sustained yield.

Clatsop County, in Oregon, is pretty well cut out and feels rather low about it, but business in the upper Willamette is booming. Supposing that growth and cutting in Clatsop and Lane Counties just balance. They probably do not, but just suppose that they do. That would not help Clatsop County much, nor restore the 63 per cent decrease in the tax base that has taken place during the past 20 years because the timber has been cut and the industry has moved on. That is not what the lads are thinking about when they say sustained yield.

Hanged For Cutting Tree

These two words were borrowed from Europe. At one time or another over there, they seem to have gotten themselves into the same kind of jam that we are heading for, and were obliged to get quite tough about it. Gruesome tales used to be told about how people were hanged or shot or something for cutting a tree without a permit, or not planting a tree every time they cut one.

Much of their forest was badly run down. The demand for wood was so keen that they could not wait for a tree to grow up. Both private enterprise and the customers learned the hard way that they must hold back on the cutting; and more important ,must build up the production. The science of forestry got its start there. It was the only out. Sustained yield, with that kind of background, means forest culture. It means raising all the timber you want to use, rather than holding back consumption. Enough production to have a plenty is the idea.

Old, Old Problem

And who is to get this plenty? The old timers had the same troubles about that that we have. If transportation were good; that is, if the woods were on a drivable stream, they could ship the logs or lumber to the big town down the valley. When there was no water transportation and no big towns were within oxcart haul, forest products were cheap locally and the land owners raised something else. In general, the residents could and did use the low grade stuff. The high quality timber that would stand shipping, went to town.

On account of overcutting and general mismanagement, wood products were scarce; that made a seller's market. The forest owners could and no doubt did, charge enough to cover the cost of raising and manufacturing their product. That made it easy and reasonable to keep their land in good shape.

Customers Interested

The customers were interested too. If the owner mismanaged his land and failed to keep it producing, they were the ones who suffered from the wood shortage. They had ways—public and private—to make him uncomfortable and to bring him into line. That was just as true for public forests as for those in private ownership. If the administration cut more than was being replaced by growth, as a means of raising money for current expenses, or tried to cut down the cost of government by neglecting the wood lot, it was rated with any other municipal corruption or inefficiency.

Sustained yield management comes down hard on the production of wood. Keeping the cut in balance is indispensable, but it is a minor part of the routine. To quit cutting is easy—anyone can do that. To raise a crop of timber to maturity is something else and takes a lot of doing—and that is where the U. S. A. is rather short.

May Look the Same

Sunday night when the fire is out, it may be hard to tell by looking at a sawmill how much it is worth. It may be all set to start sawing on Monday morning, with a 20-year run ahead, or may be it is cut out and waiting for the junk man. Forest land is much like that. Land under management, fully stocked, and part of a going business, may look much like land that is four years tax delinquent and on its way to county ownership.

The land under management belongs to some owner—private state or federal—who has definite plans for it; who expects to give it the treatment that will make it pay out. To pay out it must get protection. If it is not well stocked, or in such shape that a crop will soon be started, something must be done about that. If it is especially exposed to damage, fire lines, snag falling, hazard reduction is in order. When it is logged, the fact that it is in permanent ownership, with a definite job of producing a given amount of wood every year will be kept in mind. These measures will not be perfunctory compliance with state law. They are just the things that make the difference between paying out and not paying out, and the owner, whoever he may be, is most concerned about that very thing. His enterprise must buy out, and the land will get whatever it takes.

"Orphan" Land

The orphan section of logged land gets no such break as that. The protection agency will do the best it can with the means it has, but no one will pound on the table and yell in case of failure. It will get the attention required by the fire laws and the association finances. If something happens to it, that's too bad—but no one has the strong personal interest that comes to a working part of a working enterprise. The chance that it will be a success and raise timber to make a lot of jobs is much less than if it were in some one's sustained yield unit—private, state or federal.

Sooner or later our forest land will go into that type of ownership. In the fir belt, the land is too good to let it go. One way or another it will all pay out.

◆

Accidents 5th Greatest Killer

Accidents last year dropped from fourth to fifth place as a cause of death among this country's civilian population, according to a report by the trustees of the National Safety Council, on that organization's expanded accident prevention program. Heart disease, cancer, cerebral hemorrhage, and nephritis are the killers surpassing accidents.

Other facts brought out were that all-accident death toll decreased 7 per cent, the rising trend of accident fatalities among workers halted, despite an increase of 9 per cent in man-hours worked, traffic deaths decreased 42 per cent, owing mainly to wartime restrictions, but also as a result of public cooperation, and through substantial reductions in sections where programs have been organized for sufficient periods to show results, there were indications that the home and farm problems can be solved, despite a national rise to 10 per cent in civilian deaths from home accidents.

"The program with which this report deals is designed to combat all types of accidents among all elements of the population," said William A. Irvin, chairman of the council's trustees.

"It is the first strongly organized accident prevention effort ever developed on a scale commensurate with the size of our accident problem," said Mr. Irvin, "and is the first major safety movement supported and conducted in the public interest. Our national accident toll of nearly 100,000 killed, 350,000 permanently disabled, 8,650,000 temporarily injured, 350,000,000 lost man days of production, and a $5,000,000,000 economic loss is evidence of the size and importance of this task."

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This is *your* publication. Patronize its advertisers.

IN MY OPINION...

What Our Readers Have to Say ... On Topics of the Day!

(This Journal is not responsible for the views expressed by the writers.)

The absentee in a war plant is a much talked of man, criticized, and ridiculed because he took time off. Maybe he was sick, or was it just a hangover from the night before? Anyway, the production line was slowed up because a new man had to fill in his place.

There is another kind of absentee—the man who avoids Union meetings. He pays his dues before the meeting starts, or pays for six months in advance so he "won't be bothered" as some members put it. When they do attend a meeting they feel like a stranger to the other brothers. They sit through the meeting and don't say a word. Maybe he will come again, next meeting, and try to make himself a part of the Local, or maybe he won't show up again until he is a month or so in arrears.

If the men on the production line stayed away from work like some of our Brothers stay away from meetings, What a LONG WAR This WOULD BE.

LLOYD G. FOOTH, R. S., West Allis, Wis.

* * *

Every time I pick up a paper lately I find a lot of tripe by Eric Johnston, the Boy Scout do-gooder that the U. S. Chamber of Commerce hired to sing swoon songs to the public like Sinatra (or whatever his name is) does to the high school chicks. The meat in all of Johnson's remarks is that business has seen the light and been saved. According to his way of thinking it is now lily-white and out of the dog-house. The canine dwelling is now occupied by labor, he says.

Maybe Johnston has been singing his song so long he believes it himself, but anyone who can read and takes the trouble to do so must realize by now that business is engaged in the greatest profiteering campaign in history. When the history of this war is written, there will be more scandals uncovered than in the three previous wars. Maybe there are some things about labor Johnston is entitled to criticize but when it comes to singing the same old song about business being pure as the snow he is all wet. It's about time he turned the record over.

FFC, Hartford, Conn.

* * *

The Carpenter has printed some first rate editorials the last few months and I enjoy the journal more all the time. I can agree with nearly all I read in it. Last month there was an editorial entitled "It's Time They Knew the Truth." I agree with it 100% but I don't think it goes quite far enough. The government is responsible for most of the strikes by the bungling of different agencies. It takes a year or more to get a decision handed down. No wonder men get sore and fly off the handle.

But there is another side to it. It seems to me employers have brought about the present condition. Knowing that the agencies are swamped they have been adding fuel to the fire. They have been telling their men they are willing to give a raise. The proper form is filled out and sent to Washington. When nothing happens for six months or more they put all the blame on the government. In this way they can make "good fellows" of themselves by being on record as willing to give a raise and they can also take a crack at "beaurocracy."

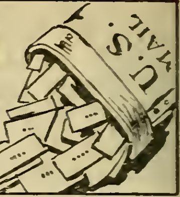
GREG. JONES, Chicago, Ill.

* * *

Everybody seems to think there is going to be a big boom in home building after the war. I hope they are right. But let's keep it from being like last time. There was a big home building boom after that war—Hoovervilles and Shantytowns. We don't want any more of them.

ALVIN THOMAS, Peoria, Ill.

VIEWS on the NEWS from the LABOR JOURNALS of the NATION



Not a Draft, But Common Sense

They have a "draft labor" law in England very much like the one President Roosevelt is urging for this country. However, 100,000 Welsh coal miners threw down their tools and the government discovered that "it couldn't mine coal with bayonets." Miserable wages and frightful working conditions, were the principal explanations.

The government drafted miners for the army and then drafted white-collar workers for the coal mines. That added to the confusion.

In the meantime, without a draft law, American coal miners are producing per capita probably three times as many tons of coal as the British miners.

We don't need a law to draft labor. What we need is more common sense in the administration of the laws already on the statute books.—Labor, Washington, D. C.

* * * * *

Profitable War Graft

A subcommittee of the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives has discovered that "numerous firms" are engaged in hiring workmen at about going rates and then renting them out to war contractors at profits ranging up to 250 per cent.

And, the committee adds, it must have been done with the knowledge of Army and Navy officials, who approved the bills submitted by these contractors working on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis.

We would, of course, go even further than the committee and say that this dirty business must have been done with the connivance of military officials. Otherwise, it just couldn't happen. We happen to know that in the Washington, D. C., area union mechanics are in a continuous battle persuading the powers that be to pay the prevailing union scale of wages on defense projects.

Why this vicious practice has been allowed to even get started is a mystery, and we can't understand why Mr. Pegler has not discovered it and sounded off in his usual manner. He is adept at finding labor's shortages, but perhaps he is not so good when labor is shortchanged.—Union Leader, Toledo, Ohio.

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Now We've Seen Everything

In Tuesday morning's Plain Dealer appeared an editorial on the Winchell-Dies feud which, after going on at great length, said practically nothing.

But toward the end the P-D did come to the defense of Congress with this statement, "But we do not believe that Congress as a body should be condemned, attacked or ridiculed because of the transgressions of a comparatively few members."

Isn't that nice of the Plain Dealer to be so fair minded? Doesn't that impress you with honesty and integrity of the daily press? Or does it?

How many times has this same paper torn its hair and ranted and raved at some 13,000,000 union members because of a mere handful (far less than one per cent) have been almost as stupid as some of our honorable (?) solons?

And how many times has the Plain Dealer, and practically all other daily papers, tried to paint all labor people as criminals and good-for-nothings because of three men out of 13,000,000? We refer, of course, to Brown, Bioff and Scalise.

It is perfectly fine of the Plain Dealer to defend the poor Congressmen, but we would like to ask that they try practising what they preach.—Citizen, Cleveland, Ohio.

Independent "Union" Noise

Independent unions demand recognition by the War Labor Board on the same footing as the AFL and CIO. Officers of a so-called Mechanics Educational Society have suddenly sprung into the limelight claiming to represent all of the independent unions in the country.

Anything of this nature is hot stuff for the daily newspapers and radio men.

Officials of this fly-by-night society, representing for the most part organizations of employes supervised by their employers can make a big noise in friendly newspapers. But when you get right down to hardrock, no one knows anything about their background nor does anyone know anything about their ability or their claims to represent members of the independent unions.

It is true that there are independent unions which are doing a pretty good job for their members. And it is also true that there are some independent unions which are unions in no sense of the word; they are merely stooge organizations of the bosses; members of these groups have no control of the activities of their so-called union. As, for instance, the union of transit employes in Baltimore, supervised and controlled by officers of the company.

Just what influence, there, should the officials of the Mechanics Educational Society have as representatives of working people?—**Trade Union News, Philadelphia, Pa.**

* * * * *

Sound Thinking

A midwestern judge, the other day, solved a case of juvenile delinquency to his own satisfaction by persuading a mother to leave her war job to stay at home to keep an eye on her sixteen-year-old daughter. Towns all over the United States, lately, are solving their juvenile delinquency problems to their own satisfaction by imposing curfews for teen-age children. Put the lid on the manifestations of the problem, these people seem to think, and you have solved your problem.

The psychologists have a name for this solution. It is "escapism." The animal world has a ready-made symbol for it—the ostrich. We ought to know better, by this time, than to attempt to eradicate an evil by merely shaking the fist of authority—whether it is the authority of the home, or the authority of the government.

It is encouraging in this connection to note that the Labor League for Human Rights, official relief arm of the AFL, is now getting up a series of local standing committees to work with local social agencies, as well as to integrate other patriotic and relief activities of AFL members. If the trade unions and the social agencies can really get together in a constructive way to work out solutions instead of expedients, and to offer aid instead of ultimatums to our restless and uncertain younger generations, it will be worth more in immediate and in long-term results than a hundred cast-iron curfews.—**Dayton Labor Union.**

* * * * *

All Not Gold That Glitters

The American soldiers "down under" have learned that the laughing jackass is no jackass at all—but a bird, a kingfisher inhabiting the Australian continent. The American soldiers everywhere are beginning to learn that many of those who call themselves friends of the fighting men are no friends at all, but only foes who would deny them even the right to vote and pit them against the workers who have been providing them with the weapons of victory.—**Duluth Labor World.**

* * * * *

Speaking of Inflation

Perhaps it is the height of something or other, we don't know. But we did come upon an item recently telling about how newsdealers in Lisbon are charging $60 per copy for American newspapers.

Maybe the boys in Cleveland are missing a bet when they only run their price up to a miserable five cents.—**Cleveland Citizen.**

THE FIGHT GOES ON

AFL blasts away at "stabilization" that freezes wages but not prices

AN IMPOSING array of witnesses from dozens of unions and from every part of the country blasted the "Little Steel" formula as the American Federation of Labor completed its case before a special panel of the War Labor Board for necessary and realistic modifications of present wage ceilings.

The formula is "an iron barrier" which prevents the remedying of injustices in the national wage structure, Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, testified.

He displayed charts and figures to prove that not only the 15 per cent labor board formula but its "bracket" system of wage adjustments should be "junked."

One chart showed wages of 13,820,000 workers, of whom, said Mr. Woll, about 15 per cent received $1.20 an hour, the minimum sum necessary to maintain health and decency standards.

Of the 8,600,000 employes in war industry, he continued, only 21 per cent receive a basic hourly wage that permits them to live under normal health and decency standards.

Turning to consumer industries, Mr. Woll told the panel that only 7 per cent of the employes in this category received decent hourly wages. In the face of this situation, he asked the panel to explain how hopes of full employment after the war could be realized.

Mr. Woll also maintained that employers were able to pay higher wages than at present because billions of dollars had been saved in war contracts as a result of increased productivity of workers. At the same time, he argued, profits of corporations were at an all-time peak. He displayed a chart to prove that net profits of corporations after taxes in 1943 were 8.2 billions, compared with 7.3 billions in 1942.

David Kaplan, research chief of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, declared that it was just as important for the Labor Board to have restored to it the authority to make changes in wage rates to remedy inequalities as to have the present authority to remedy maladjustments up to the 15 per cent permitted under the "Little Steel" formula.

John B. Haggerty, president of the International Bookbinders Union, attacked the Labor Board's "wage bracket" system as "vicious." He criticized sharply alleged board delays in making its decisions and said such delays promoted "discontent" among wage-earners.

John J. Mara, president of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, declared that his union's experience with the Labor Board under the "Little Steel" formula "has utterly destroyed our confidence in it as an instrument of equitable treatment of workers in industry."

Mr. Mara charged undue delay in making decisions and told of shoe workers in a Wisconsin plant who received an increase of 5 cents an hour from their employer, only to have the Chicago regional labor board cut it to 1 cent, "for reasons undisclosed." When the union protested, he added, it was advised by the regional board to file another case alleging "sectional inequalities."

"That was a year ago and no action has been taken on this case yet," he said.

The board's "bracket" system denies to pattern makers the wage rates to which they are entitled and in effect sets aside wage rates arrived at by collective bargaining, according to George O. Lynch, president of the Patternmakers League, American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Lynch said that in a wage dispute involving pattern makers employed by the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company the Labor Board had shut out his union in "star chamber" proceedings from participating in hearings.

By lumping together skilled pattern makers, apprentices and others, said Mr. Lynch, the Labor Board arrived at "bracket" rates for skilled workers' pay which were "unrealistic."

If the board's "bracket" theory continued, Mr. Lynch felt that 98 out of 107 unions affiliated with the AFL would be in danger of dissolution as a result of dissatisfaction with lowered wage rates.

Fred Umhey, secretary of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, declared that to restrict low-priced wage earners to the 15 per cent wage adjustment allowed under the "Little Steel" formula was really reducing further standards of living which already were below the danger line.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, said Mr. Umhey, admitted that its cost-of-living index was inapplicable to workers in the lower income categories who had suffered most as a result of higher prices.

Mr. Umhey said that it is "hypocritical" to say that such low paid workers are afforded any real protection against limitations of the "Little Steel" formula through the Labor Board's right to correct substandards of living. While the Labor Board had fixed 50 cents an hour as the upper limit for a substandard wage rate determination, the witness said that the New York State Department of Labor held that $1,600 was necessary for protection of health of single women. Thus, he added, this meant a wage of at least 80 cents an hour on the basis of a forty-hour week and fifty weeks' work a year.

Francis J. Gorman, president of United Textile Workers of America, argued for modification of the "Little Steel' formula for textile workers partly because these workers in the South received 20 per cent less in wage rates than those of other areas.

The NWLB, according to Mr. Gorman, has not adequately handled the textile workers' wage rates under the substandard wage rules which it had made.

Henry A. Schrader, of the International Association of Machinists, asserted that in many cases the NWLB was not allowing the "Little Steel" formula to be put into effect even though workers were entitled to the benefit of the 15 per cent wage adjustment.

Unless some change were made modifying the formula, he believed that living standards would have to be reduced and that wage earners would have to compel children to look for jobs while others would have to lapse payment on their homes or insurance.

Edward Kaiser for the International Stove Mounters Union, declared that the Labor Board allowed wide discrepancies in wage rates as between the South and the North. He said that the maximum wage rate for his craft allowed by the board in the South was 56 cents an hour, compared with 97.5 cents in the North.

Lloyd Thrust, president of the Progressive Miners of America, told the panel that "injustices" had been visited on the coal miners by "the lack of coordination of wages and food price controls."

A statement submitted on behalf of the International Hod Carriers Union, said that the "Little Steel" formula was unfair to workers in the low wage ranges because men earning 50 cents an hour were entitled to 7.5 cents an hour more under the formula while those earning $1.50 an hour received 22.5 cents an hour.

John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades department, told the panel that the shipyard workers had abandoned an escalator clause in their collective-bargaining agreement which would have entitled them to a wage increase of 23 to 25 cents an hour to keep pace with living costs.

Others who testified were Miguel Garriga and Charles Sands of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union; Frank P. Berry of the International Brotherhood of Papermakers; Elmer P. Tiess, St. Louis organizer, and David Sigman, Milwaukee representative.

March War Cost Nearly 8 Billions

War expenditures by the United States Government amounted to $7,948,000,000 in March, an increase of $140,000,000 or 1.8 per cent over the previous high of $7,808,000,000 expended in February 1941, WPB reports.

Average daily rate of expenditures for war purposes in March was $294,400,000, a decrease of 5.7 per cent from the daily rate of $312,300,0000 in February.

From July 1, 1940, through March 31, 1944, United States expenditures for war purposes amounted to $176,500,000,000.

Loggers Get Extra Rations

Loggers who eat in logging camps or who live in isolated spots are to receive extra ration allowances, OPA announces. The plan worked out for loggers will later be used to make extra allowances available to workers in other industries, according to OPA officials.

Logging camps serving meals to loggers will be allowed 159 meat and fats points and eight pounds of sugar for each resident and 94 points and six pounds of sugar per man per month for each non-resident logger who takes some of his meals there. Where fresh poultry, fish and milk are not available, an additional allowance will be given.

MORE ANHEUSER-BUSCH DRAFT DODGING

Another scion of the Anheuser-Busch dynasty recently turned up as a purported evader of the draft. The March issue of The Carpenter carried a story about Gert Hans Von Gotard, heir-grandson of Adolphus Busch, running afoul of the Selective Service administration for supposedly seeking to evade the draft. On March 18th, Presley S. Anheuser, 32, son of W. Fred Anheuser, vice-president of Anheuser-Busch, Inc. was indicted on a charge of obtaining a draft deferment through allegedly false affidavits. The indictment said Anheuser had been given an agricultural classification of 3-C by his draft board on representation that he devoted full time to farming activities.

In addition to disliking to do their duty as citizens, the Anheuser-Busch clan also seem to dislike treating organized labor fairly. For years the St. Louis brewing company fought our Brotherhood in courts and out of them. To date, no members of our Brotherhood have as yet been hired by the firm.

Between seventy-five and eighty thousand members of our Brotherhood are serving in the armed forces today. One by one they laid down their tools when the call came and none of them tried to classify himself as a farmer to evade doing his duty to his country. And yet they have been condemned by individuals who resort to chicanery to evade doing their duty to a country that enabled them to amass personal fortunes.

Draw your own moral.

Like Twain Said, A Gross Exaggeration

Through a clerical blunder, the name of Brother Wm. D. Lose, Local 430, Wilkinsburg, Pa. was erroneously included in the "In Memoriam" page of the April issue. We are happy to report that Brother Lose is still with us and going strong. The report of his death—like Mark Twain's was a gross exaggeration, as the following note from Brother Lose will humorously testify:

> Mr. Frank Duffy;
> Dear Sir;
>
> A great many pleasant things have happened to me in life. I was happily married, became a father, also a grandfather. I am a member of a large bible class—go to church frequently. I love to fish and hunt also to play cards for pastime. I never abused any of my family or beat my wife. I read the daily papers and editorials. I have never been convicted of crime or disloyalty. I have never been hanged for horse stealing. I read the Journal and am a loyal Union Man. I also read (In Memoriam) and (Rest In Peace). Brother William D. Lose, Local Union No. 430, Wilkinsburg, Pa. But damn me Brother Duffy there is a limit to news. You will have to retract that notice of my death or mail my benefits at once so I can enjoy them.
>
> Truly Yours,
> William D. Lose.

Various by-products obtained from tobacco in Italy include edible oil, an industrial oil, stock feeds from tobacco seed, and paper from tobacco stalks.

* * * * *

The 2,000,000,000th nickel was recently dropped into a turnstile of the municipally-owned 7½-year-old Independent subway system of New York City.

POST-WAR LABOR RELATIONS

By WILLIAM M. LEISERSON
Chairman, National Mediation Board

William M. Leiserson is a recognized authority on labor relations. He has served in many capacities in Washington, D. C. as an expert on labor matters. In these excerpts from a speech. delivered before the Athenaeum, Summit, N. J., he urges the immediate adoption of a constructive centralized labor policy now to pave the way for harmonious labor relations in the post-war era.

POST-WAR planners are busily engaged these days in proposing and blueprinting model programs of labor relations for use after the war is over. It is a safe bet that none of these will be adopted. The kind of labor relations we shall have when peace is restored is largely being determined by what we are doing now in handling our wartime labor problems. Just as the New Deal labor policies of the 30's were the outgrowth of the new era prosperity policies of the 20's, so our post-war labor relations will grow out of the problems and policies of the war period. We shall not start with a clean slate when the war is over. We will not suddenly discard our prejudices, our special group interests, our attitudes toward labor, industry and Government, and on a bright day decide to make an entirely new start by organizing and conducting our labor relations on some ideal basis. We shall probably continue existing practices and policies in the main, modifying them here and there by voluntary action of employers, by collective bargaining, and by legislation where failure of employers and workers to settle their own controversies create social and political problems for the nation as a whole.

Lessons from Past

I think therefore, if we are to do any choosing of the kind of labor relations we want after the war, that it is highly important we know something of the development of our labor problems and policies from the past, that we compare our wartime problems with prewar experiences, and that we make some use of the lessons to be learned from all our experience. If we study critically our prewar labor relations and how we came to be doing what we are doing about labor during the war, we might do something in the way of avoiding the pitfalls of the past. After all, it is something of a reflection on mankind that history does repeat itself. We would then be in a position deliberately to choose the better practices and policies for survival in the future and, to some extent at least, consciously to control and direct the development of our labor relations and labor policies in the transition from war to peace and during the post-war period.

The great obstacle to orderly evolution of labor relations directed toward goals deliberately set is the tendency of each generation to consider its labor problems unique. Thus there is a general impression that active government participation in labor relations began with the New Deal laws protecting labor organizations and encouraging collective bargaining. The more ardent New Dealers, also, are inclined to think that labor history began in 1933. As a matter of fact, however, labor relations have been controlled by law and government in this country since the beginning of our history.

Early Wage Conspiracy

What the early governments did about their strikes and labor organizations makes plain the part they were playing in regulating labor relations. The organizations were prosecuted as criminal conspiracies, and strikers were punished by fines or imprisonment. In 1806 a Philadelphia judge before whom members of a shoemakers' union were being tried for organizing and engaging in a strike instructed the jury as follows: "A combination of workmen to raise their wages may be considered in a two-fold point of view: one is to benefit themselves, * * * the other is to injure those who do not join their society. The rule of law condemns both." The men were found guilty of a conspiracy to raise their wages.

England had profoundly changed its labor relations policy in 1906 when, faced with the first sign of strength by the British Labor Party in Parliament, it adopted a Trade Disputes Act that gave trade union activity a certain privileged position. But in this country we did not change our labor relations fundamentally until the first War Labor Board was established in 1918.

Anti-Union Campaigns

The new concept of labor relations introduced by President Wilson did not outlive his administration. The return to "normalcy" after the first war meant, so far as labor policy was concerned, the inauguration of a nation-wide campaign by organized employers to get rid of unions which had grown in membership and power during the war. The embattled employers coined a slogan, "the American plan", and with this inscribed on their banners they battled for what they called the "open shop". They destroyed most of the newer unions that had sprung up in the war period, reduced the membership of the older established unions, successfully fought and barred the organization of workers in the mass production industries, and managed to press back and confine unionism for another decade largely to skilled craftsmen and helpers.

The prosperity period from 1923 to 1929 was unique in that it was not marked by substantial growth in membership and strength of organized labor, which is usual in such periods. The employers were in the saddle. Wiser heads among them, fearing the results of unfettered power in the hands of management, inaugurated what came to be known among radicals as the "welfare offensive", and what conservative labor people referred to as "hellfaro work." They tried to make company unions serve the needs of wage earners by various kinds of employe representation plans, hoping thereby to avoid the grievances that lead workers to want collective bargaining arrangements with free unions.

Then came the depression, and all was changed. To keep large business enterprises in the black it was necessary to throw millions of workers and their families into the red. One of the largest and most benevolent corporations laid off a third of its working force in order to maintain interest and dividend payments. Welfare work had to be cut drastically. Industrial relations plans became an expensive luxury. Wage and force reductions were ordered with little pretense that representatives of employes were consulted or had any rights in such matters. The new era of benevolent labor relations dictated by employers died with the new era prosperity.

The workers turned to politics for relief at first and then to Government-ordered collective bargaining with unions protected by law against employer interference or domination. The National Recovery Act of 1933 harked back to the principles of the first War Labor Board and undertook to guarantee the right to organize and bargain collectively. This, however, was to be accomplished through the instrumentality of trade associations of employers. These were to adopt codes of fair trade practices to regulate business competition, and it was made obligatory to include the workers' guarantee in every such code. Combinations of employers were still to be the prime movers in this Government-sponsored labor relations policy. Nevertheless the guarantee stimulated a great increase in union membership. The arrangement, however, did not reflect the real economic and political strength of united labor sentiment and thus failed to meet the needs of the time. What was needed in the way of a labor relations policy was provided later by the Wagner Act, the National Labor Relations Act of 1935.

Union Membership Tripled

Skipping the details of this statute that has aroused so much controversy, it is sufficient for our purpose to say that it freed workers from the restraints employers had imposed on them and it made possible assistance to unions by government agencies similar to the assistance given to farmers' and business organizations. As a result, the membership of organized labor has tripled since 1930, and, for the first time in our history, a large proportion of all wage-earners and all industries are governed by trade union agreements. The rapid growth strained the structure of the labor movement, splitting first the CIO from the AFL and later independent groups from both. But the power and public influence of union leaders grew in spite of the splits to equal if not exceed those exercised by business leaders.

The national defense program preceding Pearl Harbor revealed the equality of status achieved by organized labor with business management when a prominent labor leader and a noted industrial manager were made co-directors of the Office of Production Management with equal powers. It was largely through the influence of the labor co-director that the tripartite National Defense Mediation Board, with employer, labor, and public members, was established to top the labor disputes agencies of the Government. Both the Production Management Office and the Mediation Board proved administratively defective, but they laid the basis for our present wartime labor relations.

Wartime Labor Relations

Our wartime labor relations began to take form shortly after Pearl Harbor when the no-strike agreement, already referred to, was made. Pursuant to its provisions the President set up the National War Labor Board in January 1942. Essentially this board was but a continuation of the Defense Mediation Board which, after seven months of existence, collapsed late in 1941 when the mine workers led by John Lewis struck against a decision denying the miners' union a closed shop in the captive coal mines. The miners' strike of 1941, like their several strikes in 1943, aroused the country, and the House of Representatives passed by a huge majority the Smith Bill designed to curb strikes and to regulate unions. The no strike agreement headed off Senate action on this bill.

The War Labor Board was given authority to make final decisions in labor disputes, whereas the Mediation Board made recommendations. But this was only a nominal difference, for the President took over industries which refused to accept recommendations just as he does now when War Labor Board decisions are not obeyed. The new arrangement did make clear, however, that war labor disputes were to be arbitrated and not only mediated, although the fact that the arbitration was to be compulsory was not so clear.

As already noted, the new Board like the Mediation Board, was without any set of principles or policies, such as the first War Labor Board had, to govern its decisions and to guide employers and unions in their own negotiations. Managers and workers therefore were unable to predict what the outcome of proceedings before the Board might be on issues that divided them. It was necessary to bring the same disputed points to the Board for decision in ever increasing numbers of cases. As a result, the Board's dockets soon became clogged, and it fell far behind in its work.

The War Labor Board, in spite of its insistence on deciding each case on its merits, itself worked out a policy for deciding the troublesome disputes about union security. In a series of decisions it developed the policy of granting maintenance of union membership as a compromise in disputes involving closed and open shops; but the employer members of the Board keep dissenting from decisions on this basis. With respect to wages, it continued to grant increases, much as the Defense Mediation Board had done, on the merits of individual cases until July 1942, when it decided the Little Steel cases. Then it laid down the principle that general wage increases would be made only to bring average hourly rates up to 15 per cent above those paid in January 1941 to compensate for the rise in living costs up to the time the cases were heard; but the labor members never agreed to this principle. Since that time cost of living has risen further, and the Little Steel formula has become a wage ceiling embodied in the stabilization program against which the whole labor movement is now in open revolt.

Although I have said that unions and their leaders have been a restraining influence on strikes and their cooperation in the war production program has contributed greatly to its success, I did not mean to imply that there were no headstrong leaders and no recalcitrant unions or that the power of organized labor has not been abused. The unions are to be charged with a good portion of the responsibility for our present labor troubles. They have come to depend on the Government to give them what they could not gain by collective bargaining with employers. And now, when the giving must stop because of the burdens of war and the necessity to control inflation, they turn in resentment against the Government like children against over-indulgent parents. Organized labor too has administrative problems which it has not solved, internal jurisdictional and racketeering problems. On some of these it does not seem to know its own mind; nor is it quite sure of the goals of unionism and the appropriate policies to further those goals. In making the no-strike agreement, for example, the labor representatives did not pursue the normal course of unions in negotiating agreements, but merely acceded to the desires of the Government.

Government agencies are perhaps more responsible for the present labor situation than the unions and their leaders. The dependence of workers' organizations on the Government is as much the result of their policies as of union policies. Labor leaders and labor journals have begun to denounce Government bureaucracy in much the same terms that business leaders and trade journals have long been doing. These are good signs, for they reveal an awareness than we have been straying from the fundamental purpose of the labor relations policy of guaranteeing workers' organization rights and freeing them to engage in collective bargaining. That purpose is to depend more and more on bargaining between equal parties to determine wages, hours, working conditions, and adjustment of labor disputes in order to reduce to a minimum action by the Government on the myriad details of the labor relationship.

Post-War Picture

I hesitate to predict from all this experience what we shall do after the war to avoid the troubles we are now having. That depends largely on how much all of us—employers, unions, government officials, and the people generally with their representatives in Congress actually learn from our wartime methods of handling labor relations. And there is much still to learn, for the war is far from ended. If we continue for the rest of the war period with the present administrative set-ups, with maintenance of membership, and the wage stabilization program as the only general labor policies which may be considered substitutes for strikes and lock-outs; or if we enact anti-strike legislation in the chastising manner of the Smith-Connally Act, we shall continue to have the same kind of decisions and the same kind of labor troubles we are having now. And the chances are that the same situation will be extended into the post-war period, only with more emphasis on disciplining unions and cutting wages and privileges of working people. The trends at present all seem to be this way.

If, however, we reorganize and centralize our many war labor agencies and provide them with a uniform set of labor policies to be generally applied, confine the labor relations agencies to adjusting and arbitrating disputes, and separate from them the administration of the stabilization program so that all workers will get what they are entitled to under the program without the necessity of creating a labor dispute or filing an application for approval by a disputes board,—then I think war production can be carried on cooperatively with peaceful labor relations and little time lost through work stoppages. And, if we do something like this during the remainder of the war, we shall have a practical plan, which, no doubt, would be continued after the war.

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The American flag is never displayed with the union down, except as a signal to indicate distress.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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M. A. HUTCHESON
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FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
Keuka, Fla.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
631 W. Page, Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
10348½ Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, GENERAL PRESIDENT
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS
AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
51

OFFICE: CARPENTERS' BUILDING
222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

April 18, 1944

To all Local Unions of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America.

Greetings:

At the recent meeting of the General Executive Board when considering matters pertaining to our Brotherhood they gave consideration to the situation as affecting members of the organization in the armed service, and it developed that communications received at the General Office from various Local Unions disclosed that at the present time there is a chaotic condition existing because of Local Unions not following one procedure in regards to members in the service.

In June 1943 a communication was sent to all Local Unions asking that they send information to the General Office setting forth the names and number of members they had in service on whom they were paying per capita tax. Communications were received from a goodly number of Local Unions, but a large number of them have never responded to our communication and furnished the information requested, and the Board, believing it would be to the best interest of the Brotherhood to get all members in the armed service on an equal status, or basis, came to the conclusion that all Local Unions that have not paid per capita tax on their members in the armed service should be directed to pay per capita tax on members from the time they were inducted, up to and including June 1943, and that the International organization, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, will from that date; namely, July 1, 1943, carry such members as in good standing for the duration, or until such time as they are discharged.

That the Local Unions which have paid per capita tax on their members who are in the armed service will be given credit for the amount they have paid on such members, on and after July 1, 1943 to date, and all such members will be carried by the International organization as being in good standing for the duration, or until such time as they are discharged.

The Board further directs that an applicant eligible for membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America presenting an Honorable Discharge from the armed forces of the United States or Canada shall be admitted without the payment of an initiation fee, providing said discharge is submitted within one year after date of discharge.

The purpose of this communication is, of course, to advise the Local Unions, and members thereof, of the action of our General Executive Board, and to request those Local Unions that have not been keeping their members in good standing by paying per capita tax on them to comply with the action of the Executive Board; namely, to at once pay per capita tax on such members as they have in service, up to and including the month of June 1943, and send a list of the names of such members to this office on the enclosed blanks, and to those Local Unions that have paid per capita tax on their members in service, on and after July 1, 1943, to send in a list of the names of the members they have paid per capita tax on, and the amount paid, on the enclosed blanks, and they will be given credit for same, so that all members in the service would be paid up to and including the month of June 1943, after which the International organization will assume the responsibility of keeping all members in the service in good standing and pay all donations that would accrue to such members for the duration. The donations referred to means, of course, death and disability donations.

While we have asked in this communication that all Local Unions having members in the service fill out the enclosed blanks and return same to the General Office, we also request that Local Unions not having members in the armed service notify us to that effect.

Your Executive Board felt that the International organization should show its willingness to cooperate with our Local Unions by following the foregoing procedure.

Trusting to receive the full cooperation of all Local Unions of the Brotherhood in carrying out the foregoing, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

Wm L. Hutcheson

General President.

MEETING OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Indianapolis, Ind., April 3, 1944.

The General Executive Board met on the above date at the General Office, Indianapolis, Indiana.

All members present.

General President Hutcheson reported that he had received numerous communications from our Local Unions in different sections of our jurisdiction asking for the status of their members now in the Armed Forces and their standing, rights, and benefits in the organization. This caused a lengthy discussion and brought out the fact that the Board had already decided on December 4, 1940 that

> Members joining the Army or Navy for active Service shall be entitled to their donations until mustered out of the Service.

This action was unanimously approved by our Twenty-fourth General Convention held in Lakeland, Florida at the sixth day's session, December 15, 1940, with the understanding that the Local Unions pay the per capita tax on their account while in the Service.

However, communications which have been received at the General Office from various Local Unions of the Brotherhood show that a chaotic condition exists because of Local Unions not following one procedure in regard to members in service.

In June 1943 a communication was sent to all Local Unions asking that they send information to the General Office setting forth the names and number of members they had in service on whom they were paying per capita tax and keeping members in the service in good standing. Communications were received from a goodly number of Local Unions, but a large number of them have never given us the information requested, and the Board, believing that it would be to the best interest of the Brotherhood to get all members in the service on an equal status or basis, came to the conclusion that all Local Unions that had not paid per capita tax on their members who are in the armed service should be directed to pay per capita tax on members from the time they were inducted, up to and including June 1943, and that the International organization, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, will from that date on carry such members as in good standing for the duration.

That the Local Unions which have paid per capita tax on their members who are in the armed service will be given credit for the amount they have paid on such members on and after July 1, 1943 to date, and all such members will be carried by the International organization as being in good standing for the duration.

The Board further recommends that an applicant eligible for membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America presenting an Honorable Discharge from the armed forces of the United States or Canada shall be admitted without the payment of an initiation fee.

While considering these matters the Board also recommends, and authorizes sent to all Local Unions of the Brotherhood the proposition of amending Section 43, Paragraph F of the General Constitution to read as follows:

"When an applicant for initiation has reached the age of sixty years or over or who has received his disability donation, shall be admitted only as an honorary member at a fee of not less than $10.00.

"He shall pay a sum of not less than $1.00 per month to assist in maintaining the working conditions of the district, and the Local Union shall pay 25c per month to the General Office on each such member to assist in conducting the affairs of the United Brotherhood."

* * * * *

The General President appointed a Sub-committee of the Board to confer with a like Committee from the International Association of Machinists to endeavor to work out a mutual understanding of cooperation between the two organizations.

April 4, 1944.

Audit of accounts of the General Office commenced.

April 5, 1944.

Audit of accounts continued.

April 6, 1944.

Audit of accounts completed.

Westchester County District Council New York requests the General Executive Board to take under consideration the advisability of increasing the pension to $15.00 per month per member or $45.00 per quarter, and after due consideration the Board could not see its way clear to do so at the present time. The matter was referred to the General President for reply.

Local Union 188, Yonkers, New York, requests that the pension be increased to $40.00 per quarter and after due consideration the Board could not see its way clear to do so at the present time. As the payment of pensions comes under the supervision of the General President it was referred to him to reply.

April 7, 1944.

Appeal of Local Union 1671, Kilgore, Texas from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of John Yocum of said Local Union for the reason that he was not in benefit standing at time of death was carefully considered after which the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of W. O. Brammer, a member of Local Union 2024, Coconut Grove, Florida from the decision of the General President in the case of W. O. Brammer versus the Carpenters District Council of Miami, Florida. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 562, Everett, Washington from the decision of the General President in the case of Ernest Turner et al versus Local Union 562, Everett, Washington could not be considered by the Board as the orders of the General President have not been complied with.

* * * * *

The Sub-committee of the Board appointed to confer with a like committee from the International Association of Machinists reported that they met and discussed matters after which they agreed that further conference be held.

* * * * *

The undersigned Sub-committee of the General Executive Board, made an audit of the Securities held by General Treasurer, S. P. Meadows, in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank and find the following:

4	U. S. Treasury Bonds	$ 100,000.00	each	$ 400,000.00
10	U. S. Treasury Bonds	10,000.00	each	100,000.00
1	U. S. Treasury Bond	1,000,000.00	each	1,000,000.00
5	U. S. Treasury Bonds	100,000.00	each	500,000.00
1	U. S. Treasury Bond	100,000.00	each	100,000.00
10	U. S. Treasury Bonds	100,000.00	each	1,000,000.00
10	U. S. Treasury Bonds	100,000.00	each	1,000,000.00
5	U. S. Treasury Bonds	100,000.00	each	500,000.00

3	U. S. Treasury Notes	100,000.00 each	300,000.00
5	U. S. Savings Bonds	10,000.00 each	50,000.00
5	U. S. Savings Bonds	10,000.00 each	50,000.00
5	U. S. Savings Bonds	10,000.00 each	50,000.00
15	U. S. Defense Bonds (G)	10,000.00 each	150,000.00
6	U. S. Treasury Bonds	10,000.00 each	60,000.00
4	U. S. Treasury Bonds	10,000.00 each	40,000.00
15	U. S. Defense Bonds (G)	10,000.00 each	150,000.00
15	U. S. Bonds	10,000.00 each	150,000.00
5	U. S. Bonds	100,000.00 each	500,000.00
107	Canadian Victory Bonds	1,000.00 each	107,000.00
50	Canadian Bonds	1,000.00 each	50.000.00
50	Canadian Bonds	1,000.00 each	50,000.00

A. W. Muir,
Wm. J. Kelly,
H. Schwarzer.

* * * * *

There being no further business to be acted on the Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair.

Signed,
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2504	Watertown, Wis.	593	Saginaw, Mich.
1213	Oconto, Wis.	2886	Shelbyville, Ind.
2854	Rockport, Calif.	2887	Ponderosa, New Mex.
2876	Jackson, Tenn.	2888	Cuba, New Mex.

Clergymen Score Labor Draft

Nearly 1,200 clergymen of all denominations and from every state joined recently in an appeal to Congress to reject the Austin-Wadsworth bill, backed by the administration, under which workers would be drafted for private profit of bosses.

Their statement was made public by the Free Labor Committee of the Workers' Defense League, of which James G. Patton, president of the progressive Farmer's Union, is honorary chairman.

"Workers would be conscripted to work for private employers under the bill," the religious leaders declared. "The Supreme Court has said that this is slavery."

They assailed the measure as a violation of the "four freedoms" proclaimed by Roosevelt and Churchill. They branded it as unnecessary and charged it would break up American homes and give reactionary draft boards an opportunity to smash unions.

"Free labor can produce more than forced labor," they said.—*Labor*

BROOKLYN BROTHER DECORATED

Brother James R. Mahan of Local Union No. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y., a first class machinist's mate in the Navy, has received the Navy and Marine Corps medal for his heroic conduct as a volunteer engaged in diving activities incident to the salvage of ships at Pearl Harbor.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother C. B. Boyd, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother Crosby Comp, Local 229, Glens Falls, N. Y.
Brother Fred Davis, Local No. 1629, Ashtabula, O.
Brother Harry M. Diffenderfer, Local No. 141, Chicago, Ill.
Brother Alfred Doull, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother John G. Duncan, Sr., Local No. 141, Chicago, Ill.
Brother Henry E. Eason, Local No. 747, Oswego, N. Y.
Brother T. J. Elder, Local No. 200, Columbus, O.
Brother Frederic Gauthier, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother Russell Grandstaff, Local No. 3, Wheeling, W. Va.
Brother Robert S. Harper, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother Anthony Hondorp, Local No. 1330, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Brother Edward Hoover, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother Robert Hoving, Local No. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Brother L. W. Hubbell, Local No. 141, Chicago, Ill.
Brother A. L. Kendall, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother David Lammel, Local No. 141, Chicago, Ill.
Brother Wm. G. Marshall, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother Robert Matson, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother Robert McKenzie, Local No. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother Clyde A. Meade, Local No. 1542, Dodge City, Kans.
Brother Francis Miller, Local No. 747, Oswego, N. Y.
Brother J. Frank Mitman, Local No. 406, Bethlehem, Pa.
Brother J. J. Nealon, Local No. 200, Columbus, O.
Brother Clinton A. Noble, Local No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
Brother M. M. Norris, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother Eugene Poggie, Local No. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother Thomas R. H. Rasey, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother Adam Taylor, Local No. 141, Chicago, Ill.
Brother Charles W. Tienken, Local No. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother Irvin A. Todd, Local No. 490, Passaic, N. J.
Brother William A. Wilson, Local No. 33, Boston, Mass.

★ ★ ★

KILLED IN ACTION

Brother J. E. Blanton, Jr., Local No. 252, Goose Creek, Tex.
Brother Joseph Collura, Local No. 490, Passaic, N. J.

★ ★ ★

MISSING IN ACTION

Brother Clearance Greene, Local No. 252, Goose Creek, Tex.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST
to our Ladies

Ladies Auxiliary No. 61, Reports Various Activities

The Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 61 of Carpenters Local 87, St. Paul, Minn., would appreciate it very much if you would publish in The Carpenter, the activities of our Auxiliary.

We meet on the second Monday of each month at the Teachers Federation Hall, 372 St. Peter Street.

We have a membership now of about 35 members which we hope to increase regularly. Some years ago we had a larger Auxiliary but due to the past depression some of our members dropped out.

We managed to keep together and met in the homes. It was during this time that over 2 dozen books were bought and sent to the Home for Aged Carpenters.

In the past years we really gave some memorable affairs including Christmas parties and family suppers.

We had a family supper this year at Christmas and every one had a good time. Gifts were exchanged.

We have bought bonds during every bond drive, two $100.00 Bonds and two $25.00 Bonds and War Stamps. We also donated to the Red Cross.

When any member of our organization is sick, we send them a card or flowers.

Every other month we have a social night, usually a card party followed by refreshments. Our husbands are especially invited to join us on these social nights. These card parties are usually open to the public.

We all try to purchase things with the Union Label.

The Officers of the Auxiliary are: President, Mrs. Jack Schneider; Vice-President, Mrs. John Carlgren; Secretary, Mrs. Elmer Pearson; Treasurer, Mrs. Wm. Denzer.

Best Wishes to All.

Mrs. Elmer Pearson, Secretary,
1738 Palace Ave. St. Paul 5, Minn.

Ottumwa Ladies Celebrate 3rd Anniversary

The Editor:

The Ladies Auxiliary 370, of Carpenters Local 767, celebrated our third anniversary in March, with a supper in the Carpenters' hall for members and families. We had a birthday cake, and the men furnished the ice cream. These get-togethers are always enjoyable and we had the pleasure that evening of welcoming one new member.

During th past year we have been helping with the war activities. At Christmas each boy on our service roll was sent a card and handkerchief. We know these were appreciated by the letters and messages received from the boys.

Other activities engaged in were to help with the Buddy Boxes, also postage for them, March of Dimes for the Infantile Paralysis Fund, Mercy Ship, Local Red Cross drive and we give each month to the Blood Plasma fund. We have bought one bond, during the last bond drive.

Some of our ladies help regularly at the Red Cross Surgical Dressing stations.

We had one benefit games party to help raise funds for our work.

We recently had a birthday party for T. D. Watson, the oldest member of the Local.

We had a birthday cake with 88 lighted candles on it, a gift from the Auxiliary.

The Local also presented Mr. Watson with a gift.

As we start a new year, as an organization, we hope to accomplish more than in the year just ended.

Fraternally yours,
(Mrs. W. C.) Lena Minnick, Secretary,
807 E. Hall St. Ottumwa, Ia.

Members Eagerly Await "The Carpenter"

Thank you for publishing my letter in your April "Carpenter." You will be interested to know that your magazine is read immediately it reaches the home—I know, because I made a mistake and I've heard about it—the Sisters have told me and some of the Brothers have told me.

Would you be good enough to insert a correction for me? Auxiliary 303 meets the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month.

Thanking you in anticipation of your being able to spare me enough space to retify my error, I am,

Fraternally yours,
(Mrs.) Ida M. Taylor, Secretary,
Toronto, Ont., Can.

Equal Pay Policy Spreads

Although many industries still pay women beginners less than men, the "equal pay for equal work" principle advocated by unions and government has advanced during the war, OWI asserts.

More than 2,250 firms have voluntarily equalized rates for men and women doing the same amount and quality of work since the WLB announced its policy of equal pay in Nov. 1942, OWI reports. These voluntary equalizations have increased the rates of about 59,500 women.

IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Ind.

This is an important matter and it is requested that all members notify International Headquarters of change of address IMMEDIATELY.

(Date) --19---

Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Ind.
Please change my address on Journal file.

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City ------------------------------**State** -------------

To -- **Street**

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Name in full --

L. U. No.-------, **City**------------------ **State**------

Fill out this blank if you have changed your address, paste it on a one cent postcard and send to the General Office.

Honorary members are required to pay one dollar yearly subscription rate.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 188

The irregular roof, whether in plan or in pitch, is rarely used; however, when it becomes necessary to use it, then, as a rule, there is no other solution for the problem. We are using for convenience, as nearly as possible the same plan for illustrating the various problems that we wish to bring before our readers; that is, the dimensions and the plans are kept as nearly alike as we can. In actual practice it is seldom that the same plan is used twice, for the simple reason that the irregular plan is usually used as a solution to some problem brought about by existing circumstances. What we want to impress on the reader's mind is that if he understands thoroughly the principles involved in framing a roof for a certain irregular plan, he will have no trouble applying those principles to any irregular plan roof that he might be called on to frame. Making a diagram of the roof plan at as large a scale as convenient, is the most practical way of obtaining the various cuts and lengths of the different rafters of either the irregular-plan roof or the irregular-pitch roof. While the square root method is more accurate, it is not the most practical, since so few carpenters are able to work a problem in square root off-hand. A diagram in roof framing, to be exact, is simply materialized square root.

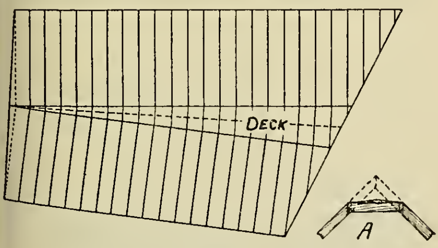

Fig. 1

Fig. 1 is a one-line drawing of a plan of a roof that is irregular in plan throughout. By using a deck, as we are showing on the plan, the framing of the roof becames a matter of framing common rafters for a regular-pitch roof, excepting that the jack rafters and the end rafters on either end are irregular and must be framed accordingly. The dotted lines shown to the left indicate a pair of regular common rafters. Technically speaking, the end rafters (left) must be cut just a trifle longer with a slight bevel; however, in practice, on this plan, a pair of common rafters would answer the purpose, because the difference in the lengths would hardly be noticeable. If the irregularity in the plan were greater, then the end rafters would have to be framed to the proper length and bevel. The end rafters at the right and the jack rafters would be framed as explained under Fig. 2 of the last lesson. At A we show a detail of the framing of the deck with a tapering fillet to give the deck fall. The dotted lines show how the roof could be framed without a deck, in which case each pair of rafters would have to be framed a little shorter than the pair before. To determine the difference in the lengths of the rafters, a pattern for the shortest pair of rafters and a pattern for the longest pair of rafters should be made and the difference in the lengths of these rafters should be divided into as many equal parts as there are spaces on the plan between the longest and the shortest rafters, which would give the different lengths of all rafters. The dotted line through the center shows where the comb would

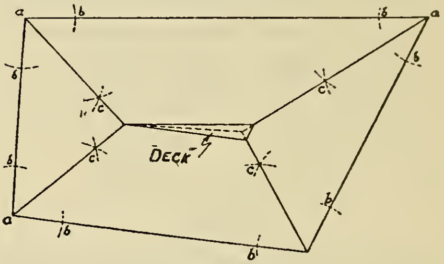

Fig. 2

come, which would incline toward the left end.

Fig. 2 shows the same plan but for a hip roof. If the deck that is shown were omitted the roof would come to a point at the dotted line. The positions of the hips are found by setting one leg of the compass at a and, at a convenient distance, striking b, b. Then strike the cross at c from b, b and draw the hip from a through the cross at c.

Fig. 3 is a diagram showing three hip rafters and one common rafter—the H's indicate hips and the C a common rafter. In each of these rafters a-b represents the rafter, c-b, the rise and a-c, the run. To get the right conception, imagine each of these rafters in triangular form, hinged at the run and lying flat on one side. In other words, point b would have to be swung around until it would be directly above c in order to bring the rafter into its proper position. Only one hip is shown at the left, because the two left hips are the same. The shaded bevel at a gives the foot cut, while the one at b gives the plumb cut on each of the rafters shown.

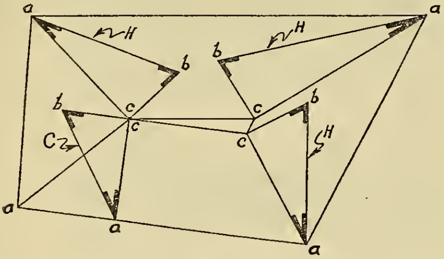

Fig. 3

Fig. 4 is a diagram showing the four rafters just explained, the letters having the same significance. It will be noticed that the four rafters have the same rise, but each one has a different run. To the left is shown a square, in part, applied to the diagram in order to obtain the figures to be used when making the different cuts. The base figure, 12, is brought to the points of the rafters and where the lines of the different rafters cross the right edge of the tongue gives, respectively, the different figures to be used on the tongue. The same diagram is shown in Fig. 5. Here the figure 8 is used on the tongue in each case, as indicated. The square in position A, shows 24 and 8 as the figures to be used to obtain the cuts. When the square is slipped back to position B, shown by dotted lines, 8 will again be the figure to be used on the tongue, but the figure to be used on the body of the square must be obtained on the square at the points of the rafters. To obtain the figures for the other two rafters the square would have to be moved back to positions C and D.

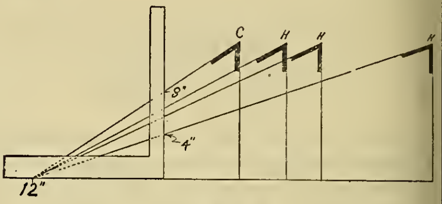

Fig. 4

Fig. 6 shows another diagram of the plan we have been using. The dotted lines to the upper left show where the hip rafters would come if the plan were regular. The plumb and foot cuts of the common and jack rafters are regular. The edge bevels of the jacks are different for each of the three hip rafters shown. To obtain the edge bevel for the jacks in this roof, take the distance a-b and the length of the common rafter per the distance b-c, the lat-

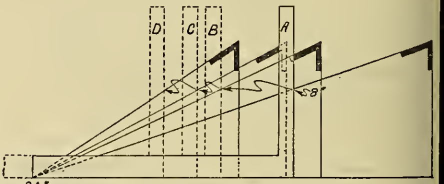

Fig. 5

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ter gives the cut. The diagram is based on a run of 12 inches, or one foot, which keeps all figures within the length of the body of the square, but in case of a plan where the distance a-b would be more than 24 inches, then divide both figures by two and use the quotients on the square to obtain the cuts.

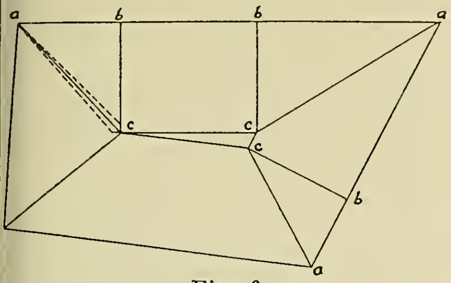

Fig. 6

◆

Saw Teeth and Sharpening Them

The carpenter who can sharpen his saws so that they will cut smoothly, has found one of the principal keys to his success as a carpenter, and this article is presented to help those who might not have possession of that key now.

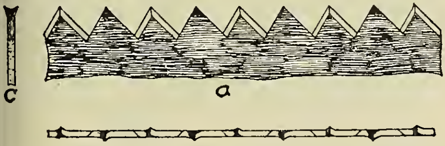

Fig. 1

Fig. 1 shows at a, a side view of saw teeth of a cutoff saw. At b we are showing the same teeth, looking straight at the points. At c we have a section, showing the set of the points.

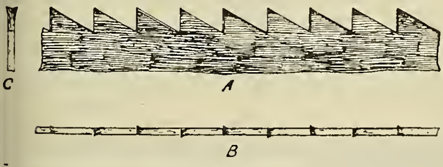

Fig. 2

In the same way, Fig. 2 shows the teeth of a rip saw respectively at A, B and C. It will be noticed that we are showing a slight bevel on the teeth, even though a rip saw should be filed straight across. However, in filing a rip saw, every other gullet should be filed from one side, then the saw should be turned and those that are left should be filed from the other side. This practice, in most cases gives the teeth the slight bevel we are showing, which at the same time keeps the teeth balanced.

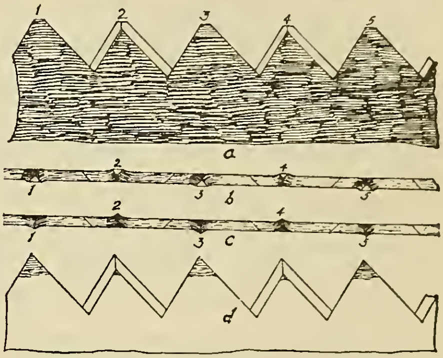

Fig. 3

Fig. 3 shows four enlarged views of five saw teeth. At a, we show what happens to the points when a saw is jointed; at b, we have a view of the jointed points looking straight at them, showing little white triangles at 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. In filing a saw after it has been jointed, the saw should be so placed in the clamp that the light will strike the jointed points in such a manner that it will reflect to the eyes of the saw-filer, in which case the points will appear as little white specks. These the saw-filer should keep in mind as he files, and stop filing just as soon as the white speck is gone. This, to get a first-class job, will often mean that the last stroke with the file will have to be only a part of a stroke. Another thing that should

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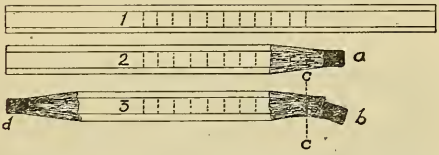
be watched is the shape of the teeth; for they should always be kept at a uniform size. If the filing develops, alternately, a large gullet and a small gullet and so forth, then you should regulate the pressure on the file so as to do the greater part of the filing from the small gullets, and just a little from the large gullets. If this is watched, and painstakingly done, you can make your saw teeth look much on the order of those we are showing from two viewpoints at c and d of Fig. 3.

Cracked Before Sharpening

A craft problem that often becomes an annoyance to the workman is the breaking of the lead in his pencil just when he needs it most, and to make matters worse, when he stops to sharpen the pencil he finds that the lead keeps on breaking off piece by piece as he proceeds with the sharpening; and when it does hold again, the pencil has become too short for practical use. The truth of the matter is that the lead does not break while the sharpening is done, it is already cracked, somewhat as shown by the dotted lines in the accompanying illustration.



Pencil number 1 shows by the dotted lines, through the center part of the pencil, how the lead is broken, either by the pencil being bent or for some other reason. When the pencil is used from the end, the lead holds until it is shapened to about the point marked a, pencil number 2. At this point the pencil is not too long and not too short, but then the lead begins to break somewhat as shown at b, number 3. When this happens, instead of resharpening the pencil, cut it off as shown by the dotted line between c and c, and sharpen the other end of the pencil, as at d. In this way you can utilize the best parts of the pencil without the lead breaking constantly, as it often does when resharpening is attempted through the center . . . Of course there are some exceptions, but we have found that the lead in many carpenters' pencils is cracked before sharpening somewhat as shown by the dotted lines in the illustration.

* * *

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* * *

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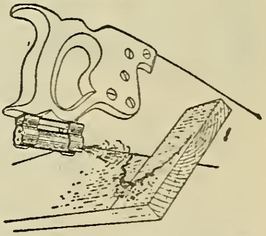

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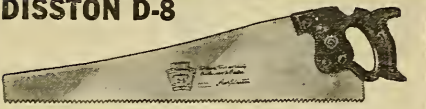

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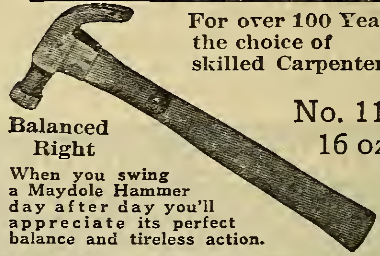

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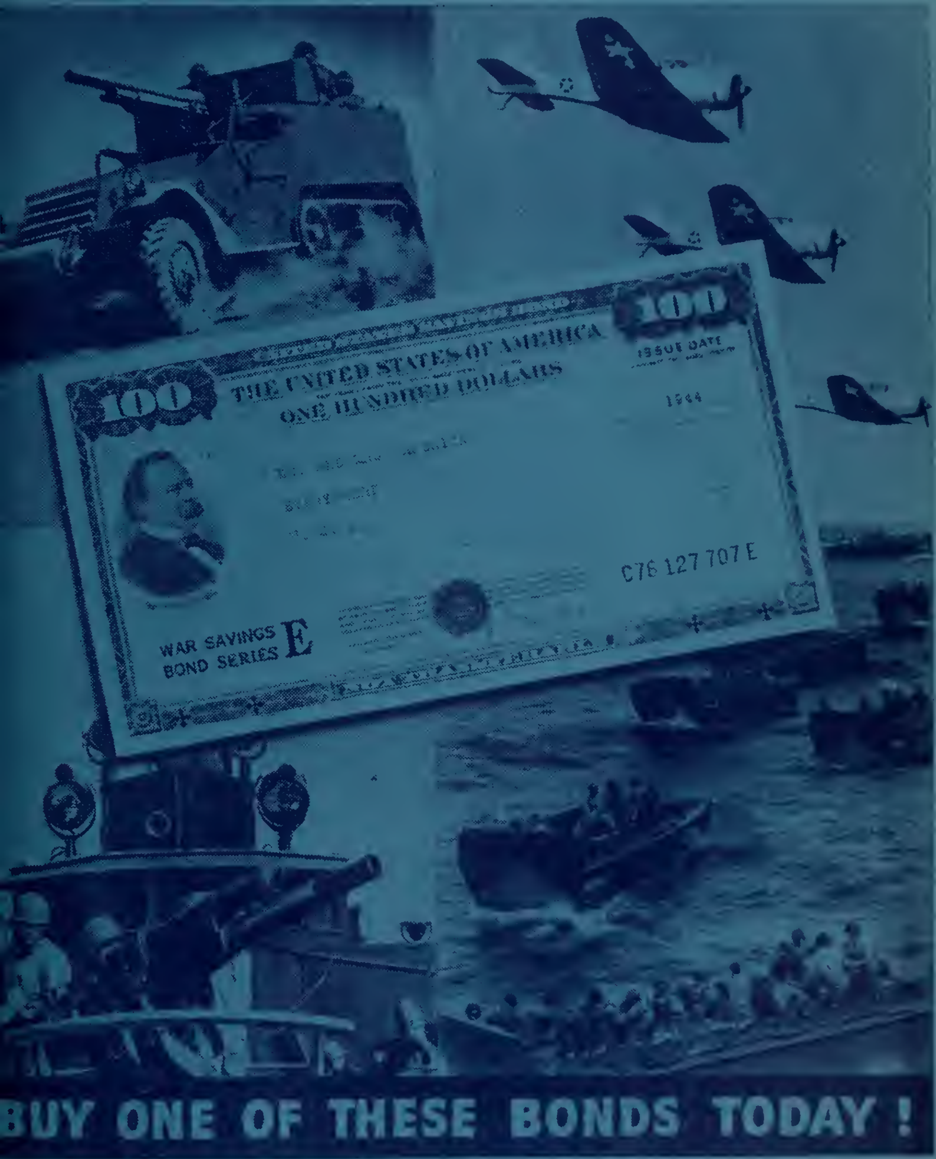
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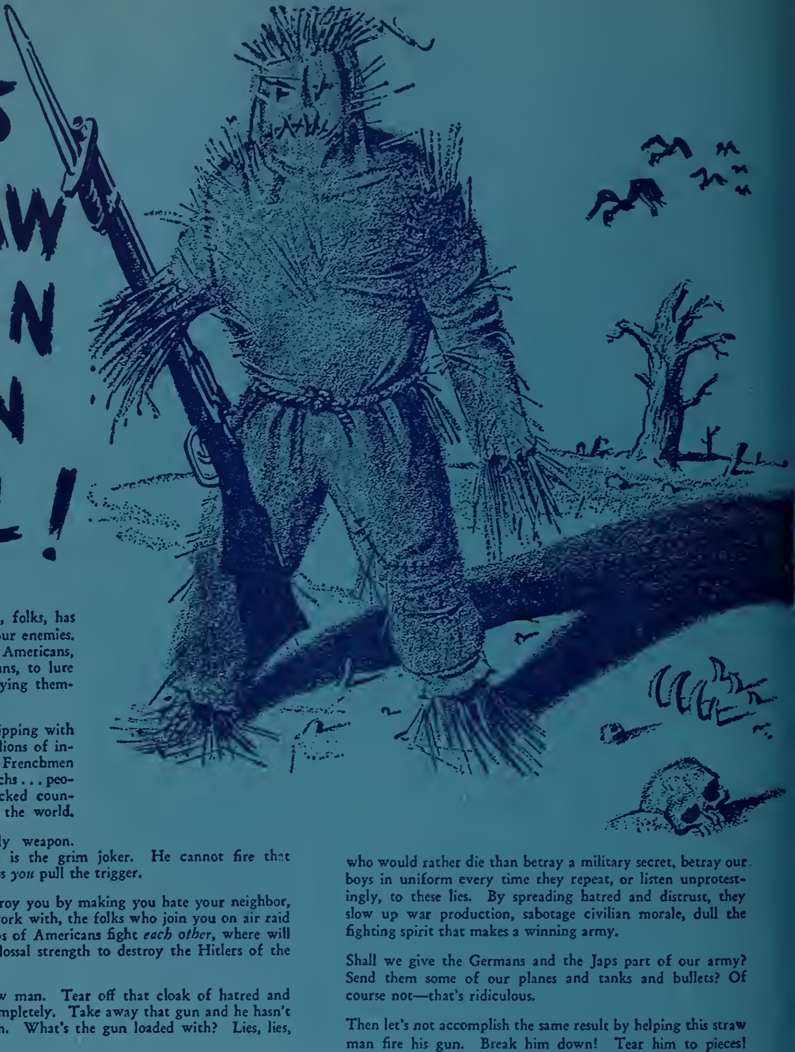
THIS STRAW MAN CAN KILL!



This straw man, folks, has been set up by our enemies. His job is to fool Americans, to scare Americans, to lure them into destroying themselves.

His hands are dripping with the blood of millions of innocent people—Frenchmen . . . Poles . . . Czechs . . . peoples of war-wracked countries throughout the world.

He has a deadly weapon. Hate. But here is the grim joker. He cannot fire that weapon . . . unless *you* pull the trigger.

He hopes to destroy you by making you hate your neighbor, the people you work with, the folks who join you on air raid patrol. If groups of Americans fight *each other*, where will they find the colossal strength to destroy the Hitlers of the world?

But he *is* a straw man. Tear off that cloak of hatred and he falls apart, completely. Take away that gun and he hasn't a leg to stand on. What's the gun loaded with? Lies, lies, lies!

We hear, *"The Protestants are prejudiced." "The Jews are intolerant." "The Catholics are bigoted." "The negroes are yellow."*

The lies aren't all made up in Berlin or Tokyo. Some of your best friends tell them. But it is our enemy they help. People who would rather die than betray a military secret, betray our boys in uniform every time they repeat, or listen unprotestingly, to these lies. By spreading hatred and distrust, they slow up war production, sabotage civilian morale, dull the fighting spirit that makes a winning army.

Shall we give the Germans and the Japs part of our army? Send them some of our planes and tanks and bullets? Of course not—that's ridiculous.

Then let's not accomplish the same result by helping this straw man fire his gun. Break him down! Tear him to pieces! Expose him for what he is . . . an agent of the enemy, doing his ugly work wherever people are weak or careless enough to help him.

This is a job for *every* American. Kill this straw man. He is *disunity*. If you don't destroy him, he will destroy you!

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXIV—No. 6

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1944

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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In line with the government's paper conservation directive, this issue of The Carpenter is confined to 32 pages as the Brotherhood's contribution to Victory.

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

INVASIONS TAKE SUPPLIES

Ranking Army Service Forces officer describes supply problems attending launching of invasion

THE INVASION of Germany from the British Isles entails the the greatest military operation in the history of warfare. Millions of men with millions of tons of equipment are involved. The task of transporting them across the channel for the initial assault and keeping them supplied once a beachhead has been established is a job of such proportions that it staggers the imagination. Thousands upon thousands of different items are needed by modern armies today to achieve victory. Each particular item must be at the place it is needed most when it is needed most if success is to be achieved.

A modern army is like a huge bomber that is made up of hundreds of thousands of parts. Lack of a single small gadget weighing a fraction of an ounce could well immobilize the whole big bomber. In the same way, the lack of a single small item of supply might cripple the effectiveness of a whole army. Consequently the problem of supplying our invasion forces with weapons to keep them at a peak effectiveness constitutes one of the most spectacular and amazing phases of the whole invasion show. What our Army Service Forces, with the cooperation and support of the soldiers in overalls on the home front, have already accomplished is dramatically described in the May issue of the Federationist by Major General Lucius D. Clay. Said General Clay:

The people of the United States today are engaged in history's greatest supply job. Backed by the industrial power of America and the labor of millions of her men and women, we are producing supplies in astronomical quantities for the war effort.

Today there are enormous stockpiles in the United Kingdom—materiel of every type and description for the invasion of Western Europe.

To get some idea of the logistical problems involved in such preparation, think back for a moment to the first few months of the year 1942. The forces of the Allied Nations were on the defensive everywhere. Bataan was still bravely holding out, but it was only a question of time until those gallant few would be forced to surrender.

The Japs were starting their drive in Java. The Germans were on the march. In almost every theater of war, things looked black indeed. The War Department was being deluged with requests for troops to guard our own coastal cities.

First allocation of fire-fighting equipment, gas masks, steel helmets and stretchers was being made in

New York City to civilian defense workers. Air-raid warning systems were being installed up and down the seacoast.

Yet at this very time supplies were on their way across the Atlantic for an event that seemed far in the future in those dark days, but a day we knew was bound to come. We had to plan ahead, and we had to plan accurately, so that when the hour of decision finally came, no one could say "too little" or "too late."

By 1943 the stream of supplies to our Allies became a mighty torrent, and those stockpiles in Great Britain grew and grew. Here are some of our accomplishments last year:

We shipped more than 28,000,000 tons of supplies and equipment to theaters of operations.

We carried overseas more than 1,500,000 troops and other passengers.

We procured $23,200,000,000 of supplies and equipment.

We moved 15,000,000 men within the continental United States.

We took care of 3,850,000 patients in our hospitals.

We did $2,400,000,000 worth of construction.

We paid out $1,476,000,000 in 3,000,000 family allowance accounts.

We distributed 1,000,000 textbooks to the armed services and enrolled more than 12,000 students a month in correspondence courses.

When I say "we" did these things, I do not mean the Army Service Forces alone did them. I mean that American labor and American industry, working together, did them.

There are three separate but interdependent sciences in warfare. They are strategy—the planning of campaigns; tactics—the execution of campaigns; and logistics — the supplying of armies with the men and materials necessary for the implementation of strategy and tactics.

In the United States logistics are the concern of the Army Service Forces. They are also the concern of every man and woman who works in a war industry, because every worker is part of the logistical chain that starts in an American factory and ends on the battlefields of Europe.

The worker who molds buttons in New Jersey, the woman who mills a slot in a bayonet in Ashtabula, Ohio, the worker in Gary, Indiana, who shears out steel discs to be pressed into helmets—all of these, and uncounted thousands of their fellows, are part of the logistical chain, which starts with American labor on the home front and ends with the American soldier on the battlefront.

One of the amazing things about the science of logistics is that it apparently has no limitations. It must consider and control what the nation eats, what the nation wears; where and under what conditions the citizens may travel, how hot or how cold their homes shall be, what hours they shall work, and a thousand other things. For all of these, through the application of logistics, have a direct and almost immediate impact upon the equipment and efficiency of the fighting men at the front, and through them upon our enemies.

Logistics alone cannot win wars. But logistics, improperly applied, can lose them. An army, for example, may be drawn, gradually, so far from its base that its lines of supply become too attenuated. Its force is then impaired, and it falls victim to its foes. In this global war many lines are stretched to their limit; they must not be allowed to crack.

One of our major logistical problems is the problem of reserves. For the operation to be efficient, it must be set up so that when supplies of a certain nature are placed in the pipeline in America, corresponding supplies in the same quantity will come out of the pipeline in the theaters of operations the world around. To keep this pipe primed is an absolute necessity—and in order to do it, reserve supplies exactly reflecting the lengths of the various supply lines must be kept on hand.

This creates problems of storage and transportation. We cannot allow ports of embarkation to become choked. Supplies must reach the ports in the same ratio that they can be loaded aboard ship.

All of these problems of production, of transportation, of storage and supply are apt to seem prosaic to the casual observer. There isn't much glamour in the work for those who toil through the night. Few medals are awarded. But let the logistical chain be broken at any point, or interrupted for but a single day, and the price may well be frightful.

Break the chain once, and it takes months to repair the damage. Stop the flow of supplies to our troops today, and disaster will blacken the headlines tomorrow, just as certainly as night follows day.

Combat has been defined as a series of emergencies. There are many emergencies ahead. Modern war is fluid, quick-changing, full of surprise. We will have rush orders of every type. We—all of us—will be asked to supply demands that seem impossible, but we will supply them.

Only in this way can we move forward, swiftly and surely, to the victory ahead.

Only 150 Sawsmiths In The Country

Loss of sawsmiths, of whom there are only about 150 in the country, is one of the reasons why production of power-driven saw blades for cutting logs, pulpwood and cordwood cannot be increased, WPB reports. Members of the Power-Driven Saw Blade Industry Advisory Committee said at their recent meeting that manpower shortages have curtailed production by 5 per cent a month in recent months.

"Give Labor Voice," ILO Urges

Representation for labor at the peace conference was demanded by the United States Government in a resolution submitted to the ILO conference.

This objective, for which the American Federation of Labor has consistently fought, was supplemented by a demand that the ILO be consulted by other international organizations to be set up at the close of the war on all matters affecting the economic, social and political welfare of workers of the various countries.

THE FORESTS and our FUTURE

THE CARPENTERS' STAKE IN CONSERVATION

Herewith we present the first of series of articles being written exclusively for The Carpenter by the U. S. Forest Service. These articles will authoritatively discuss the pressing forestry problems of the nation—problems in which members of our Brotherhood have a vital interest.

By Lyle F. WATTS

Chief, Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

WHETHER he hangs doors, builds homes or fabricates wooden trusses for a mammoth airplane hangar, no one is more dependent upon plentiful supplies of good wood than the carpenter. Certainly, one can list thousands of other uses to which this forest-grown material is put, including some 1,200 specific purposes essential to the far-flung armed forces of the United States; but cut down the supply of wood, and whatever other difficulties result, to that extent a restriction is placed upon the carpenter's opportunity for making a living at his ancient and honorable trade.

It is for this reason, I am sure, that your magazine, THE CARPENTER, has in previous issues printed many articles on various phases of forestry, the forest resource, and the production and utilization of wood. Interesting and informative, these past articles now provide a fine background for clearer understanding of the crucial situation in which the forest resource—origin of our supplies of wood, protector of vital watersheds, and the wellspring of many other social and economic benefits—has been precipitated.

So widespread in its ramifications is this forest situation that it would be most troublesome, if not impossible, to set down in the limited space of this article anymore than a few highlights. To me, after 33 years in the profession of forestry, all but a few of those years in the employ of the Federal government, the unsatisfactory and challenging facts stand out crystal clear. I became chief of the U. S. Forest Service little more than a year ago. Since that time a flow of reports, letters, telegrams and newspaper and magazine articles have convinced me of two things:

First, a growing number of Americans are coming to understand what is happening to our forests, and what this means to the United States and its people.

Second, the great majority does not understand, does not have the facts or is not in a position to fully appreciate the forest problem.

I pick up reputable newspapers and magazines and—I regret to say—I find reputable men, among them sometimes friends of long standing, knowingly or unknowingly misrepresenting the facts, echoing a false doctrine that all's well with the forests, that the way things are going there'll always be plenty of good wood and that "all we must do to be saved" is to patiently refrain from expanding public action in the corrective fashion advocated by the Forest Service.

What are the facts?

Outstanding among them are these:

On a nation-wide basis, the forests of the United States have been permitted to deteriorate to the point where today they are actually growing only about one-half enough sawtimber to replace the amount annually cut plus the amount destroyed by fire, insects, disease and the other elements.

In the eastern half of the United States, old-growth timber, the kind from which comes the long, wide, knotless boards, has practically all been used up or destroyed; and second-growth trees are too often being cut before they have time to reach full maturity or the best board-producing stage.

Further, probably 80 per cent of all cutting on private lands is still being done without design and care as to whether sufficient growing stock is left standing or not.

After destructive logging and burning, 77 million acres that once grew fine merchantable timber are virtually non-productive.

And even in the Pacific Northwest where one-third of the nation's sawtimber is to be found on 6 per cent of our forest land, many mills are having difficulty in obtaining stumpage, and many forest communities face drastic economic and social readjustment as a result of too rapid timber exploitation.

It is true that many progressive timber owners and operators have put into effect on their own lands good sustained yield operations or other programs for perpetuating the forests, but these give no assurance that the trend of needless destruction and deterioration caused by bad practices on the great body of the forest land will be checked.

These, then, are oustanding facts, picked from the top of the heap, and for purposes of illustration in this article which through the interest and cooperation of THE CARPENTER is to be the first of a series on today's challenging forest and wood-producing situation. But behind the facts thus spotlighted one can readily trace the effects of forest deterioration and destruction in hundreds of once prosperous but now vanished or dying industries, in thousands of lost jobs for artisans and other workers and in the worst rural slums we have.

All this is not new, but to vizualize and evaluate it one has to see the forest situation as the national problem that it is—and as a problem which in the long run can be solved only by nation-wide public action. For the average man, engrossed with every day personal affairs, this understanding is not as simple to come by as might seem. For example, so long as there is plenty of lumber to be obtained in the local retail yard, what carpenter has much impulse or inclination to think about where the supply comes from, whether the source of it is being protected, or whether other forest areas are headed toward timber scarcity? All of us are inclined, I think, to see things from the viewpoint of our own immediate interest and activity.

We must be informed and aroused, usually, if we are to see things from the broad viewpoint of public welfare or national good.

But the day is here when the national welfare, to which the personal welfare of each of us is indeed tied, cries out that public action be taken to stop the destruction and deterioration of forests. Wartime demands serve to accentuate the wasteful cutting, the undermining of local communities, the eventual decline of local forest industries and the dislocation of workers to which I have alluded.

Furthermore, it is apparent both from the importance of wood in the present world war and from current trends in forest use and misuse that unless corrective action is taken we may sooner or later find ourselves without timber in the sizes, species and quality vital to national security. Meantime, with a declining forest resource we confront the prospect of post-war wood requirements continuing on the wartime level. One reason for this lies in the pent-up demand for forest products necessarily denied during the war. A second is that full post-war employment of American workers will necessitate a flood of industrial activity higher than ever before attained in peacetime.

A nation-wide program, with strong Federal leadership and participation, carefully calculated to meet the many-sided problems inherent in this situation, has been proposed by the U. S. Forest Service. Briefly, this program provides for public control over forest practices on private lands sufficient to check forest destruction and deterioration, for increased public acquisition of idle, cut-over lands, critical watershed areas and other land where public values are paramount, and also for greater public aid in fire, insect and disease protection, reforestation, education, technical guidance, credit and research. This program is thoroughly democratic in conception and proposed administration. And it gives the only positive assurance that we shall get good cutting practices on the private lands as a whole—the private lands which probably include 90 per cent of the timber-growing capacity and furnish nearly 95 per cent of the lumber supply.

Yet despite the seriousness of the forest situation and the reasonableness of this program certain powerful interests within the lumber industry not only oppose it but even spray the pages of magazines and newspapers with paid advertising misleading the public into the complacent belief that there is no need for concern about the forestry problem in the United States!

As the editor of THE CARPENTER has proposed, let us examine in the next few issues of the magazine all the phases of the forest problem, as it is today, and as it is developing in this crucial period. Then let us examine what the Forest Service program actually is. After all, it is informed and interested groups like the Carpenters and Joiners who must arm themselves with the truth and in the final analysis see that proper action is taken through the democratic process. I welcome this opportunity to set the case for this program—as honestly and as fairly as lies within my power—before the 400,000 readers of THE CARPENTER.

Next Month: The impact of the war upon the forests, and the effect of forest depletion as compared to manpower and equipment shortages.

THE PHILADELPHIA CHARTER

ILO Maps Program to End World Poverty

DELEGATES from 41 nations to the recent International Labor Organization's conference adopted a broad charter of economic goals which emphasized that full employment and raising the standards of living of working people in every nation must be the civilized world's primary post-war objective.

This declaration, called the "Philadelphia Charter," recognized as a "solemn obligation" the responsibility of the ILO to further world-wide acceptance of the right of collective bargaining, a minimum living wage guarantee, the extension of social security and other measures to promote the health, education and economic well-being of all peoples.

Before adjourning, the ILO also adopted a statement on the social aims to be included in the peace treaty and to be applied thereafter. This resolution, submitted originally by the United States delegation, listed the following 7 points as being of international as well as national concern:

1. Opportunity for useful and regular employment to all persons who want work at fair wages or returns under reasonable conditions, with provision for protection of health and against injury in all occupations.
2. Raising standards of living to provide adequate nutrition, housing, medical care and education.
3. Establishment of minimum standards of employment to prevent exploitation of workers, whether employed or self-employed, whose opportunities for high wage employment are limited.
4. Provision for child welfare.
5. Provision for a regular flow of income to all those whose employment is interrupted by sickness or injury, by old age or by lack of employment opportunity.
6. The effective recognition of the right of freedom of association and of collective bargaining.
7. Provision of facilities for training and transfer of labor.

The ILO also sent a strong message to the enslaved peoples of the occupied countries of Europe promising them that their day of deliverance is not far off.

In his closing address to the conference, Walter Nash, minister to the United States for New Zealand and president of the conference, termed the Philadelphia Charter the greatest social document that has yet been published.

"But it will not be worth the paper it is written on unless we have action," he added.

The ILO, in order to assure action on its recommendations, authorized its governing body to serve as the "watchdog" of the world-wide picture, with the duty of calling a special conference of the ILO when and if a general unemployment situation develops.

The governing body, in its turn, at a meeting, followed the adjournment of the conference, directed a committee of nine to stand ready at all times to present the social viewpoint of the ILO at any international meetings held prior to the next ILO conference.

Three representatives of the United States, including Robert J. Watt, American workres' delegate, were named to this committee.

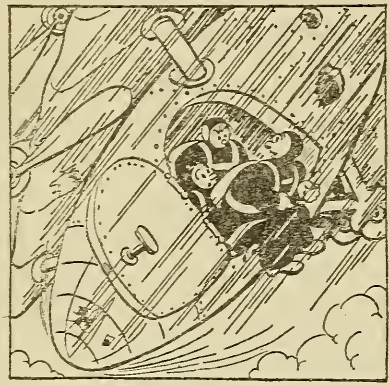
PLANE GOSSIP

ENOUGH IOU's

As this is being written, Congress is working on a measure to increase the national debt limit to two hundred and sixty billion dollars.

Come the next war, let's make it table stakes.

* * *



Now wait! Before I use this parachute, is it union made?

* * *

A DAMNED SHORT 5 YEARS

The second commander-in-chief of the Jap navy has passed out of the picture since the war began. Like his predecessor, he was reportedly "killed in action." However, the Jap propaganda releases did not specify what kind of "action." In view of the continuing success of the American forces in the South Pacific, it was probably hari kari action.

These two demised Japanese war lords were among the militarists who were assuring the Jap people in 1942 that America couldn't get ready to fight a war in less than five years. They are now getting their answer at Truk and Hollandia, and Rabaul. The whole situation can't help but bring to mind one of our favorite stories.

An old maid, who enjoyed the companionship of a profane parrot was in the habit of receiving a visit from her pastor every Monday. To keep from being embarrassed, the lady always threw a cloth over the parrot's cage before the pastor arrived. It happened that after one of his visits the pastor had occasion to return the next day. Seeing him on the porch, the old maid hastily threw the cloth over the cage again, but not quite in time. As the minister entered the room, the parrot remarked:

"This sure has been a damned short week."

* * *

FIGURE IT OUT FOR YOURSELF

And speaking of ministers, an Episcopal clergyman was once walking down the street wearing the garb of his profession when he was met by two Irish lads.

"Good morning, Father," said one of the boys.

"Hush," whispered the other, "he ain't no father. He's got a wife and two kids."

* * *

WAGES OF SIN NEED RAISING

Despite the recent federal tax increase from 5% to 30%, cabarets and night spots seem to be doing a land office business the nation over.

Moral standards of adults—following the usual wartime pattern—seem to be headed downhill; a fact that in turn is reflected in greatly increased juvenile delinquency. The rich set the pattern and the poor follow suit.

And one of the troubles is that the vices of the poor are the sophistications of the rich.

* * *

HOLD YOUR BONDS

This month sees the greatest Bond Drive of the war get under way. With invasion just around the corner, (if not already under way by the time this goes to press) the needs of the Army and Navy reach new heights. More planes, ships, tanks and guns are needed, and more money is needed to pay for them. Buy every bond you can, and hang on to every bond you have. Too many people have been cashing in their bonds for unnecessary reasons. Cashing a bond without the direst of reasons is handing Hitler a pat on the back.

The guy that does so is like the wife who bought herself a swell new hat. "How did you manage to buy such an elegant hat?" asked her friend.

"I sacrificed to buy it," replied the lady.

"How?"

"By cutting down on my husband's lunch and tobacco money."

The fellow who cashes in his bonds passes on the sacrificing to the boys in the armed forces just as surely as the wife who bought the hat.

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ABOUT THE SIZE OF IT

Few individuals sacrifice as much for the common good as union officers. There is always a union meeting, a board meeting, a committee meeting or a meeting of one kind or another to take up his off work time. If there isn't a meeting, one of the brothers is in trouble and needs help, or another brother needs advice. The union officer is a combination of attorney, adviser, and father confessor. Pretty soon his wife hardly recognizes him and his kids say, "Mamma, who's that man?" when he does come home, yet he keeps plugging away for the good of the cause.

Whether it's true or not, we don't know, but they are telling about the two union officers' wives who were discussing the recent marriage of a mutual lady friend.

"Yes," said one, "she married a union officer, and a good, steady, stay-at-home chap, too,"

"Bigamist, eh?" queried the other.

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ABOUT TIME, TOO

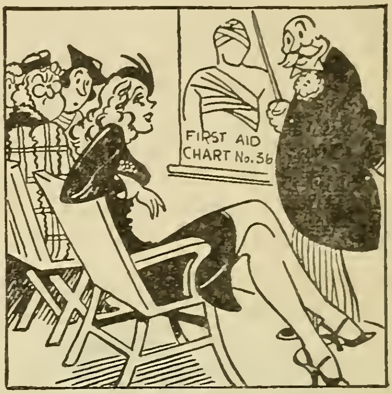
Early summer, 1944, sees the German sands running out. The mighty dream of empire Hitler and his stooges used as the carrot to dangle before the nose of the populace. turns to ashes. The defeat they visualized for the rest of the world now stares them in the face.

It sort of reminds us of the colored chap testifying at a recent trial in Georgia: A fast freight train had killed a farmer's bull. The only witness to the accident was this one lad. On the stand during the trying of the case, he was told to tell his story.

"Well, Suh," he said, "it wah like dis. Ah was standin' thar in de fiel' an' I sees de train comin' lickety-split. Den I sees the bull runnin' outen de Alfalfa, and de nex' thing I knows, de Alfalfa is runnin' outen de bull."

For Hitler, the Alfalfa is now running out of the bull.

★ ★ ★



Well, Miss Smith—guess we'll have to stay after school again. You don't catch on as quickly as the others.

★ ★ ★

WHAT'S IN A NAME

A half dozen plans for reconverting our economy from a wartime one to a peacetime one have been brought forth in recent weeks. They apparently range all the way from very good to very bad. A couple of them at least are predicated on the theory that government should concentrate on giving industry everything but the treasury; the theory being that the benefits bestowed on industry would eventually trickle on down to the workers in the form of plentiful jobs.

Since economics is not our line, the correctness or incorrectness of this line of reasoning is too deep water for us. There are many "experts" backing both the pro and con sides of the argument. However, the comments on this questionable "trickle down" system we enjoyed most were those of a man of the cloth.

Apparently being opposed to it, he called it the "Horse and Sparrow" system; the idea being to stuff the horse with oats on the theory that the sparrows will thus be assured of plenty of food.

Carpenter Becomes Ace

* * *

Member of Local 11 achieves coveted status over Germany—the first Clevelander to do so in World War II. Father is also member of Local 11.

TO A CARPENTER, the son of a carpenter, fell the honor of becoming Cleveland's first Ace in World War II. The man achieving this distinction is Captain Frank A. Cutler, a member of Local Union No. 11, Cleveland. On May 8th, Brother Cutler bagged his ninth and ten Nazi planes over the Reich, barely a month after losing his left index finger in a fierce dogfight over enemy territory. Seven of the planes credited to Capt. Cutler were shot down in combat and three were destroyed on the ground.

However, the ten planes do not tell the whole story of Capt. Cutler's effectiveness as a combat pilot. He is also credited with destroying several locomotives—pieces of equipment which Germany sorely needs. He has shot up and put out of commission numerous gun emplacements, flak towers, ammunition dumps, etc. and he has done more than his share of "softening up" Nazi defenses as the prelude to invasion. For his daring exploits, Captain Cutler has already received the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Purple Heart, and the Air Medal with three Oak Leaf clusters. Recently his superior officers also recommended him for the Distinguished Service Cross—the second highest U. S. military award.

Early this year Capt. Cutler had a field day over enemy territory. He destroyed four German planes before returning to his home field. His formation of fighter planes was escorting a large number of bombers on a sweep over Hitler's domain. Captain Cutler was flying as wing man for his operations officer, Major Willie C. Jackson, Jr., of Natchitoches, La., when they spotted a large flight of ME 109's headed for the formation of Flying Forts they were escorting. They got on the tails of the swastika-marked planes and opened fire. Keeping on his same course, Capt. Cutler picked off the two end ships of the enemy group. Both ships began to smoke and before long they caught fire and plummeted to the earth out of control and burning fiercely.

A third German plane came into Capt. Cutler's sights shortly afterwards and the 50 caliber guns on his ship soon blasted it to bits. Separated from the rest of his flight by the last action, Capt. Cutler decided to head for his home field. Flying at low altitude, he was winging toward England when he noticed an ME 110 taking off from a Nazi airfield. By a piece of clever manoeuvering he brought his ship aound so he came in on the Nazi's rear. Just as the Nazi ship was getting its wheels off the ground, Capt. Cutler opened up with all eight guns on his Thunderbolt. The Nazi never knew what hit him and a few minutes later the ME 110 was only a couple of dollars worth of badly charred scrap metal.

On April 13th, over Stuttgart, Germany, Capt. Cutler had his left index finger clipped off by a German bullet. "It couldn't have been done more neatly if it had been sawed off by one of my fellow union carpenters at home," he said. However, this misfortune failed to stop him. Scarcely a month after being wounded he blasted out of existence his ninth and tenth Nazi planes.

Capt. Cutler is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Glenn A. Cutler, 2007 Tobenson Drive, Cleveland. Like his famous fighter pilot son, the elder Cutler is also a member of Local Union No. 11 of our Brotherhood.

Another son, Harold, was killed in a plane crash while training as a naval pilot. A third son, John, is an assistant surgeon with the U. S. Public Health Service.

Conscious of labor's political interests, Capt. Cutler has named his P-51 fighter plane "Soldiers' Vote" because, as he puts it, "If a man has the right to die for his country, he certainly has the right to vote."

Capt. Cutler is a credit to his parents, his local union, our Brotherhood, the labor movement in general, and the United States as a whole. The Carpenter salutes him and bids him Godspeed.

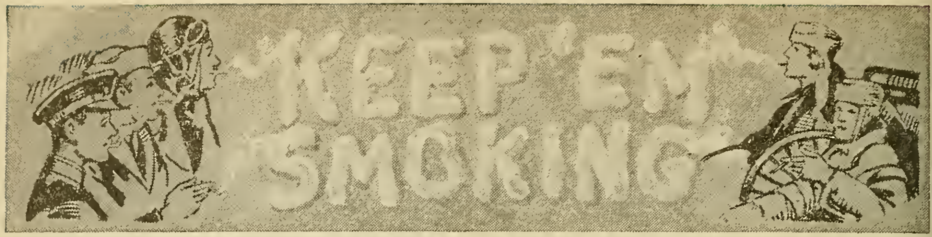
"GI JOE" Uses *Union-Made* Weapons

The union label could be put on 85 per cent of all the weapons now in the hands of "GI Joes," WPB Vice Chairman Joseph D. Keenan said in an address to the Seventh Semi-Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the state of New York.

"Eighty-five per cent of the engines of destruction that have been produced in this country for the global fighting fronts have come from the plants having union contracts," he told the meeting.

"It is a production record that is thrilling to all Americans except those who harbor the feeling that organized labor has not kept its no-strike pledge—a pledge that after two years of a very drastic economic upheaval is now 99.4 per cent pure," Keenan added.

Labor's excellent record, Keenan said, is being challenged by schedules calling for the production rate for most critical material to rise 25 per cent by the end of this year. Meeting this goal, he asserted, will tax the resourcefulness of both labor and management.



BROTHERHOOD SOLICITS COOPERATION OF LOCALS AND DISTRICT COUNCILS TO KEEP FIGHTING BOYS HAPPY.

Of the several thousand local unions and district councils that go to make up our Brotherhood, only some forty organizations remembered the boys on the fighting fronts with donations to the Cigarette Fund during the past month. Contributions to the Fund barely topped the thousand dollar mark;—less than half enough to provide a million free cigarettes. To date our Brotherhood has been able to send at least a million cigarettes a month (plus the hundred thousand donated by the tobacco companies for quantity purchases) to the battle fronts. It is the hope of our Brotherhood that similar contributions can be made through the Fund every month for the duration. Another million smokes were sent overseas this month despite the fact contributions to the Fund fell far short of equalling the cost.

Army and Navy officials recently pointed out that our soldiers and sailors are facing the toughest months of the war this summer. The showdown in Europe is at hand, and greatly stepped up activity against the Nips is destined to get under way at any time. For every man that was actually fighting a few months ago, there will be fifty Americans swapping blows with the enemy in a few weeks. All this means that many more men will be enduring greater hardships than ever before. Their need for morale-building cigarettes from home will be increased proportionally.

To American lads fighting on foreign soil, cigarettes are more than smokes; they are currency and a medium of exchange combined. Many stories have come out of Africa and Italy showing the value of cigarettes. In Africa our soldiers exchanged cigarettes for eggs, wine, clothes, and a thousand and one other important items that were unavailable for mere money. In Italy, too, cigarettes were the "open sesame" to many doors that would otherwise be closed to our fighting sons and brothers. Foreign correspondents and Red Cross workers have emphasized the fact that our boys cannot have too many cigarettes when they hit foreign soil.

More than any other one thing, cigarettes provided by labor organizations are helping to counteract the propaganda being fed our armed forces by interests that hope to destroy unionism in the post-war world by building up hard feeling between soldiers and workers. Letters of appreciation still pour into the General Office from all fighting fronts. Soldiers at Anzio, on New Guinea, on ships at sea, and on a dozen other battle fronts all write in to say "many thanks" for the smokes provided through the Cigarette Fund. With the hardest months of all just ahead of our soldiers and sailors, we are doubly obligated not to let them down.

The war is still a long way from being over. However, if there is any residue in the Cigarette Fund when the war is over, the money will be used to provide cigarettes for soldiers and sailors in government hospitals. Every cent to date has been spent for the benefit of our armed forces, and every cent that comes into the Fund in the future will be spent in the same way. A contribution to the Cigarette Fund is just a way of saying "thanks" to our soldiers and sailors for the splendid job they are doing.

All checks for donations to the fund should be made payable to General Treasurer S. P. Meadows. Printed below is an accounting of the fund for the past thirty days.

CIGARETTE FUND

Contributions received by the General Treasurer's office from April 25, to May 24, 1944.

L. U.	City and State	Amt.
36	Oakland, Cal.	25 00
47	St. Louis, Mo.	250 00
58	Chicago, Ill.	25 00
62	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
117	Albany, N. Y.	100 00
182	Cleveland, Ohio	5 00
189	Quincy, Ill.	6 00
232	Fort Wayne, Ind	10 00
277	Philadelphia, Pa.	5 00
454	Philadelphia, Pa.	10 00
534	Burlington, Ia.	20 00
660	Springfield, O.	10 00
671	Clovis, N. M.	61 03
895	Tarrytown, N. Y.	10 00
948	Sioux City, Ia.	25 00
972	Philadelphia, Pa.	2 00
1024	Cumberland, Md.	10 00
1037	Marseilles, Ill.	10 00
1046	Palm Springs, Cal.	22 25
1108	Cleveland, O.	5 00
1188	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	4 30
1297	New Brunswick, N. J.	25 00
1351	Leadville, Colo.	25 00
1489	Burlington, N. J.	25 00
1795	Farmington, Mo.	12 80
1815	Santa Ana, Cal.	120 32
1846	New Orleans, La.	10 00
2125	Whitefish, Mont.	5 00
2162	Kodiak, Alaska	15 00
2163	New York, N. Y.	25 00
2611	Eugene, Ore.	5 00
2671	Roseburg, Ore.	15 00
2674	Bradwood, Ore.	26 00
2720	Toledo, Ore.	30 00
2829	Forest Grove, Ore.	10 00
2944	Grays Flat, Cal.	10 00
3191	Chelsea, Mass.	10 00

DISTRICT COUNCILS

Indianapolis D. C., Indpls., Ind.	25 00
Metropolitan D. C., Philadephia, Pa.	25 00
Passaic Co. D. C., Paterson, N. J.	5 00
New Brunswick, N. J., (Executive Committee)	30 00
656 Holyoke, Mass. (Omitted from previous report)	10 00

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RECAPITULATION

May 24, 1944

Available Funds April 24, 1944		$ 8,599 39
Receipts		1,085 70
Total		$ 9,685 09
Expenditures:		
Axton-Fisher	$1,250 00	
Brown & Williamson	1,250 00	2,500 00
Available Funds May 24, 1944		$ 7,185 09

Editorial

Let's Open the Doors Now

On December 7, 1941, the American people resolved to win the war and win the peace that follows it. Today finds them winning the war nicely but not doing so well with the peace. On the fighting fronts, progress is slow but steady; on the diplomatic fronts, doubts, misgivings, and uncertainty are increasing rather than decreasing.

For one thing, there are too many closed doors on the diplomatic fronts. Right now there are a dozen conferences going on in Washington, in London, in Moscow, and other Allied centers. These conferences are delving into problems of tremendous importance to the peace and economic welfare of the post-war world. But do the common people of England, Russia, and the United States know what is going on? Very definitely not. Virtually all conferences are held behind closed doors. The committees meet in secret and disband in secret. Occasionally a participant gives a guarded and ambiguous statement to the press, and that is about all the ordinary citizens learn about what is going on. Yet what goes on in these conferences is bound to vitally affect the future of every man in the nation.

Post-war aviation, shipping, and oil supplies are all now being discussed and worked on by various Allied committees. Currency stabilization and a world bank are also being given consideration. The agreements reached on these problems will have far-reaching effects. Still all the deals are being consummated behind closed doors.

Why should this be? Early in the last war, President Wilson voiced a plea for "open covenants, openly arrived at." Had his advice been followed, probably the world would not be in the mess it now finds itself. But his advice was disregarded. Deals were made behind closed doors. Big Business interests in the Allied nation got together and drew up agreements designed to enrich themselves rather than add to the common welfare. Are we now destined to travel the same hard road again—a road leading to a third World War in a couple of decades. Certainly we have placed our feet on that road when we continue to allow closed doors instead of "open covenants, openly arrived at" to prevail.

If we are to have lasting peace and lasting prosperity, they must be predicated on understanding and mutual trust,—factors that do not thrive on closed doors and guarded secrecy. All the cards must be laid on the table face up as the starting point.

Last month the International Labor Organization met in Philadelphia. There were no closed doors in the ILO meetings. Everybody knew what was going on. The agreements that were reached were reached after open and above-board discussion. If labor representatives dealing with questions of world import can carry on their discussions in a forthright manner, why is it necessary for Big Business and government officials to meet behind closed doors when considering matters involving billions of dollars and millions of jobs?

Wilson's theory about "open covenants, openly arrived at" was good in 1918 and it is still good today. Where forthrightness and honesty dwell, no need exists for closed doors. If we are to build a decent post-war world, forthrightness and honesty must be two of the chief cornerstones. Let's open all the doors and let them in.

Europe's Slums Bombed—America's Safe

The other day a great American hero came home. Sergeant Charles Edward Kelly, winner of the first Congressional Medal of Honor in the Italian theatre, returned to his mother's house in Pittsburgh for a short visit. No American hero since Alvin York of the last war has captured America's fancy as completely as has Sgt. Kelly. A typical American lad with an honest face and a ready grin, Sgt. Kelly represents something basic and fine—the something that helped to make America as great as she is.

Naturally Sgt. Kelly's return was newsworthy. Newspapers, cameras, and microphones recorded his every move. And great was the shock of the nation when it learned that the house Sgt. Kelly was born and raised in abutted on a dingy ten-foot alley in a neighborhood of unpainted clapboard and crumbling brick.

As we see it, however, there was reason to be neither surprised nor shocked. There are twenty million Sgt. Kellys in America who despite dismal surroundings and unbeautiful environment lead full and useful lives. The outside of the houses they live in may be unpainted and weather-beaten, but the inside is clean and spotless and homey. Neither shabbiness nor drabness can beat them. They are the backbone of America.

The surprising thing is that so few people realized the deplorable housing conditions that exist in this country until the Kelly publicity called it to their attention. America, the richest land in the world, has housing conditions little better than those existing in some of the poorest. We have developed cars and radios and refrigerators, bringing them within the reach of nearly everyone. But we have neglected housing.

Housing is—and unquestionably should be—destined to receive first consideration in the post-war era. The latest survey indicates that four and a half million new houses in the $3,000 to $6,000 class will be needed in the decade following the cessation of hostilities. We do not question the figures but we question the ability of anyone to numerically analyze anything as intangible and fundamental as the inherent desire of people to live in clean, airy, comfortable surroundings. If we can turn to housing the same zeal and fervor that are now turning out munitions in astronomical figures, perhaps twenty or thirty million new houses might be a better figure to use.

But the fact remains that America does need millions of new houses. In the readjustment period the nation will need the millions of jobs that an adequate housing program will supply. Nothing must be allowed to stand in the way of bringing together in the post-war era decent housing and the millions of Sgt. Kellys who today still live in obsolete fire traps. We have done a job with automobiles and radios and refrigerators; we can do it with housing.

And we can do it in the American way. A few bankers, mortgage firms and real estate men may try to block progress in favor of larger profits, but in the end home purchasing will become as simple, painless, and economical as buying a radio or refrigerator. Then the Sgt. Kellys of America will live in houses worthy of Americans, but in the meantime Sgt. Kellys will always continue to give a good account of themselves.

Bonds Do A Double Job

This month sees the fifth and most important bond drive of the war get under way. We are now entering the phase of the war for which all the months since December 7th, 1941, were merely the buildup. We have the ball on the enemy's two yard line but it is going to take every ounce of concerted effort the boys on the battlefront and we on the home front can muster to buck it over the goal line. This is what the sports writers call "the clutch," the moment when victory is achieved or the game is prolonged indefinitely. A fumble at this time would be disastrous. The boys on the battlefronts will not fumble and we must not let them down; we must carry the ball over on the bond front at any cost.

Millions of words have been written on the importance of buying bonds— especially at this crucial time when quick victory or a prolonged and bloody struggle hangs in the balance. Every one who can read knows he owes it to his country to put every extra cent into war bonds. However, there are too few people who realize that they owe it to themselves to make as big a portion of their pay checks as possible "extra" money at this time. Every dollar spent needlessly now—a dollar that might have gone into war bonds—works a double injury. It weakens the war effort and it jeopardizes the spender's post-war future.

Look around you. You will see some people spending their money as fast as they make it. When the war is over and the readjustment period slows things down for awhile, they will be the first to damn the government, damn democracy and damn everybody but themselves. Don't be one of these. Sure, America is going to face the greatest era of prosperity it has even known once this war is over. But things are going to be uncertain for awhile until the necessary readjustment is made. Prepare for that time now by buying bonds.

Remember, the bonds you buy do a double job. They help achieve victory now and they will help you weather any readjustment period crisis after the war.

Religion would not have enemies, if it were not an enemy to their vices.—Massillon.

HALF OF NATION'S WAGE EARNERS WORK UNDER UNION AGREEMENTS

CLOSE TO FIFTY per cent of all workers in private industry are now covered by union agreements, the Department of Labor recently revealed. In January, 1944, the Department's statistical bureau disclosed, some thirteen and three quarters million wage earners—almost forty-five per cent of the total employed in private industry—were working under the terms of union agreements. Coverage extended to sixty per cent of all wage earners in manufacturing and more than ninety-five per cent of Longshoremen, Coal Miners, and Railroad Workers. Other industries were scattered in between.

The weakest group of workers insofar as unionization is concerned were the clerical, technical, and professional personnel. About thirteen per cent of workers in this category were working under the protection of union agreements. However, in the transportation industries over one-half of the clerical and technical workers were much better organized; approximately half of such employes working under union agreements.

Closed or union shop agreements covered about six and a half million workers and more than three million union members were required by agreement to maintain their membership as a condition of continued employment.

An increase took place in 1943 in the proportion of manufacturing workers under maintenance of membership provisions — especially in the aluminum, machine tool and steel products industries. Early in 1944 almost four and a third million workers were subject to agreements providing some form of check-off from wages.

The Labor Department says that the net gain during 1943 of three-fourths of a million in the number of all workers under union agreement represent increases in some industries and losses in others. "In general," it adds, "these differences correspond to changes in employment in individual industries, rather than changes in the proportions of workers covered by agreements."

However, unionism has shown a significant growth during the months since Pearl Harbor. At the recent meeting of the AFL executive committee in Philadelphia, General Secretary George Meany disclosed that the membership of the Federation showed an increase of well over a half million in the last eight months, despite the withdrawal of hundreds of thousands of men from industry to fill the armed forces.

With American industry meeting virtually all arms quotas and half of the workers working under union agreements, the smear arguments of labor haters fail to stand up against straightforward facts and figures.

LET'S MAKE THE FIFTH WAR BOND DRIVE A SUCCESS——BUY BONDS

IN MY OPINION...

What Our Readers Have to Say ... On Topics of the Day!

(This Journal is not responsible for the views expressed by the writers.)

Let's face it.

For many years Labor has been outskirmished by Business in forming the opinions of average Americans concerning the activities of the Unions. Business has been using the public press, the national periodicals, the mails, the movies and the radio to get to the vast 55,000,000 workers and service men with Business' ideology and views of the news concerning the struggles of Organized Labor. These means of communication have been used but sparingly by Labor.

Over the past several months public opinion has turned even more strongly against Labor and denunciations have been bitter. This is a natural reaction because the public has only heard one side of the story. Because the Public has not heard or read Labor's defense, it has assumed that Labor had none to offer. If Labor is to save itself from the effects of that adverse opinion it must act quickly and without counting the cost.

The time has come for Organized Labor to begin a public education program which includes the methods that have been so successfully used by Business. How else can these 55,000,000 workers and service men learn the truth about Labor save through the radio and press?

You have but to pick up a metropolitan newspaper or national magazine and leaf through the pages to find an ad by some firm or Association telling the readers how well paid are their employes and how generous they have always been in providing good working conditions.

Seldom, however, do you find a similar ad or article by a Labor Organization or leader and only occasionally do you hear a commentator giving Labor its due. Why?

Newspapers, periodicals, and the radio exist through the sale of their space or time for advertising purposes. Commentators echo the sentiment of their employers. Otherwise they wouldn't have sponsors.

Labor cannot expect and does not receive free advertising. Business made friends of the press and radio by using their services and paying for them. Those that best advertise themselves and their products earn the greatest profits. Labor must realistically accept the fact that Americans believe what they read and hear if it is repeated often enough. When Labor shows a willingness to pay for its advertising, the press and the radio will, unquestionably, cooperate with Labor and public opinion will be more favorable than ever before.

A large, country-wide advertising campaign will cost millions to be sure, but Labor can afford it.

The Unions' national organizations as well as many Local Unions have been building huge Defense Funds, especially since the no-strike pledge. Part of those funds could be used for an advertising campaign which would be to the benefit of Labor.

If necessary, annual assessments for such a campaign could be raised from Labor's membership. A dollar from each of its 16,000,000 members would make an excellent beginning. Surely the cost of regaining the faith and sympathy of the Public would be infinitesimal compared to the rewards.

Yes, it is time for Labor to carry its message into every American home. Any delay in beginning this program may very well be the difference between Labor continuing its march forward to a better way of life or sliding backward into oblivion or impotency.

PVT. WALTER M. ALLEN
Headquarters Detachment
Prisoners of War Camp
Camp Clark, Mo.

Official Information

General Officers of
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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE

As reported on Page 9 of the April issue of our journal, the membership voted overwhelmingly in favor of postponing until the cessation of hostilities the General Convention scheduled for this year. In accordance with the will of the membership as expressed in the referendum vote, the 1944 General Convention has been postponed until hostilities are over. Arrangements will be made by the General Executive Board to hold a convention as soon thereafter as possible.

◆

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2155	New York, N. Y.
2898	High Point, N. C.
2904	Little Rock, Ark.
1237	Winslow, Ariz.
1754	Baltimore, Md.
2912	Trenton, Ont., Can.
2921	Diamond Springs, Cal.
2936	Monroe, La.
2939	Disston, Ore.
2948	Railroad Flat, Calif.
2951	Hespeler, Ont., Can.
2928	John Day, Ore.
1579	West De Pere, Wis.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother George Anderson, Local No. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
Brother Ole Anderson, Local No. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
Brother Sidney M. Bailey, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brother Herman Bruning, Local No. 298, New York, N. Y.
Brother Wm. E. Carleton, Local No. 67, Roxbury, Mass.
Brother Henry A. Clausen, Local No. 1984, Magna, Utah.
Brother Alvin Dayhoff, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother Herbert Doeuler, Local No. 249, Kingston, Ont., Can.
Brother Jess Ellis, Local No. 1596, St. Louis, Mo.
Brother Edward A. Evans, Local No. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
Brother John Ferrari, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother W. Forte, Local No. 279, Toronto, Ont., Can.
Brother E. L. Garlough, Local No. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
Brother A. Gerhold, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother Louis Greengrass, Local No. 700, Corning, N. Y.
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Brother Jack Holtzman, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother George H. Hopkins, Local No. 298, New York, N. Y.
Brother Owen Jackson, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother Elmer Jordan, Local No. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
Brother Frank Kirst, Local No. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
Brother John Lindberg, Local No. 317, Aberdeen, Wash.
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Brother Anton Neubauer, Local No. 1596, St. Louis, Mo.
Brother John Palmer, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother S. Parry, Local No. 279, Toronto, Ont., Can.
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Brother William Reinheimer, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother Jake Samade, Local No. 61, Kansas City, Kan.
Brother Eckhart Sauer, Local No. 298, New York, N. Y.
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Brother James Williams, Local No. 1888, New York, N. Y.
Brother Royal Wolford, Local No. 143, Canton, Ohio
Brother S. Zaluzny, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.

* * *

KILLED IN ACTION

Brother Walter Gramsky, Local No. 206, New Castle, Pa.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Oakland Shipwrights Dedicate New Home

Recently Local Union No. 1149, Loftsmen, Shipwrights, Joiners, and Boat Builders, Oakland, California, put on a double-barreled celebration. The joint occasion marked the eighty-seventh anniversary of the forming of the union and officially opened the union's fine new headquarters at 115 Broadway. Many members and their families and friends helped to make the occasion a memorable one. Such old-time members as George San Facon, 40 years membership; Frank Rynberg, 39 years membership; Ben Peabody, 31 years membership; and Jack Anderson, 28 years membership were on hand to lend added honor to the ceremonies.

Local Union No. 1149 was organized away back on April 23rd, 1857—the first union to be organized west of the Rocky Mountains.

The dedication began with an open house at noon. At 2 p.m. Oakland Sea Scouts raised the American flag over the new union headquarters. The scouts were served refreshments and provided with entertainment immediately following the flag raising ceremony.

During the afternoon and evening, union members and their friends danced and also enjoyed other types of entertainment. Refreshments were served throughout the day.

Marvin C. Walburn of San Francisco handled the arrangements for the celebration. He was assisted by I. Gifford, Joseph Mitchell, Al Garesio and Axel Olsson.

Union President Ben Peabody of San Francisco presided during the formal part of the dedication of the new building and informally participated in the other celebrations. He was assisted by Vice-President Carl Langenberg.

Other union officers who participated in the celebration and who aided in staging the affair were: Pat Fogarty, recording secretary; George San Facon, business manager; Frank Rynberg, financial secretary; Thomas O'Brien, treasurer, and Thomas Gray, warden. Business agents active during the combined anniversary-dedication rites included L. Mallen, J. Anderson, H. Bailey and Pete Erickson.

Peter Koning assisted in serving ice cream and cake to the Sea Scouts after the flag raising ceremony. Others active in the celebration were: Trustees Charles Gibbons and Carl Rave.

The union headquarters formerly were located at 464 First street.

Pennsylvania State Council Meets

The Editor:

The Pennsylvania State Council of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America held their Twenty-Sixth Annual Convention on April 13, 14, 15 in the City of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. There were approximately sixty Delegates attending, including three Fraternal Delegates, Brother John B. Tierney of Buffalo, N. Y. representing New York State Council, Brother James Hall of Camden, N. J. representing New Jersey State Council and Brother Charles F. Howard of Seymour, Indiana representing Indiana State Council. General Representatives M. J. McDermott and William Blaier and a number of prominent speakers from the various Government and State Bureaus addressed the Delegates at different sessions of the Convention and gave very interesting talks.

A large amount of business important to the welfare of our craft was disposed of during the three-day sessions. Some seventeen resolutions were acted on. These resolutions dealt with such matters as endorsing the setting up of a State Building and Construction Trades Department; asking relaxation of credit regulations; urging the creation of a more uniform wage rate throughout the Commonwealth; protesting rating of membership; and asking some necessary revisions in the Unemployment Compensation Law.

A committee representing the State Building and Construction Trades Council have been successful in having the State Highway Department insert a clause in all of their contracts stating that the prevailing rate of wages must be paid in the locality in which the work in being done. This action was largely due to the persistence of the President of the State Council, Brother Edward W. Finney who was one of the most active members on this committee.

Fraternally yours,

Vernon Fletcher, Secretary-Treasurer.

St. John Locals Start Annual Banquet

The first annual banquet of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Locals 1386 and 840, was held Wednesday evening, April 19th, in the Admiral Beatty Hotel. The principal speakers of the evening included Councilor A. E. Skaling, A. Ellis, President of Local 840, J. Doucey, Acting-President of Local 1386, and D. McGill, Financial Secretary, of Local 1386. During the evening songs were rendered by F. S. A. McMullin, John Graham, John Mills and D. Woods who were introduced by G. D. Williams, Recording Secretary, of Local 840. About one hundred members were present.

Thanks Brothers for Help

The Editor:

To all Brethren concerned:

For the information you gave me to build a 40 ft. truss, I want to thank you one and all.

I received information from 18 Brethren throughout these United States, who were interested in helping a Brother member.

Thanking you sincerely,

Brother Leo Phillips,
Local No. 264. Milwaukee, Wis.

Who Knows the Answer?

The Editor:

Dear Sir and Brother:

A discussion arose amongst several members of our Local Union, as to the origin of the so-called Plumbers ruler (it has the forty-five scale on the one side marked in red.)

Could you enlighten us as to the year it appeared on the market.

With many thanks and best personal regards I remain,

Fraternally yours,

Frederick Koop, Sec.,
Local No. 139. Jersey City 4, N. J.

Needless Appeals Delay Disputes

Labor's oft-repeated charge that employers have been crippling the effectiveness of the War Labor Board by needlessly appealing many cases seems to be substantiated by a statement recently issued by the Board itself.

"Unnecessary delays in the disposition of labor disputes are an important cause of labor unrest which may be directly harmful to the war effort, as well as harmful to the friendly relations between the parties," WLB said in the statement intended to discourage appeals from decisions of its commissions or regional boards which have no "genuine grounds" for appeal.

About 90 per cent of the appeals filed have been denied, and in most of these cases, the statement said, "the party appealing was merely dissatisfied with the order in the case and was seeking a review of the merits without adequately considering whether he could establish one of the (four) permissible grounds for review."

AFL Fund to Aid Nazi Victims

Refugees who succeeded in reaching Palestine before the British banned further Jewish immigration on March 31 will be among those to benefit from the Palestinian relief projects recently set up by American organized labor through the National War Fund, according to Abraham Bluestein, executive director of the Labor League for Human Rights, relief arm of the AFL.

The League's contribution will provide medical aid for war workers, and improve existing facilities for their care at sanitoria in Haifa, Safeth, Jerusalem, and other Palestinian cities.

In addition, medical aid will be furnished to the families of refugees, servicemen, volunteer defense workers, and low-paid workers, both Jewish and Arab, engaged in various military projects.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST
to our Ladies

California Ladies Hold 2nd Convention

In conjunction with the meeting of the State Council of Carpenters, the Carpenters' Ladies Auxiliary State Council of California held their second annual convention at the Tioga Hotel, Merced, California starting February 24th, 1944. The Ladies and delegates attended in a body the State Council of Carpenters' opeining session and were excused after the principal speakers had given their addresses. State president, Pauline Hall, Auxiliary Local No. 170, was introduced by Brother J. F. Cambiano after which the ladies retired to their meeting room at the Hotel Tioga. After opening ceremonies which included a salute to the flag, repeating the Lord's Prayer, and the singing of God Bless America, the Auxiliary convention got down to serious business immediately.

Judging from the reports of the various delegates, the Auxiliary members in California are doing an outstanding job for the war effort on the home front. From the Oregon to the Mexican border, the Carpenters' Ladies of California are playing an important part in carrying on the work of the Red Cross, in promoting the welfare of the USO, in selling War Bonds, in keeping the blood bank filled, and in the hundred and one other war-time activities necessary to back up the boys on the fighting front. Virtually all locals conducted parties, or rummage sales during the year to raise money for such worthy causes as the March of Dimes, Red Cross, and USO. Many locals reported members working as Volunteer Nurses in their spare time. Other members have taken jobs in war plants to ease the manpower situation. In one thing the reports of all locals were unanimous;—all members were doing their best for the benefit of the war effort.

Plans were laid to expand the State Auxiliary Council and increase its effectiveness. Several resolutions to this end were adopted. Officers elected to serve for the next twelve months were: president, Maris Brayton, Local 373; secretary-treaurer, Ruth Thompson, Local 160; vice-president, Dimples McCoy, Local 62; Lela Brown, Local 170, Ruby Van Camp, Local 278, Louise Cobleigh, Local 351, and Zelma Pompa, Local 244, executive board members.

◆

A glass of currant jelly poured over a leg of lamb when almost roasted produces a beautiful glaze and a heavenly flavor.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 189

In the last lesson we explained how to obtain the edge bevel of jack rafters for an irregular-pitch roof. Let us review this, using Fig. 1 as a diagram. The reference letters, however, are not the same. We are showing three common rafters in triangular form lying on one side, in which b-c represents the run, c-a, the rise and a-b the rafter. Take the distance from b to the corner of the building on one arm of the square, and a-b on the other. The latter gives the edge bevel for jack rafters in the corner under consideration.

The next thing we want to know is the difference in the lengths of the jack rafters for each corner. On one side of each of the corners we have drawn in the jack rafters. Where these jack rafters intersect with the hip we show a dotted line running parallel with the plate to the common rafter, as from 1 to 1, 2 to 2, 3 to 3 and so on. The distance between any two points where these lines intersect the common rafter, gives the difference in the lengths of the jack rafters. In the corner marked B, it will be noticed, the first and last spaces are shorter than the other spaces—the reason for this is that the spacing of the rafters does not work out so as to intersect with the corner of the deck or the corner of the building. The spacing of the other two rafters works out all right with the corners of the deck, but on one of them it does not work out with the corner of the building. The irregularity of the plan is responsible for this. The jacks for the hip marked A, are the same as the jacks for the hip marked C.

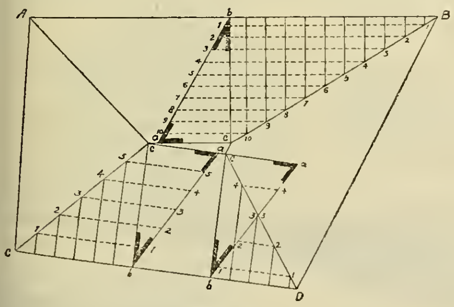

Fig. 1

Fig. 2 shows a part of the plan shown by Fig. 1; namely, the end to the right.

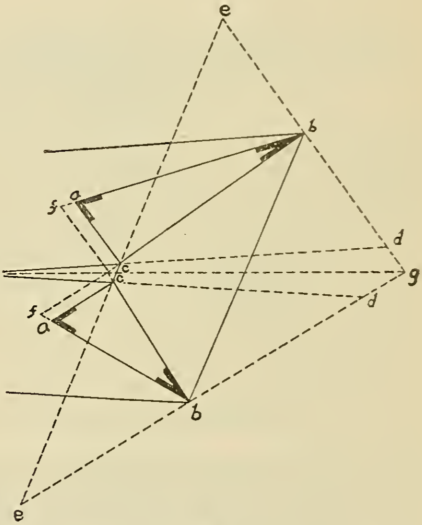

Fig. 2

This diagram shows the long and the short hips lying on one side—the rise, it will be noticed, is the same, but the run is different. What we want to know is how to get the edge bevel. To do this we proceed by drawing e-e parallel with b-b in line with the end of the deck, c-c. At a right angle to b-c of both the long hip and the short hip, draw e-g. Draw h-g and the two dotted lines from c to d, keeping them in line with the sides of the deck. Extend the line b-a to f on both rafters and draw the dotted lines parallel with c-a. This completes the diagram. We are assuming that the hips are to join the corner of the deck, which will require two edge bevels in order to saddle over the corner. Speaking of both rafters, the distance e-b taken on one arm of the square, and the distance a-b on the other will give the edge bevel that will fit the end of the deck, the distance a-b giving the cut. To get the bevel that will fit the side of the deck, take b-d on one arm of the square, and a-b on the other; the latter gives the cut. If the hip rafters are extended to f, f and the deck is omitted, then the edge bevels for the two hips where they join each other are obtained by taking b-g on one arm of the square and b-f on the other. The latter gives the cut. The other edge bevels, in case the hips must fit into corners, are obtained just as in the other case. Taking distance e-b and a-b, the latter gives the cut.

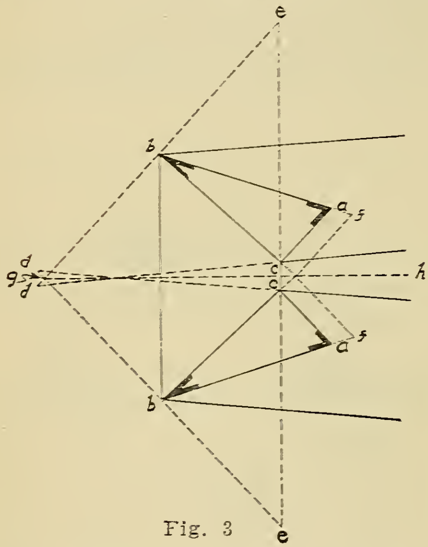

Fig. 3

Fig. 3 shows a diagram of just the reverse of what we have just considered. The reference letters are the same and the explanations of Fig. 2 will apply here. It should be noted, though, that the extended lines from the sides of the deck cross each other, whereas in the other diagram they flared out.

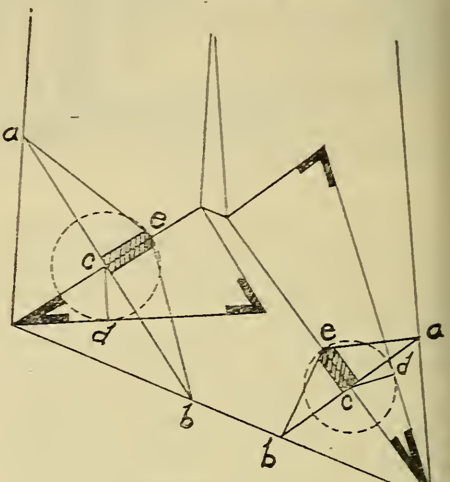

Fig. 4

SIEGELE'S BOOKS

TWIGS OF THOUGHT, poetry, revised and enlarged, is now off the press. It has 64 bulking white antique pages with artistic rough-trim edges, a nice brown cloth binding, gold stamped, and a two-color title page. It really will make a pleasing addition to any library, and for many gift problems it is a happy solution. The price is only $1. Send a Dollar Bill or money order and the book will reach you, postage paid.

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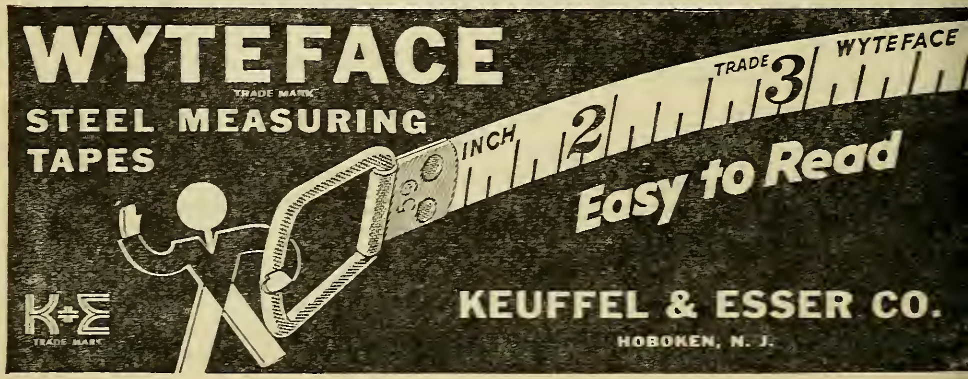
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Sometimes it becomes necessary to back rafters. This is especially true when a blind valley rafter is used; that is, the valley rafter is extended beyond the valley in order to gain support. The part beyond the valley must be backed so as to keep the edge in alignment with the common rafters.

A method of obtaining the bevel for backing hips and valleys is shown in Fig. 4. The diagram shows how to obtain the bevel for backing hips. The bevel for backing valleys is the same as for hips, but in reverse order. At a convenient point strike a-b at a right angle to the seat of the hip rafter. Where this line crosses the seat, strike c-d at a right angle to the line representing the rafter. Then strike the dotted circle and draw a-e and e-b, which give the bevel for the backing at e. The shaded part represents a section of the backed rafter.

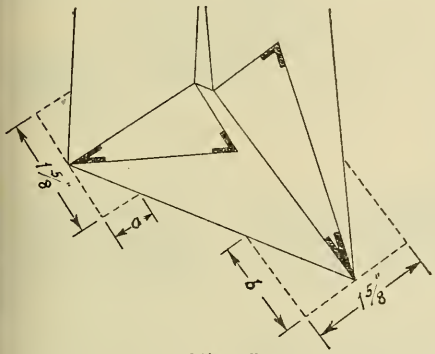

Fig. 5

Fig. 5 and 6 give another method of obtaining the bevel for backing rafters. Fig. 5 shows the plan we have been using, and the dotted lines represent the points of the unbacked hip rafters, which are made of 1 5/8-inch material. Turning to Fig. 6 we show to the right both the short and the long hip rafters of Fig. 5. The distances a and b are transferred as shown and the depths of the backings are obtained as indicated by dotted lines. To the left we show sections of the rafter material, in part, backed for the two hips. For the valleys the application is in reverse order.

ANYONE CAN DO THIS IF THEY HAVE OUR CHART Big 27"x36" blue print chart on the steel square, Starting Key, also new Radial Saw Chart. Blue print shows how to find length of any rafter and make its cuts, find any angle in degrees, frame any polygon 3 to 16 sides and cut its mitres, read board foot and brace tables, octagon scale, rafter tables and much other valuable information. Can be scaled down for model work as well as full scale framing. Radial Saw Chart changes pitches and cuts into degrees and minutes. Every carpenter should have these charts. Complete set for 50c coin or M.O.—no stamps or checks.

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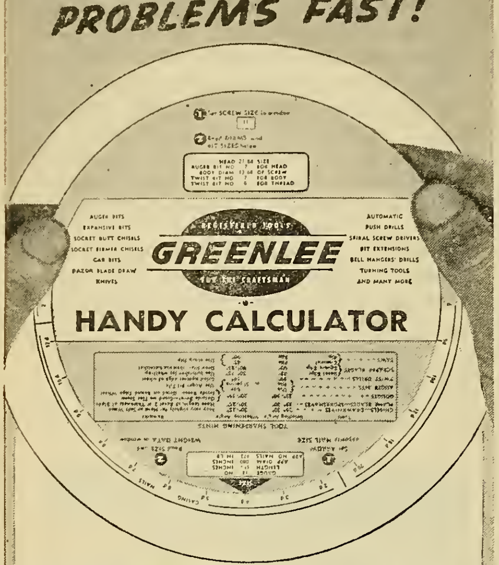

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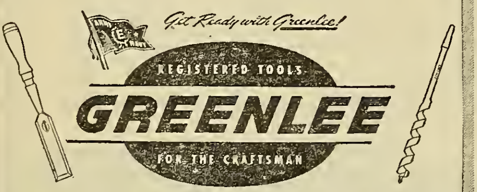

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We want to emphasize here the importance of visualizing these problems into, as it were, realities; which is to say, that the student, by the aid of his imagination, should be able to see the solutions of these problems, as if he were solving them in actual practice. To cultivate the imagination to this degree, is an achievement that is more than an asset to the person who has accomplished it.

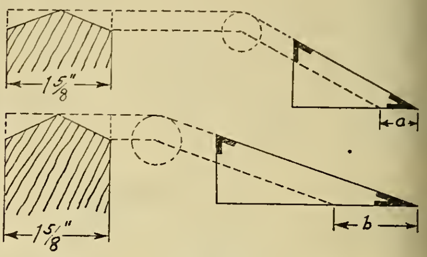

Fig. 6

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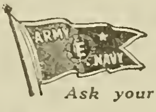
A handy time and effort-saving tool for carpenters, builders, lumber dealers and others engaged in War Work. Model 120 with 12" blade and 4½" cutting capacity also available for Victory Construction.



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Inside Trade Information for Carpenters, Builders, Joiners, Building Mechanics and all Woodworkers. These Guides give you the short-cut instructions that you want—including new methods, ideas, solutions, plans, systems and money saving suggestions. An easy progressive course for the apprentice and student. A practical daily helper and Quick Reference for the master worker. Carpenters everywhere are using these Guides as a Helping Hand to Easier Work, Better Work and Better Pay. To get this assistance for yourself, simply fill in and mail the FREE COUPON below.

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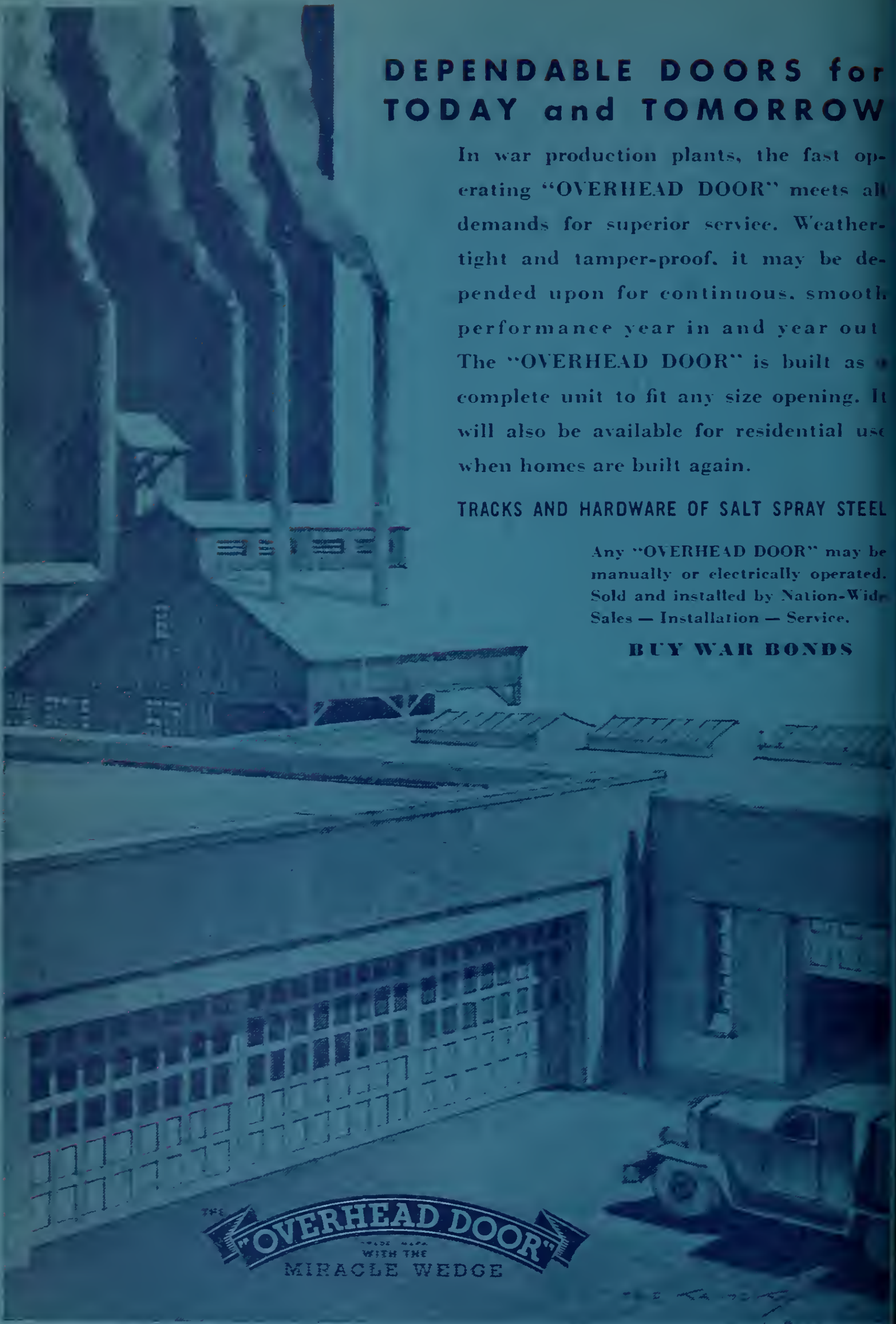

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In war production plants, the fast operating "OVERHEAD DOOR" meets all demands for superior service. Weather-tight and tamper-proof, it may be depended upon for continuous, smooth performance year in and year out The "OVERHEAD DOOR" is built as a complete unit to fit any size opening. It will also be available for residential use when homes are built again.

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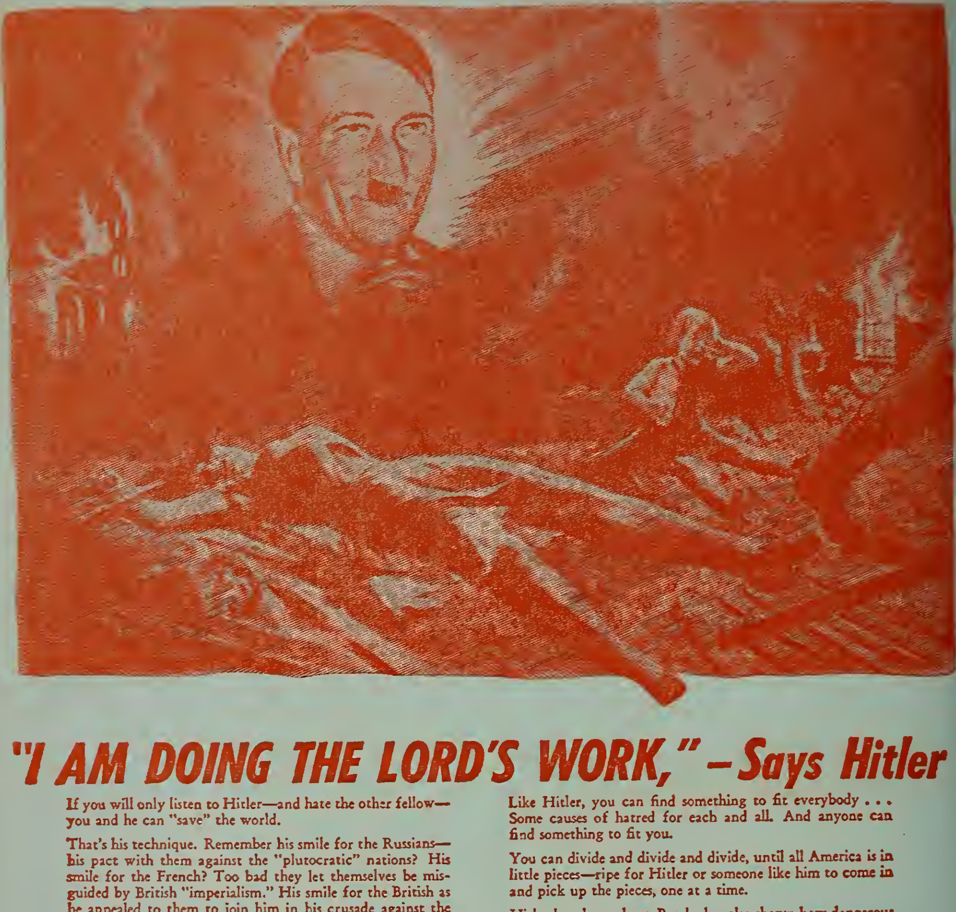
THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD *of* CARPENTERS *and* JOINERS *of* AMERICA

JULY 1944



"I AM DOING THE LORD'S WORK," —Says Hitler

If you will only listen to Hitler—and hate the other fellow—you and he can "save" the world.

That's his technique. Remember his smile for the Russians—his pact with them against the "plutocratic" nations? His smile for the French? Too bad they let themselves be misguided by British "imperialism." His smile for the British as he appealed to them to join him in his crusade against the "Red menace"?

Yes, even now, Hitler still pretends he is "doing the Lord's work." Still has a smile for those he wishes to destroy. And a special smile for YOU!

He wants you to help him divide America by the same means others have helped divide Europe—by breeding hatreds.

In America, it's so easy, too. America is such fertile ground for just the kind of hatreds any Hitler would want.

You can hate the Catholics, the Jews, the Protestants. You can hate the Negro, and you can hate the Whites.

You can do even better than that. You can divide Protestant from Protestant, Jew from Jew, Catholic from Catholic, by dividing Republicans from Democrats, workers from capitalists, native born from immigrants.

Like Hitler, you can find something to fit everybody . . . Some causes of hatred for each and all. And anyone can find something to fit you.

You can divide and divide and divide, until all America is in little pieces—ripe for Hitler or someone like him to come in and pick up the pieces, one at a time.

Hitler has shown how. But he has also shown how dangerous are those among us who carelessly or deliberately follow his example. We know now what to look for . . . maybe!

Maybe we know now that when we hear anyone voicing a slur upon any group in our America, he is helping to destroy America as Hitler has destroyed Europe.

Maybe we know it. If we don't, that's not Hitler's fault. He did his best to teach us.

Anyway, we'd better learn. For remember, America being what it is, made up of so many different elements, we are the most vulnerable nation in the world for exactly the kind of game the Hitlers love to play!

So next time you hear anyone talking viciously about ANY group of Americans, say to him, "Hold your tongue. Stop doing Hitler's work."

Be American!

★

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Hospitalization PLAN

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CASH

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.
FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXIV—No. 7
INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1944
One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

— Contents —

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Our General President informs millions of Americans of aims and ideals of our Brotherhood over nation-wide hook-up; telling a simple story of men working together to build a better life for themselves and all Americans.

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Chairman of National War Labor Board bluntly tells employers that they must deal honestly with unions or face ever-tightening government restrictions.

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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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THE MINUTE YOU HANDLE Johns-Manville Insulating Board, you realize it is a superior product. Made of tough, clean pine fibers, it is unusually strong and easy to work; nails nicely, saws with a clean, straight edge. The coated surface of the board is hard, smooth and withstands tough usage. It takes paint easily, requires no priming. It comes in a variety of sizes for ease of application and minimum waste. *For full information and samples,* see your local J-M Building Material Dealer, or write Johns-Manville, 22 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

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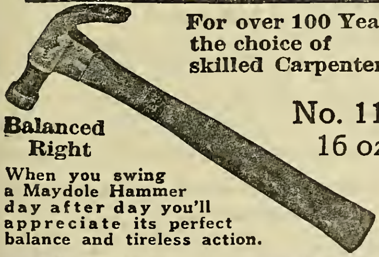


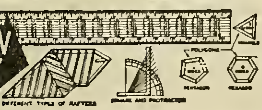
No. 11½
16 oz.

Balanced Right

When you swing a Maydole Hammer day after day you'll appreciate its perfect balance and tireless action.

MAYHEW STEEL PRODUCTS, Inc., Shelburne Falls, Mass.
Sold Through Hardware Dealers

ANYONE CAN DO THIS IF THEY HAVE OUR CHART



Big 27"x36" blue print chart on the steel square, Starting Key, also new Radial Saw Chart. Blue print shows how to find length of any rafter and make its cuts, find any angle in degrees, frame any polygon 3 to 16 sides and cut its mitres, read board foot and brace tables, octagon scale, rafter tables and much other valuable information. Can be scaled down for model work as well as full scale framing. Radial Saw Chart changes pitches and cuts into degrees and minutes. Every carpenter should have these charts. Complete set for 50c coin or M.O.—no stamps or checks.

MASON AND PARRISH, ENGINEERS
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TOOLS you're proud to own

A good man deserves good tools. Look for this trademark. It will never let you down.

MILLERS FALLS TOOLS SINCE 1868

MILLERS FALLS COMPANY
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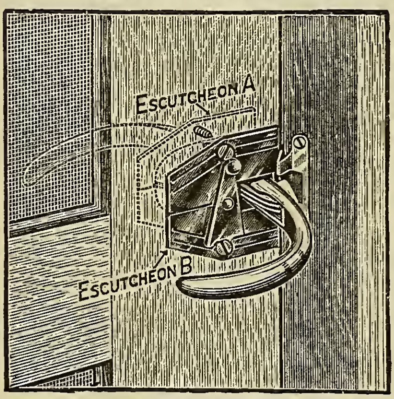
Easy Going!

To install the Ideal Latch, simply bore one hole through door and insert screws. A swollen door may be planed without removing latch. They earn money for you.

You'll like working with Ideal latches and storm-screen and basement adjusters. They are trouble free. Ask your dealer.

(dull zinc or black finish)



Positive latching without slamming. Natural push-pull action. Fits 1⅛-⅜ in. door, ⅞" on request.

Ideal Brass Works
205 E. 5th STREET
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KEEP THE MONEY IN THE FAMILY!

PATRONIZE ADVERTISERS

WHO SPEND MONEY WITH YOUR UNION.

THE SIMPLE TRUTH

President Hutcheson outlines aims and ideals of our Brotherhood over national radio hook-up

MILLIONS of American people learned something of the history, aims and ideals of our Brotherhood on Saturday, June 17th, when our General President William L. Hutcheson made a short talk over a nation-wide hook-up of the Columbia Broadcasting System chain of stations. Originating from WJR, Detroit, as a part of the "Victory F.O.B." program, the broadcast was carried from coast to coast.

"Victory F.O.B." is a program dedicated to the achievements of Americans on the home front. It tells the story of what Americans working together have done and can do. Each week a distinguished American gives a short address as part of the program.

In introducing our General President as the speaker for the June 17th program, the announcer paid him the following tribute:

"For over thirty years Mr. Hutcheson has been one of the dominant figures in the American labor movement, and is as well known in European and South American labor circles as he is at home. During the last war Mr. Hutcheson served with distinction as a member of the War Labor Board. In 1936 and again in 1940 he was in charge of the Labor Division of the Republican Party. During the current conflict he has been appointed to several important posts. Today he tells you a story of the men and women who build the ships and equipment which are part of the might of America."

Speaking as an American citizen and as the head of a 100% American organization, President Hutcheson reviewed the accomplishments of our Brotherhood in the years of peace as well as in the fateful years of the present war. In a few short words he outlined the aims of our organization—the improvement of living conditions as well as working conditions through mutual cooperation. To millions of radio listeners whose ears have long dinned with anti-labor propaganda, President Hutcheson's few forceful paragraphs undoubtedly brought a simple story of truth—a story of men banding together to help each other create a better life for themselves, their families, their fellow workers, and Americans as a whole.

President Hutcheson's remarks follow:

Fellow Americans:

In addressing you this afternoon I do so as a representative of an American institution—an American organization—namely: the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—a Labor Union whose members are Americans—one of the qualifications for membership being that an applicant must be a citizen or show proof of his intention to become a citizen to be admitted.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is unincorporated—The members form a cooperative, mutual beneficial group—the purposes and aims being to assist and help one another to not only improve their working conditions, but their living conditions as well.

The policy of the organization is to enter into working agreements and understandings of mutual benefit to the members and their employers.

There are provisions in the organization's Constitution whereby there is paid to members, and their beneficiaries death and disability donations. Also a pension system is maintained, and a quarterly pension is now being paid to more than 11,000 members. The Brotherhood also maintains a Home for its aged members where men in their declining years may go and spend the rest of their lives and be cared for by the national organization.

During the 63 years the Brotherhood of Carpenters has been in existence many millions of dollars have been paid to the members, such as death and disability donations—pension—maintenance of the Home, et cetera.

There are at the present time some 70,000 members of the organization in the armed forces, and during their service to the government the Brotherhood of Carpenters keeps them in good standing, without the payment of any dues or per capita tax, thereby retaining their standing in the organization so if they should be unfortunate to the extent of losing their lives in the service of their country their beneficiaries would be paid the death donations due them. If they should become disabled then they themselves would receive the disability donations.

We have many many thousands of members here on the home front who, during the defense program, have put forth every possible effort in doing their part and rendered every assistance possible, and they will continue to do so until ultimate victory is achieved.

They, as individuals, and as groups, along with the International organization have invested many millions of dollars in war bonds, along with other Americans. They are not only willing, but anxious to render this help and assistance, and as patriotic Americans they will continue to do so as long as it is necessary.

Members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, as well as all other Americans, are anxious to see Victory achieved as quickly as possible. In the post-war period they will do their part to assist in bringing about peace throughout the world to the end that we, as Americans, can live in the future as we learned to live in the past. Only in America could the banding together of men of common interests such as our Brotherhood, be possible. Certainly not under dictatorship of the various types found overseas for under such control labor pays the highest penalty. Government regulation and regimentation of private enterprise and individual initiative by whatever name it be called soon results in the complete loss of those freedoms for which our boys are fighting and dying—freedoms essential to the prosperity of labor, management and the nation as a whole.

Let us preserve for all time the provisions of the Constitution of the United States of America so we can continue to enjoy the opportunities of freedom, the pursuit of happiness and the contentment that comes with peace.

God bless America and the citizens thereof wherever they may be.

CLEVELAND CARPENTER ACE MISSING

★

Capt. Frank A. Cutler, member of Cleveland Local No. 11, and one of the leading fighter pilot aces in the present war was reported missing in action late in May. As related in the June issue of The Carpenter, Capt. Cutler is not only a member of Local No. 11, but is also the son of a member of that local. His father is Glenn A. Cutler, 2007 Torbenson Drive.

Early this year, Capt. Cutler achieved the status of "Ace" by shooting down at least seven enemy planes. On May 8th, scarcely a month after having an index finger shot off, he bagged several more Nazi planes, bringing his total to at least ten. Shortly thereafter his parents received word that he has been missing in action since May 13th.

Few men have written a more historic chapter in the present struggle against tyranny and oppression than Brother Cutler. His deeds are an inspiration to all who believe in and love democracy. The Carpenter joins his family and friends everywhere in praying for his safety and a speedy return home.

UNIONS or REGIMENTATION

WLB chief tells employers it's unions or restrictions

TALKING turkey to the nation's business leaders, War Labor Board Chairman William H. Davis told them they must bargain collectively with labor unions if they want to force the government "to the sidelines" after the war ends and peace-time processes resume.

He spoke at the concluding dinner session of a conference of 1,500 employers and representatives of management held at the Hotel Astor under the auspices of the American Management Association to discuss problems of employer-employe relations.

Mr. Davis urged that employers begin at once to plan for sound labor relations after the war in order that Government intervention in this field may be reduced to a minimum.

The task that lies before management and labor now, Mr. Davis said, "is to adapt wartime experience to the needs of peacetime industrial relations, so that we can avoid drastic readjustment when the pressures of war have been removed and the government has, I trust, stepped out of the field of labor arbitration."

The alternative, he warned, would be continued government interference perhaps in more drastic form.

"When the government moves out of its wartime place as a direct participant in industrial affairs a vacuum will be created if management and labor have found nothing to fill its place," he said. "And a whirlwind—in the form of chaotic labor relations—will rush in to occupy the vacuum. The American people have no desire to undergo an industrial tornado because management and labor have insisted on creating a vacuum. To me, sound collective bargaining is the natural choice to replace the government's wartime influence in the national industrial cosmos."

Mr. Davis emphasized statements made at the morning session of the conference by Dr. George W. Taylor, vice chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, who declared that management had a tremendous stake in making collective bargaining a permanent institution.

"It had better be permanent," Dr. Taylor said, because of all the drives being made by the common man, the collective bargaining drive is the only one which accepts the capitalist system. If anybody thinks the workers will return to having no voice in matters that affect them he is very much mistaken."

Lloyd Garrison, another public member of the WLB, who followed Dr. Taylor, spoke of the contribution made by the board in the task of wage adjustment and the strengthening of collective bargaining, declaring that the experience accumulated by industry and labor through the board should serve as a valuable guide in molding post-war employer-employe relations.

CARPENTERS NEEDED

For VITAL JOBS on the Pacific Coast

The Navy is now undertaking the construction of several large projects of utmost importance to the war effort. These projects are located on the Pacific Coast and qualified carpenters of all kinds are desperately needed to get the jobs completed on schedule. Transportation to the jobs is provided and suitable living quarters are assured. These jobs offer:

- ★ *The prevailing wage scale—54 hours per week, with time and one-half for all work over 8 hours per day and on all Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays.*
- ★ *Splendid working conditions due to 100% closed shop agreements with all contractors doing the Navy construction work.*
- ★ *A chance to work on projects that will really help knock out the Japs and save the lives of American boys.*

In some cases, camp sites have been provided on job sites; in other cases within reasonable proximity of the job, with transportation provided to and from the job to the camp site. Maximum charges for board and room are $1.75 per day.

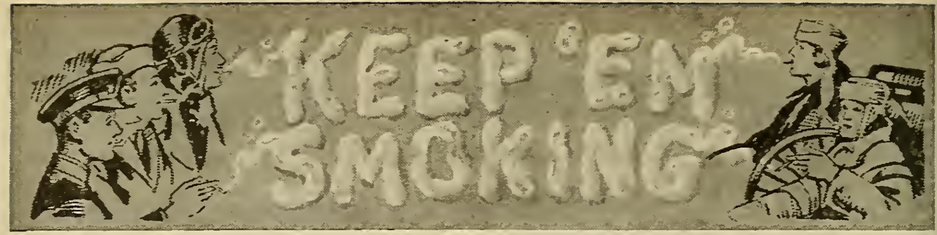
If Interested, Contact Your L. U. IMMEDIATELY!

★ ★ ★

Note to Local Unions

Before advising any members to proceed to the Pacific Coast, you should communicate with your District Council or the General Office by telegraph, advising the number and names of members willing to accept this employment, and then await further word before instructing the men to proceed to the West Coast. This is essential inasmuch as reimbursement for transportation and travelling expenses will not be made unless applications are approved and job assignments made.

All members reporting to accept employment must have availability slips as well as paid up dues books. Proof of American citizenship or first papers must also be taken.



BROTHERHOOD SOLICITS COOPERATION OF LOCALS AND DISTRICT COUNCILS TO KEEP FIGHTING BOYS HAPPY.

During the month since the last issue of The Carpenter went to press, contributions to the Cigarette Fund hit a near all-time low although invasion of the continent by American troops during the same period raised the need for cigarettes to the highest level of the war. At least a million of our boys are now on French soil fighting the enemy in his own back yard. Where they are fighting and sweating, cigarettes —especially American cigarettes— are all but unobtainable. Consequently the obligation to see that they are provided with the comfort and lift that only cigarettes from home can give is greater than ever before.

Only thirty-three local unions and district councils connected with our Brotherhood responded with contributions to the fund during the last thirty days. Contributions barely topped the four hundred dollar mark—less than a fifth enough to provide our soldiers and sailors with one million free cigarettes— the monthly goal of the Fund. During the month another million cigarettes were dispatched to the fighting fronts through the Fund. Our Brotherhood has been able to buy at least a million cigarettes a month for the boys overseas, but with a million cigarettes costing twenty-five hundred dollars and only four hundred dollars coming into the fund during the month, the Fund is being depleted rapidly.

If contributions to the fund were not plentiful, letters of appreciation for cigarettes received by our boys overseas were. Each day's mail brings scores of letters saying "thanks" for the smokes provided through the Fund. Typical of the letters received was one from a Captain now recovering somewhere in Europe from severe wounds. He wrote, May 19, 1944;

* * *

My dear Mr. Hutcheson:

I am just writing a little note to let you know that one carton of cigarettes that you and your organization provided are very much appreciated. I was the only survivor of a plane crash and was very severely wounded. I was unable to obtain any cigarettes because of the rationing system here and was very much in the mood for a smoke. The nurse walked in with a whole carton of your cigarettes and life brightened considerably.

With many thanks and best wishes to you all, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Lee Gilette.

* * *

Letters of appreciation have come from all theaters of war. A lad from New York, now overseas, recently wrote his folks after arriving in England: "The English women were very generous and hospitable towards us. We had coffee, tea, and even some meat pies which were very tasty. The American Red Cross gave us cigarettes, coffee, doughnuts, etc. Some of the packs of cigarettes had Pop's union label on them. It said 'Compliments of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.'" The fighting lad is Mike Picchiello, and his father is a member of Local Union No. 246, New York.

Several million American boys are now on foreign soil fighting the enemy. If they ever needed the comfort and solace of American cigarettes, it is now. Our Brotherhood's Cigarette Fund is more important now than it ever was. Every penny so far spent has been spent for the benefit of the boys in uniform and every cent that comes in from now on will be spent for the same cause.

Make all checks for donations to the Fund Payable of S. P. Meadows, General Treasurer.

CIGARETTE FUND

Contributions received by the General Treasurer's office from May 24, to June 20, 1944.

L. U.	City and State	Amt.
8	Philadelphia, Pa.	25 00
36	Oakland, Cal.	25 00
62	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
80	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
299	Union City, N. J.	10 00
454	Philadelphia, Pa.	10 00
507	Nashville, Tenn.	25 00
534	Burlington, Ia.	10 00
660	Springfield, Ohio	10 00
682	Franklin, Pa.	5 00
804	Naugatuck, Conn.	22 00
1050	Philadelphia, Pa.	5 00
1108	Cleveland, Ohio	5 00
1118	Jacksonville, Fla.	10 00
1188	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	4 30
1195	Seattle, Wash.	34 00
1485	La Porte, Ind.	30 00
1779	Granite City, Ill.	25 00
1795	Farmington, Mo.	13 00
1846	New Orleans, La.	10 00
1920	Mineral Wells, Tex.	5 00
1991	Cleveland, Ohio	10 00
2125	Whitefish, Mont.	5 00
2245	Fallon, Nev.	28 00
2611	Eugene, Ore.	5 00
2671	Roseburg, Ore.	15 00
2829	Forest Grove, Ore.	10 00
2944	Grays Flat, Cal.	5 00
3191	Chelsea, Mass.	10 00
	DISTRICT COUNCILS	
	Indianapolis D. C., Indpls., Ind.	10 00
	Metropolitan D. C., Phila, Pa.	25 00
	Redwood D. C., Napa, Cal.	10 00
	LADIES AUXILIARY	
	L. A. Local 135, Union City, N. J.	5 00

* * *

RECAPITULATION

June 20, 1944

Available Funds May 24, 1944		$7,185 09
Receipts		441 30
Total		$7,626 39
Expenditures:		
Brown & Williamson	$1,250 00	
Axton-Fisher	1,250 00	2,500 00
Total Available Funds June 20, 1944		$5,126 39

THE FORESTS and our FUTURE

THE CARPENTERS' STAKE IN CONSERVATION

HOW CAN THERE BE "PLENTY OF TIMBER" AFTER THE WAR?

by **DANA PARKINSON**

Chief, Division of Information and Education, Forest Service, U. S. D. A.

"NO need to worry over lumber."

"Lumber supply ample after the war."

"Plenty of timber."

Not long ago, a batch of current forestry clippings from various newspapers in different sections of the country was routed across my desk. The quotations above were the headlines of three stories in that collection. They were similar—those headlines—to others of the same character which have been appearing for some time in various newspapers and magazines, all inspired, directly or indirectly, by certain representatives of forest industries. They tend to lull the public into a false sense of security regarding our forest resource.

Whether or not the writers of these particular newspaper articles were aware of the misleading character and effect of their statements is beside the point. For the uninformed, the result is the same. For example a carpenter who for one reason or another had been unable to keep up with the latest forestry developments might get the impression that he need not give another thought to where the wood with which he works is to come from. Or, the lumberjack or sawmill worker, similarly unaware of what is going on, might feel that now he need not concern himself with the question of how long the timber supply on which his job depends will last.

Furthermore, the three stories in point spread the impression that current shortages of lumber and other forest products so much in the news since the tremendous demand for wartime supplies has made itself felt, was entirely due to lack of manpower and equipment, and that lack of accessible high quality timber was not a factor. From their tone and argument, it appeared that once the woodsmen among the war workers and soldiers returned to the forests, and the equipment concerns turned again to producing peacetime logging machinery, there would "always be plenty of timber."

Of course, the simplicity of statements like those is as mistaken as it is misleading. The outstanding facts are these:

For generations we did clear cut and allowed to burn over millions of forest acres, leaving them no longer productive of commercial trees, no longer capable of supporting local forest industries, jobs, homes and communities. Steadily, we reduced the productive capacity of millions of other acres by bad cutting practices. Government statistics show that the total volume of standing sawtimber in the U. S., was reduced almost 40 per cent from 1909 to 1938, while the most painstaking government estimates indicate that we are cutting and destroying almost twice as much sawtimber as we grow each year. The impact of wartime demands upon the forests has intensified the longtime trend in cutting and destruction on private forests mirrored by those estimates and statistics. Over 90 per cent of our forest products are cut from private lands and most of the damage is on private lands.

It is true that more men and more equipment in our remaining sawtimber forests could get out more lumber now. But, since most of the cutting on private land in the United States today is done without conscious regard to the future condition and productivity of the forests, this could only mean that with the war's end we should be left with a much greater area of once commercial forest lately turned into clearcut, unproductive, or at least poorly producing, forest land. And the irony of it is that, in the judgment of able and experienced foresters, under a national program of forest management just as much lumber could be gotten out, and at the same time the Nation's forests could be maintained in productive condition for future needs. In fact, a growing number of enlightened timber operators and owners—and we are all mighty proud of them—even today when both prices and demands for timber are high, follow good cutting practices on their own land.

The "plenty of timber" prophets, it seems to me, close their eyes to the existence of some 2 or 3 hundred million acres of forest land that is not fully productive in this country. Likewise, they refuse to see that we are day by day adding to our unproductive or poorly producing commercial forest areas. We are growing less when we should be growing more timber than we use. Perhaps the war gives a valid excuse for ignoring the implications in the repeated warnings of the Forest Service that wartime drain upon the forests, estimated at almost 60 billion board feet in trees of sawtimber size, is up 25 per cent above the pre-war level. But forest experts generally agree that post-war demand will continue on the wartime level for some time. Will the same old rate of needless, destructive cutting be continued—and denied—then? And if so, what will be the excuse then?

However, the "plenty of timber" prophets ignore more than the best forestry estimates and statistics. They ignore the double truth that if forest products are to be generally available at reasonable cost, a nationally-distributed stand of timber capable of producing annually enough merchantable wood for the country's needs must be maintained—and that today scarcely a State in the Union can any longer point to a surplus supply of merchantable timber. The growing list of important big sawmills closed down in recent years because the timber was cut out apparently has been overlooked or has no significance for them, nor does the plight of the dependent workers — lumberjacks, carpenters and others—when the timber is gone and the mills closed. Seemingly they look with too little concern upon the paralysis that as a rule creeps over the business and community life of the cut-out forest settlement.

Fortunately, the other side of this "plenty of timber" misrepresentation is becoming more and more clear and understandable to the public, particularly to groups like The Carpenters and Joiners. Actual facts of local timber exhaustion, closed mills and the like appear continually in the news. For instance, in the same batch of clippings from which I took the three "plenty of timber" headlines at the beginning of this article there were seven actual news stories of this description. Space permits here a glance at only three of the most striking and significant.

Says the Vilas County News-Review, Eagle River, Wis., April 13, 1944:

"Trees for Tomorrow, Inc., . . . points out that on April 10 ground was broken for the construction of a $10,000,000 pulp mill and town in Canada by the Marathon Paper company of Rothschild. . . There will be employment for 1,500 men and a $2,000,000 yearly payroll. . . If a sound reforestation and land-use program had been put into action in northern Wisconsin 30 or 40 years ago, the timber (on the acres and acres of cut-over land in this area) could now provide the state's paper making industry with a domestic source of raw material . . . That mill and town might even now be going up in Vilas or Oneida county had the old lumber barons not followed a practice of 'cut out and get out.' "

Says the Carroll County Independent, Center Ossipee, N. H., March 10, 1944:

"If the people could see in one great pile, the lumber that has been moved out of Carroll County during the last two years, they would wonder how there could be any trees left standing. But since the boards move a truckload at a time and a carload at a time, little attention is being paid to the volume that is being cut and shipped . . . Today the timber is going for the best possible use, national defense . . . But, once the war is won, the question quite naturally follows, what are we going to do to give the woodsman regular employment over a term of years in this area . . . a large part of our income in Carroll County rests directly and indirectly on forest products . . . Some means must be found to aid the individual to keep a crop of valuable timber growing on his land. . . With thousands and thousands of acres of wild land we can at little expense secure a reasonably good living, by use of prudent forethought and planning."

Says the Escanaba (Mich.) Daily Press, May 23, 1944, reporting a talk before the Escanaba Rotary Club by Paul Wohlen, U. S. Forest Service:

"Interest of the public is sharpened by controversy over whether there is an adequate timber supply, or whether we are approaching a timber famine. Wohlen pointed out that the closing of two large timber industries in this area in recent months are certainly 'not an indication of a surplus of timber.' He also cited the fact that there was once in Lower Michigan 25½ million acres of white pine. Now there are but two 40-acre tracts left."

The U. S. Forest Service holds—after years of experience, observation and educational effort—that the time has come for public action, under strong Federal leadership, to stop forest destruction and deterioration and to keep the forest land reasonably productive. It has proposed a thoroughly democratic, cooperative program, which was outlined in the first of these articles and which will be discussed in detail later in the series. The "plenty of timber" industrial spokesmen oppose. Is this because they honestly feel they can defend the present forest situation as good for America? That is something, readers of THE CARPENTER, which the workers, the farmers, the businessmen, and other members of the general public of the United States must decide—and soon.

NEXT MONTH: Nation-wide condition of the resource, facts and figures on timber stands, location of same, rate of cutting, etc., and some further fallacies of those who misrepresent the facts.

◆

Uncle Sam Vetoes Conventions

The immediate cancellation of all non-war connected conventions, trade meetings and conferences as well as all non-essential civilian travel was demanded by Director J. Monroe Johnson of the Office of Defense Transportation.

"With the invasion now actually under way, the demands on the transportation facilities of the country are increasing, not decreasing," Col. Johnson stated. "The pressure of rail shipments of war material has not yet reached its peak. Organized troop movement combined with increased casualty transportation is gaining record-breaking proportions. The hardship involved in the cancellation of business meetings involving travel, cannot be compared with either the outright danger such non-essential travel imposes on the war effort nor with the very real physical hardships now being experienced by our military forces."

Col. Johnson also announced that he is asking the Chairmen of both House and Senate Appropriation Committees as well as the Bureau of the Budget to take firm measures to insure the immediate curtailment of governmental travel, particularly in connection with conventions and other trade meetings.

"The test of whether a particular convention, meeting or any use of the passenger facilities of either railroads or inter-city buses is of vital and immediate importance to the war lies in the heart of every patriotic American," Col. Johnson said. "In this hour of the greatest and gravest demands on every human and industrial resource of the nation, I do not think it too great a sacrifice to ask that our transportation system be reserved for the use of the military, sorely needed tools of victory and essential governmental business."

By referendum vote the membership of our Brotherhood several months ago overwhelmingly decided to postpone for the duration of hostilities the General Convention scheduled for this year. It is gratifying to know that this patriotic action on the part of our Brotherhood is such a vital contribution to victory.

◆

Buy Bonds—Give Blood

PLANE GOSSIP

NOW IS THE TIME

According to Nipponese broadcasts, the Jap government is now working on a new book to be published soon. The title of the book is to be "Our Navy" and its avowed purpose is to acquaint the rising generation with the "proud responsibilities, traditions and might" of the Japanese Grand Fleet.

If the book is to have any illustrations our advice to the Nip War Lords is to have the pictures taken immediately because before many months anyone wanting to take pictures of the Jap fleet will have to wear a diving suit—and a danged good one too.

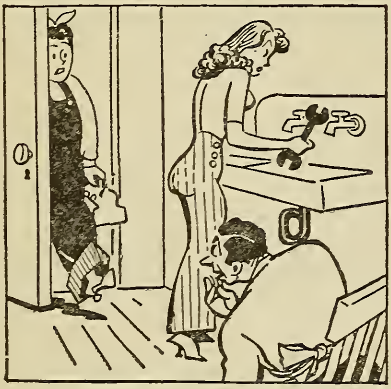
★ ★ ★

ADOLPH'S GOT THE PROBLEM

Although the absenteeism myth has been exploded long ago, a few die-hard anti-laborites are still trying to use it as a tar brush with which to smear labor.

If these boys think the situation is bad here what do they think of Adolph's absenteeism problem in Berlin where every morning a few more factories fail to show up for work?

★ ★ ★



She's the plumber, dear!—You know, Manpower shortage and all that.

★ ★ ★

ASK THE SAILORS

After years of research, scientists have definitely found out that kissing does not tend to shorten life.

No, but it sure makes it more pleasant.

RIGHT AWAY, TOO

After looking over the reports on exhorbitant profits some individuals and firms are managing to squeeze out of the war, it becomes quite evident that there are plenty of go-getters in the nation today.

What we need is a few more bring-it-backers.

★ ★ ★

WHAT WE NEED LOTS OF

If there is anything this old world needs today, it is tolerance. Too many of us forget that the other fellow is human too. We forget that he is subject to the same pressures and problems that we are. We forget that he has his faults and weaknesses just as we do. We forget that we aren't perfect either.

If we don't watch ourselves you know about how it goes:

When the other fellow tries to treat someone influential especially nice, he is toadying; when we try to play the same game, we are using tact.

When he acts that way, he is ugly; when we do it, it's nerves.

When he doesn't like our friends, he's prejudiced; when we don't like his, we are simply showing that we are good judges of human nature.

When he picks flaws in things, he's cranky; when we do, we are discriminating.

When he talks a lot at union meetings, he is showing off; when we do it, we are trying to build the organization.

The next time you are tempted to criticize somebody, stop and think a moment and see if one of the above paragraphs doesn't apply.

★ ★ ★

ABE AT HIS BEST

Abraham Lincoln once said, "I hold if the Almighty had ever made a set of men that should do all the eating and none of the work, he would have made them with mouths only, and no hands."

To those few who want to amass fortunes out of the blood, sweat, and tears of this war, we commend those lines.

THE FIRST IS ENOUGH

When Rome fell last month, Hitler hastily issued a statement to the German people telling them that Rome was unimportant to Nazi strategy. The German armies, he said, are merely waiting to deal the Allies a death blow. What a wait that is going to be.

Somehow or other we are reminded of the three salesmen playing a friendly game of penny-ante poker in a Pullman car. There was only one other man in the car. One by one the players approached him and tried to inveigle him into making it a four-handed game. Each of them met with a refusal. Finally one of them became consumed with curiosity and asked the man point-blank why he refused to join the game.

"Well," said the stranger, "there are a dozen reasons why I won't play. The first one is that I don't have any money. The sec----"

"The first one is enough," interrupted the player. "Never mind the other eleven."

The first reason why the Germans aren't going to win is because they haven't got the stuff, but there are twenty-six other reasons—namely, America, England, Russia, China, Brazil, and so on down the line of United Nations.

★ ★ ★

THE BRAKES BETTER BE GOOD

Maybe its only pre-election talk, but some of the Big-Wigs in Washington are predicting a substantial reduction in taxes after the war. In fact some unofficial spokesmen are predicting cuts as high as forty per cent.

It all sounds fine, but the day the government voluntarily reduces taxes will be the day Jack Benny leaves some waitress a ten dollar tip and the Smith Bros. buy stock in the Gillette Razor Company. Any reductions that come will come because the people force them.

And from where we sit it looks as if there will have to be a drastic revision in post-war taxation if the present economic life is to survive. The way we are headed now an eventual crack-up seems likely.

It's kind of like the old lady who boarded the street car. "Does this car stop at the river?" she asked.

"Sure hope so," laconically replied the motorman, "because if it doesn't there is going to be one big splash."

CHEAP AT ANY PRICE

Mopping up Germany means heav destruction of armaments; which i turn means more war bond buying fo all of us. However, we'll buy all th bonds necessary to help the boys d the job in the shortest possible time and to Heck with the cost.

A northern tourist (when there wer such animals) once struck up a conversation with a native near the Mexica Border.

"Yep," said the native, "we alway take whiskey for snake-bite down here.'

"But don't you know whiskey won' help you once you are bitten?" querie the tourist.

"Oh, sure, we know that," replie the native, "but if we take enough beforehand, we don't give a dang."

That's the way it is with us. We'l buy the bonds without giving a dan so long as the boys do the job thoroughly and quickly with the fewest possibl casualties.

★ ★ ★

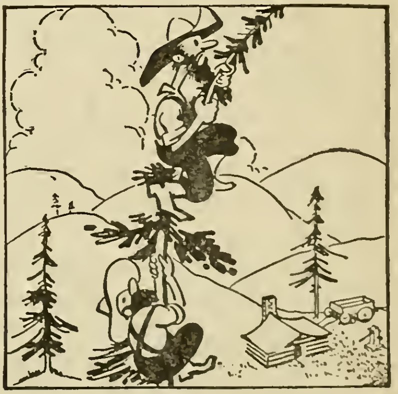
THE RIGHT SPOT

A well-known writer believes that th war is having a profound affect on th relationship of husbands and wives. Sh reasons that Army training is makin men more masterful, and consequentl she sees men being masters of the hom once more as they used to be generations ago.

Our only comment is, "Oh, Yeah?"

Several years ago somebody wrote a book called "Man, The Master of Th Home" and do you know where the still keep it in the library? You guesse it—the Fiction Department.

★ ★ ★



Zeke, ah cain't see a thing. That thar war stuff is jest noospaper talk!

Wood Scores Again

★

War Department reveals that rocket type targets made largely of plywood help to develop aim of American gunners now knocking down Axis planes all over the world.

ALTHOUGH wood has something like twelve hundred vital uses in the war effort, a spectacular achievement hitherto hidden in one of our best-kept war secrets is now disclosed as another great compliment to wood. The War Department recently permitted revelation of the fact that the tail assemblies, or "fins" of the spectacularly-performing target "Rockets" are made of plywood. When headlines victoriously announce large numbers of enemy planes shot down, the reader can be almost certain that many of the gunners in our planes developed their "shooting eyes" on target "Rockets" made of plywood. Over five million feet of ¼" 3-ply waterproof plywood has already gone into the manufacture of these "Rockets."

This rocket target replaces to a large extent the familiar sleeve target towed by an airplane at a relatively slow speed. Its use greatly improves the accuracy of our anti-aircraft gunners, Army authorities assert. The rocket's speed duplicates the speed of the fastest enemy aircraft and its use saves gasoline, releases planes and pilots for other duties.

U. S. Army experts estimate that 2,000,000 pounds of other critical material have been saved by use of plywood tail assemblies in the rocket target.

Although the rocket target has been in quantity production since December 1941, its details are only now being disclosed by the military services. The rockets are launched from a wheeled projector by means of an electrical connection leading from the center of the firing "trough." They can be fired from unknown and varied angles, so that the speeding rockets give anti-aircraft gunners a realistic opportunity to develop alertness and accuracy in firing.

Highly complimentary to the inherent usefulness of wood, and its vastly increased efficiency as plywood, are the following explanations by the U. S. Army authorities:

1. Plywood was selected by the Ordnance Department, Army Service Forces, "because of the need for a light, cheap and easy-manufactured material, yet one strong enough to withstand the initial shock of rocket compulsion and the ensuing high speeds."

2. "The necessity for having a surface large enough to be seen by the practicing gunners ruled out steel, since its weight would have unbalanced the rocket, while other possible materials were too critical for this use. Ordinary wood would have splintered or broken under the rough treatment. Hence plywood was selected as a material which would present a large surface and still be light and strong enough to stand up under the strains and provide flight direction. In addition, the plywood assemblies are easier to crate and ship."

Lasting peace and prosperity will depend on world commerce

Labor and Post-War Trade

Condensed from a recent address by

Matthew Woll

THE OUTSTANDING post-war problem, both national and international, is to find ways and means to meet in a spirit of justice and human kindness the proper economic aspirations of both nations and individuals in order that the temptation to international war may be removed.

Through bitter suffering the world has learned that no nation is free if its daily bread can be given or be withheld in war or in peace according to needs or pleasures of some other nation. The world has likewise learned that political liberty without economic liberty is but an empty shell.

The question presented to every American is whether the United States will shape her life largely in her own way, and in accord with her ideals, or whether she will become inextricably involved in old world interests, habits of thought and economic affairs. In other words, America is called upon to decide whether international trade has a certain divinity which must be placed upon a permanent basis. Thereupon it will be the duty of a concert of powers to allocate to the nations of the earth their rights to import and export and at what prices and then set up an international standard of living and a superstate to assure that the world will stay pigeonholed.

Or, will we choose to abandon attempts to regiment a world that refuses to be regimented and adopt the practical, diplomatic approach; that is, to recognize what are the realities of the economic interdependence of nations and try to achieve a formula by which nations can cooperate. Certainly, this is not isolationism, so called, but rationalism.

No one can predict with any degree of certainty what sort of world we will face when world hostilities come to an end. However, the past does not indicate the sort of thinking and planning that is more than likely to influence the judgment of nations in working out their destinies under conditions of peace. It is futile to discuss post-war trade problems without a realistic examination of some of the leading factors involved.

Among these leading factors may be considered:

1. The agricultural and industrial revolution during the period 1933-34 and the resultant loss of former markets.

2. The strength of the system of state trading controls and preferential trade system after the war.

3. The predominance, in world trade, of giant state trading agencies, great international corporations and cartels.

4. The critical position of the free trade unions and free enter-

prise, under the circumstances both in foreign trade and in the domestic American market.

5. The possibly dangerous tendency of this country to discuss the merits of lofty principles of freedom of trade while ignoring the abolition of those principles in domestic and foreign trade.

It is not possible in a brief discussion to more than summarize some of the principal aspects of these outstanding problems. The following points are, however, essential considerations:

As during the World War of 1914-18, great changes in the structure of economic life have occurred throughout the world.

India, for example, is now a creditor country and one of the leading industrial nations of secondary rank.

South America has rapidly expanded not only its production capacity for consumer goods, as during 1914-18; it has also notably expanded production of minerals, some basic industry, and other primary commodities.

The United Kingdom now produces about one-half of its food requirements and has enormously increased the efficiency of its manufacturing plants. On the other hand, England has liquidated about half of its overseas investments and has amassed an enormous sterling balance.

Europe has undergone fundamental changes that may outlast the war. The synthetic production of textile fibers, rubber, gasoline and plastics, the development of processed wood substitutes for metals are only the better-known changes.

American organized labor in the North American continent seeks to maintain the independence of labor unions and business enterprises. In contrast, organized labor in Europe and in the United Kingdom seeks to nationalize basic industry and, by various so-called socialistic measures, tends to change and modify the character of an independent labor movement, in the unfounded hope of capturing control of the state.

This increasing dependence upon the state on the part of organized labor in Europe and the United Kingdom is shared by organized European industry. To an extent not appreciated by either American business or American labor, European and British industry has become increasingly reconciled to dependence upon the state and guidance from the state in recent years.

The economic crisis of the early '30s was followed in Europe by revolutionary changes in the character of state intervention in business and of state economic administration. The gold standard was abandoned by its creator, the Bank of England, in 1930, and the British example was followed throughout most of the world during the following five years.

In Europe, as a whole, there gradually developed first a regulation of foreign trade and foreign exchange, as emergency measures, to meet the economic crisis. Thereafter followed the regulation of internal business activities, including production, prices and distribution.

In the late 1930s in Europe there ceased to be any genuine freedom of international trade as it was formerly understood. Most European countries had state regimes which controlled foreign trade channels in a manner that excluded freedom of competition by private firms and corporations without regard to country of origin or the manner of payment for imports. Most states insisted that their imports must be paid for in exports, not in foreign exchange; imports, were prohibited or restricted where domestic production, even at very high cost, could supplant imports.

The ability of the individual American producer to sell better products at a lower price than his foreign competitor ceased to be a factor; the question was not the price or the quality of imports; it was the question whether payment for imports could be made in the products of the purchasing country.

The World War of 1914-18 demonstrated how blockade conditions and sea warfare forced countries dependent upon imported food and industrial products to turn to domestic production. The cotton textile industry of Lancashire, England, lost its Far Eastern markets to new competition in Japan and India. The German chemical industry lost most of its export markets to new producers in France, England and the United States. The trend towards industrialization in colonial and rural countries was accompanied by a trend towards agricultural self-sufficiency in many industrial countries. These trends continued after the war.

The World War of 1939-44 has accelerated similar trends throughout the world. Industrialization in Latin America and in the Far East has proceeded at a remarkable rate.

International competition, under the state clearing systems, and exchange control systems ceased to be conducted by private enterprise; buying and selling in open markets at competitive prices and costs were practically eliminated. The balanced clearing agreements, which determined, over long periods, the volume of goods exchanged and frequently also their prices, eliminated open markets and competition in them. Price, quality and cost of production of individual producers competing in open markets ceased to be the basis of world trade.

Post-war discussion that presupposes the early or general abandonment of state economic controls of foreign and internal trade in Europe and elsewhere would not seem to be realistic.

It seems almost a foregone conclusion that many nations, particularly in Europe, will maintain state agencies for the control and direction of foreign trade. Long before the present war international cartels and giant corporations dominated world trade in many products. Even as far back as 1915 it was calculated that 15 American corporations accounted for 75 per cent of the value of industrial exports of the United States.

But the political power and effects of international interlocking corporate groups, syndicates and cartels are perhaps far more significant than the economic effects. It would be difficult to recite the true history of the rise of the fascist regime in Italy and the nazi regime in Germany without noting the decisive support granted to these movements by international finance and industry, especially certain great corporations and cartels.

Faced with the huge problem of shifting approximately 30,000,000 of war workers and service men into avenues of profitable employment in the post-war period, the question of unemployment in the period of transition if of transcendent importance.

After all, the whole life of the worker is pervaded and molded by his job; by the physical condition under which he works; by the length of his working day; by the adequacy of his pay; by the extent to which he is protected against arbitrary discharge; and by the nature of the strains under which he works.

The harmful spiritual consequences of enforced unemployment are no less than its material deprivations. However keen and anxious we may be to help build up the economy of other nations and peoples, we must not attempt these efforts at the sacrifice and well-being of our people.

It would be an invitation to disaster to permit foreign state-controlled industries to invade the American market with their war stocks and excess production capacity by means of state subsidies which could nullify superior American efficiency and destroy superior American living standards. European state-controlled trading systems of economy permit production cost and price to determine trade.

European systems of economy permit the dumping of products in this market, whether or not their production costs are substantially higher than American costs. Under such circumstances the laudable academic theory of the international division of labor on the basis of production costs ceases to have relevance.

In addition to the foregoing other considerations must be recognized in any serious discussion of post-war trade. Some of these considerations relate to—

(a) Lack of purchasing power on the part of the masses of the people of the world.

(b) Lack of price stability; instability of currencies, laws and regulations restricting the free flow of trade currencies.

(c) Quota restrictions and prohibition of imports.

(d) Preferential tariffs.

(e) Government bartering; government monopoly of trade.

(f) Government control of vital raw materials.

(g) Subsidized shipping and state industries.

(h) Patents.

All of these are more or less trade barriers. They do have an effect on foreign trade and act as trade restraints.

Submerged and low living and working standards of people abroad do restrict and limit and as well tend to degrade the markets of the world. This condition may rightfully be considered the most vicious of all our trade restraints. If standards of living and of work were increased everywhere to our American standards the increase of the purchasing power of the masses in all lands would be tremendous.

It is obvious that if we are to modify, alter or eliminate these trade barriers and encourage a greater flow of international trade concerted and voluntary action is required on the part of all commercial nations of the world.

In this regard I would direct your attention to the declaration adopted at the Post-war Conference of the American Federation of Labor last month, and which in part provides—

> "We have demonstrated during this war that a free economy can produce goods in unimagined abundance. In the years of peace a sustained high

level of production and employment is also possible if there is assurance of economic justice within nations and between nations. To accomplish this, it will be necessary to get rid of that kind of exploitation which tends to concentrate income in the hands of the few and prevents the great mass of workers from having the purchasing power to buy the things they need for daily life. It also will be necessary to lessen the barriers between nations so that there may be a larger interchange of goods and services for all. The basic test of freedom is the welfare of the common man. We hold that under freedom society can be so organized that everyone will have an opportunity to earn his own livelihood."

The report further provides that—

> "A certain number of international functional agencies will be necessary to ensure the consistent development of sound economic policies in a world which will be increasingly responsive to the advances in technology due to scientific discovery and invention. The frontiers of the world of labor are those of economic as well as political geography, and, the economic barriers to freedom of intercourse must not be permitted to block the pathway to prosperity. These problems by their very nature cannot be solved in any single set of laws or agreements because the conditions with which they deal are forever changing. It is, therefore, necessary to maintain and create the pertinent institutions for dealing with them."

In defining the institutions to deal with these subjects the report provides that—

> "In the world of commerce and industry there should be agencies to deal with such problems as (1) the stabilization of foreign exchange, (2) communications and transport on land, sea and in the air, (3) the commercial policy including cartels, (4) fiscal policies and foreign investments, (5) access to natural resources and raw material, (6) to coordinate these activities there should be a United Nations Economic Organization with consultative and advisory functions.
>
> "In each case there should be provision for objective studies of the facts which should be made available to the general public."

Instead of the foregoing it has been suggested that entering into trade treaties is the proper method to be followed for the attainment of the results indicated. Fundamentally, trade treaties, as at present negotiated and entered into, disregard constitutional requirements under guise of trade "agreements." Then, too, under the method adopted of negotiating "trade agreements," sole power to determine matters relating to foreign trade are delegated exclusively to the executive branch of government.

Quite aside from the fact that trade agreements entered into have been negotiated under methods which do not provide ample opportunity for consultation and consideration of the domestic interests involved, including labor, experience has demonstrated that to make these trade agreements or trade treaties effective, there must be some automatic enforcement provision.

We should be prepared at all times and under all circumstances to protect our own market and our own people and be ready to meet whatever emergency may arise. So far as lies within our power and influence, let us aid other nations and peoples to attain higher standards of life and of work, and enlarge and enrich the markets of the world. In so doing, let us not be unmindful that the interests of America are of foremost consideration. But regardless of whatever policy or relationship is to govern, let it be fomulated and arrived at in open concert, by a democratic procedure, and not by bureaucratic methods or means.

FREE *Access To* NEWS

A Potent Weapon For Lasting Peace

* * *

THERE is a growing belief among students of world affairs that the permanence of the peace terminating the present war will depend to a large extent on how free a hand the free press of the world is given in interpreting the negotiating of the peace formula and events that follow it. If the peace terms are arrived at behind closed doors; if secret diplomacy instead of open and above-board discussions prevail at peace meetings, the foundation will have already been laid for another war a generation or two later. On the other hand, if all negotiations and covenants are exposed to the merciless glare of world-wide publicity; if the common people are honestly appraised of what is transpiring, the chances of writing a permanent and lasting peace will be greatly enhanced.

In the modern world, with its lightning fast methods of communication, those who control the sources of facts control the most potent weapon for good or evil. Germany and Japan today exemplify what can be done with control of facts. By feeding the people of those two nations only the things they wanted them to hear, the War Lords have indoctrinated them with a psychology of racial superiority and world conquest, a psychology that has now plunged the world into the most devastating war in all history. Had a free press existed in those nations, the War Lords would never have been able to accomplish their nefarious programs of world conquest. People all over the world are pretty much the same; what they are interested in most is making a decent living for themselves and their families. By and large they want the people of other nations to be able to do the same thing. Knowing all the facts few of them would be enthusiastic for a war.

M. Koenigsberg, internationally known newspaper executive, at a recent labor press conference in New Jersey, emphasized the importance of free access to news as an instrument for lasting peace. In part, Mr. Koenigsberg said:

"The right of access to news at its source must be written into the treaty with which the victorious nations will liquidate the war. Provision must be made for its complete effectuation with statutory enactments by every signatory government. Hence the necessity for appropriate action at what we must firmly believe will be the last peace conference to which our civilization need subscribe.

"To attain these results the news commando must be invested with adequate authority. This should be validated at the peace conference. Its nature is now recognized in the United States as a fundamental right. The principle was signalized at the United Nations Food Conference at Hot Springs, Va., last May. It was my privilege, as spokesman for the press contingent on the ground, to enunciate the precept that prevailed. The implications of that episode bear a significant relationship to the pattern of the peace that the news commando may be commissioned to preserve. When the armed guard stepped aside, the correspondents marched into the Homestead Hotel at Hot Springs, triumphant exponents of a principle which, never before formally challenged in America, had never before been formally pronounced.

"This will form the basis of authority for the regime to circumvent war-making. The primary step should be to center in one unit all the official functions hitherto distributed among secret services, espionage bureaus, diplomatic corps, investigations and the provocative branches of international activity. Then let the news commando take hold.

"The first effect will be to transfer from the official to the public domain that supreme potentiality for dictatorship and tyranny, the control of facts. Official concealment or perversion of current intelligence will be arrested. Suppression of information will cease to be a weapon of iniquity. The unimpeded flow of news will fill the arteries of human endeavor. It will uncover the hidden machinations of war mongers, the conspiracies of traders in false patriotism and the schemes of sordid pressure groups. It will turn into a reality the Wilsonian dream of "open covenants openly arrived." Diplomacy is the devil's dressing room.

"The surest and quickest method to circumvent the agencies that foment international strife is to expose them. In this struggle, one reporter is worth a thousand soldiers. It has been said that the face of Helen of Troy launched a thousand ships. There were no Walter Winchells around then. Otherwise, the thousand ships might have been a thousands slips. A hundred words of news might have averted a hundred years of war."

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ONE slice of bread molds, one carrot shrivels—small loss, isn't it?

But—multiply that loss by our Nation's 34 million homes. Thirty-four million slices of bread, 34 million fresh vegetables, can help nourish many families and many fighting men.

Little everyday wastes also make big yearly losses in your own family funds.

Help America, help yourself, by fighting food waste on the home kitchen front.

IN MY OPINION...

What Our Readers Have to Say ... On Topics of the Day!

(This Journal is not responsible for the views expressed by the writers.)

I read The Carpenter with pleasure every issue and am very proud I am a carpenter and a member of organized labor. However, I foresee some very hard fighting ahead for all organized labor. There are dragons that cannot see the good in organized labor and they are spending millions of dollars to try to defeat us. There is no doubt but that we must tighten our traces and pull harder than we ever pulled before.

They tell us that we are getting more money than we ever got before and they are going to see that we pay dearly for it. They are spending money lavishly to pass laws that if enacted would set us back. Some such laws have already been passed, but we have made gains despite such laws.

It is true that we have had the chance to make more money, but it is also true that we have to spend a great deal more for the bare necessities of life. The cost of living still goes higher and will continue to do so, but these foes of ours cannot see it that way. They still want us to work and toil and sweat for less, and if let alone unopposed, we certainly will have to work for less or starve. For one, I am bitterly opposed to starving.

Organized labor can and must prevent this meager living in the midst of plenty. We can and must work out plans to prevent it. These dragons that do all they can against us are very clever and smart; but in organized labor there are many men just as clever and just as smart—perhaps even more so. We are clever enough to make them millionaires by production; we should certainly be smart enough to see that we get our share of what we produce. We have to show more smartness than we have in the past or we will be kept just existing.

There has been a labor war going on for years. We are fighting this labor war in a half-hearted way. We must increase our tempo; go all out against it. We must equip ourselves and demand that we meet these dragons, not with guns and swords, but with facts and figures done at the round table in a peaceful manner.

We can win if done right.

SWT, St. Petersburg, Fla.

* * *

There is one or more in every local union.

He calls himself a Union Man just because he carries a Union Card. He kicks the most and loudest about how things are run in HIS local union; but after being officially notified, he never shows up at a special meeting where he would have a chance to voice his opinion, express his criticisms, or put across his ideas.

However, that doesn't stop him from kicking. Actually he kicks about something he knows nothing about. Why? Because he doesn't attend his union meetings.

J. J. KELLY, Jamaica, Long Island.

* * *

I have been reading a lot about the Montgomery-Ward case and the more I read the more confusing it becomes. Legally the government may have been wrong but I can't see how it was morally. In war the government can tell some men to give up their lives, then why shouldn't it be clothed with the authority to clamp down on some rugged individualist who is obstructing the war effort for personal reasons. Has the dollar sign become more important than human life? Is it all right to tell one citizen "you must lay down your life for the common good" and still not be able to tell another "quit obstructing the war effort for personal reasons?" I don't think so.

FRANK SNEDDON, Salt Lake City.

WPB *Relaxes Priorities*

First steps taken to help speed up reconversion to civilian production

LATE LAST MONTH, Donald Nelson, War Production Board Chief, announced a limited relaxation of restrictions on certain critical raw materials to enable industry to start moving forward on an orderly reconversion toward civilian production. Priority regulations on such controlled items as aluminum have been eased enough to enable machine tool makers to start supplying industry with tools that will be necessary to switch production from armaments to civilian goods.

Nelson emphasized, however, that the move is strictly a provisional one; at any time the war effort may require it, controls will be tightened again immediately. Only the fact that production in many lines of war goods has reached required heights has made possible the easing of restrictions. Should Army and Navy quotas increase through unforseen circumstances, or should production figures show an appreciable drop for any cause, the tightest possible controls would again be instituted immediately, he pointed out.

Nelson also gave industry a go-ahead on the building of one model of any planned post-war product whether an automobile, a refrigerator or a railway Pullman car.

The WPB chief said that "precious little" in the way of increased civilian output could result in the immediate future, but described his action as the first in a series of moves to protect the whole economy by lifting certain controls "no longer essential to protect war production."

"We all know that, when military operations are far enough advanced, big reductions will be made in the over-all war prouction program," Nelson said.

"Nobody can predict with certainty how long it will be before those over-all reductions begin.

"Whenever they begin large numbers of men and women will lose their war jobs. If they are to find other work without long delay and if plants are not to stand idle unnecessarily, industry must be ready at that time to move at once into sharply increased production of civilian goods," Nelson said.

By taking carefully controlled action now to assure a smooth transition from wartime to peacetime production, Nelson declared he felt the government could put an end to "doubts and worries about post-war business and jobs" that were causing many people to consider quitting war work and establishing themselves in civilian enterprise.

Right now, Nelson said, the invasion of Europe makes it imperative that military production be brought up to schedule and kept there.

Nelson asserted he relied on regulations of the war manpower commission and WPB to insure that the new lifting of restrictions did not interfere with war production.

However, there is growing alarm among observers at the slowness of Congress in enacting the kind of legislation needed to make possible speedy reconversion from wartime production to peacetime production. When the government cancels a contract, it does not do so by writing the contractor and giving him a week's or a month's notice. It usually calls him up and tells him the contract is cancelled right now. All production stops immediately and an inventory is taken. The government agrees to pay for all finished products and the bare labor costs for all partially finished products. Sometimes it may be months before the government actually sends the check. When the government and the company cannot agree as to the proper amount owed, final payment might not be made for years under the present system.

What is needed is machinery for speeding up settlement of government contracts so the contractors can get their money as soon as possible— money all of them will need for reconverting to peacetime production.

The action of the War Production Board in relaxing restrictions now to enable industry to start working on its peacetime program is a big step in the right direction. Congress ought to follow suit by setting up the right kind of machinery right now to speed up contract settlements when the time comes.

A Record to be Proud Of

Brother Chas. E. Neil, a member of Local Union 429, Montclair, New Jersey, died April 22, 1944 in his eighty-fourth year. His due book shows that he joined the Brotherhood of Carpenters March 18, 1882; that is sixty-two years ago. He afterwards transferred to other Local Unions of the Brotherhood and on June 27, 1922 he cleared into Local 429, Montclair, New Jersey where he remained until his death. His record shows that in all those years he went in arrears only once. That was many years ago. Afterwards he made it a habit to pay his dues in advance.

He was a loyal, faithful member of the Brotherhood and upheld its objects, aims and purposes at all times. Such men will be missed.

Thomas Edison's inspiration for the incandescent electric light came to him while he was on the first vacation he had had in ten years.

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Texas has lived under 6 flags—France 1685-1763; Spain 1689-1821; Mexico 1821-1836; Texas 1836-1845; Confederacy 1845-1861; United States 1861-1865.

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The Chinese have no alphabet. Their words are not spelled out but written in characters, each one of which is a complete syllable.

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Russia has an area nearly three times that of the continental United States. The railroad journey from Moscow to Vladivostok normally requires ten days.

PLANE OUTPUT TOPS AXIS 4 To 1

THE U. S. output of combat planes is now at a rate greater than 4 to 1 in comparison with Germany's, and better than 7 to 1 when compared with Japanese production, according to Charles E. Wilson, chairman of the Aircraft Production Board, and T. P. Wright, director of the Aircraft Resources Control Office.

In a pre-invasion summary of aircraft production progress, Wilson and Wright reported that since Pearl Harbor, the United States has turned out a grand total of 171,257 planes with a total airframe weight of 1,430,000 pounds.

Output for the first four months of 1944 totaled 35,009 planes, averaging a plane every five minutes round the clock (excluding Sundays)—340 every working day, the aircraft officials said.

In January 1940, the U. S. turned out only 267 planes, weighing 1,500,000 pounds including spare parts, in contrast to the record number of 9,117, weighting 101,400,000 pounds including spare parts, produced in March of this year.

This is an increase of 3,400 per cent in numbers and 6,800 per cent in airframe weight, the officials reported. The average airframe weight of the U. S. planes has increased from 3,600 pounds in 1940 to around 10,000 pounds in 1944.

In 1936, the aircraft board reported, Germany was producing more than five planes for every one that the United States produced. But by early 1942, the U. S. output overtook and surpassed Germany's. Now it is estimated Germany is producing about 75 per cent of their output in 1942 when they reached their peak production of 27,000 planes. Intensive bombing of German plants has greatly hindered German production and has knocked out an estimated 40 per cent of German fighter production. Germany's total monthly production now is about 1,800 planes of all types; Japan's between 1,000 and 1,400 planes.

The combined plane output of the U. S. and the British Empire since the outbreak of the war in Europe totals approximately 300,000, Wilson estimated.

During the same period, Germany's estimated output was about 110,000 planes while Japan produced perhaps 41,000 planes. Both Germany and Japan started the war with stockpiles.

Output per employe in the aircraft industry has raced ahead with increased production and increase in employes Wilson stated. In 1940, it took 156 workers a month to produce one airplane weighing 3,600 pounds, while in 1944 it requires only 137 workers one month to produce an airplane weighing 10,000 pounds. The first four-engine bomber in one plant took 200,000 man-hours to produce, while at present, for the 4500th plane, only about 10,000 man-hours are required. Similarly, it took 35,000 man-hours to build an early model fighter plane, but only 4,500 man-hours for the 3500th.

A total of 8,902 planes of all types, weighing 104,000,000 pounds rolled off the assembly lines in May, WPB reports.

Five million American workers leave homes and friends to man the factories of war

The Great Migration

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A MARKED redistribution of population in the United States has taken place since the war began as a result of migration of workers to war production centers.

Almost five million persons are involved in this vast shifting of population, according to data gathered by the United States Bureau of the Census and other governmental agencies.

Most of the millions of persons shifted, it is stated by the United States Office of War Information, were individuals who moved from areas where war jobs were not immediately available to places where war production plants were calling for workers.

In connection with its provision of information concerning war-worker migration, the Office of War Information made public interesting vital statistics covering the period from April 1, 1940, to November 1, 1943.

During that period, approximately 9,500,000 men and 138,000 women entered the armed forces, and there were 9,604,000 births and 4,993,000 deaths throughout the United States. Thus the civilian population decreased from 131,329,104 to 127,307,884, a decline of approximately four million or slightly more than three per cent. This decline took place despite the fact that the number of births exceeded the number of deaths sufficiently to make up half the losses in civilian population due to entry of men and women into the armed forces.

Returning to specific consideration of the shifting of workers, the government experts point out that the migration has been an essential factor in meeting the tremendous manpower demands of the war production areas. To facilitate transfer of workers from areas of comparatively little demand to places where the war plant need for manpower was greater, the War Manpower Commission has established an inter-regional clearance program.

Under this program, employers who meet standards relating to operations of local offices and facilities of the United States Employment Service, are able to recruit workers in other regions where a surplus of labor exists or where the demand for manpower is less acute.

The trends of shifting to areas of high demand for workers have moved chiefly in three directions: to the Pacific Coast, where industrial operations have been greatly expanded, notably in construction of ships and airplanes; to Michigan, where the automobile industry has been operating intensively after shifting to war production, and two or three near-by states; and to the North Atlantic Seaboard, long a center of industrial operations.

The trend has been away from areas of limited peacetime industrial activity, such as the great midwestern area of the country which is primarily devoted to argriculture.

The counties — subdivisions of states—which gained in population consistently are shown to be those which have war plants or, to a lesser degree, military establishments. In general, metropolitan areas have registered the highest rate of rapid growth, indicating a wartime trend from rural to urban sections. Most significant national trend was found in the movement away from certain states in the northeastern section of the country and into the West Coast States. New York State, alone, lost 1,001,238 people during the period covered by the government report, while California gained, 1,013,629.

The movement away from New York City, in particular, is explained by the fact that it always has been the center, in peace times, of many types of activities—such as consumer goods, novelties, trades and services—which have been hard hit by the shifting of industry to a wartime basis. War activity in New York has gradually increased, however, until the city now stands fifth among the nation's metropolitan areas in total war contracts and facilities.

The great shifting of workers has led to thoughts about postwar developments relating to them. The official conclusion in that connection was presented in these words:

"Judging by what happened after the last war, thousands of workers may be expected to remain where they are—that is, where they have been working in war plants after shifting from their earlier places of residence. There they may be expected to take their chances on unemployment, if need be, because, once settled, they are loath to pull up roots again or because they like their new location and the new type of work they have been doing under war conditions. Under any circumstances, the final effect of wartime and postwar moves will be a general resorting of population that will leave its marks on the country for years to come."

Urge More Car-Sharing

Stiffening of car-sharing regulations for home-to-work driving to attain a national goal of 3.5 riders for every passenger automobile is necessary to conserve gasoline and to make sure cars now on the road last out the war, OWI reports.

Passenger automobiles are going off the road at the rate of 1,500,000 per year, according to OWI. About 4,200,000 of an original 28,000,000 cars in use at the time the United States entered the war will have left the road by the end of 1944 through scrappage and storage.

In addition, there is an actual shortage of gasoline. There is not enough to power the immense American military machine and also permit unlimited civilian driving. Today, it is estimated, the average car traveling to work carries between 2 and 2½ persons. If that average can be boosted mathematically to between 3 and 3½ persons, one-third fewer cars can be used—a saving of enough gasoline to power 1000 Flying Fortresses on a six-hour bombing mission every day.

Thus it is necessary that car pools represent actual driving pools and the rotation of cars rather than the picking up of stray riders.

Editorial

Let the Unions Teach Democracy

Recently AFL President Wm. Green appointed Luigi Antonini, vice-president of the International Ladies Garment Workers, as special representative to help American authorities reorganize the labor movement in liberated Italy. Except in the labor papers of America, the appointment of Antonini received very little notice, yet from the standpoint of returning the Italian government to the hands of the people, nothing of greater significance has happened since Sicily was first invaded.

Just as the first step of the bombastic Mussolini toward dictatorship was the elimination of all free and democratic labor organizations, so the first step in the restablishment of democracy in Italy must be a reorganization and rejuvenation of a free and voluntary labor movement. Mussolini knew that as long as democratic labor organizations existed in Italy dictatorship would never succeed. He eliminated labor unions and succeeded in establishing his Fascist regime. With the dissolution of that infamous regime, rebuilding the Italian free labor movement becomes one of the prime necessities of the Allied Nations.

What goes for Italy now will go for Germany after the Nazi is defeated and wiped off the face of the earth. The big problem will be one of re-educating the German people to know and appreciate democracy, decency, and equality. Students of political science point out that a whole generation of Germans has been reared since Hitler rose to power. These young men and women who heard nothing, read nothing and saw nothing but what the propagandists of the Nazi party wanted them to hear, read and see can and will be defeated by the strength of Allied arms. But their beliefs and political ideas will not be changed by defeat. Knowing nothing else, they will still be sold on Hitler's ideas.

The task of the Allied Nations will be to educate them to the ways of equality, brotherhood, and peace. Unless the job is done efficiently and thoroughly, somehow, somewhere another little corporal will rise in Germany, and, capitalizing on the Hitlerite myth of German superiority, lead the German nation into another attempt at world conquest a few decades hence. It happened before and it can happen again.

In the job of re-educating the Fascist nations to the ways of freedom and peace, nothing can do the cause more good than free and independent labor movements. The cornerstones of democratic labor organizations are fraternity, equality and brotherhood. Those are the three qualities that must be instilled in the minds of young people in Germany to supplant the Herronvolk theories of Aryan superiority devised and developed by Hitler.

How can the job be better done than by free and independent labor organizations? Like Mussolini, Hitler knew that bulwark of democracy in pre-war Germany lay in the labor unions. Consequently he destroyed them as quickly and thoroughly as possible as a prelude to imposing his will on the German people. The surest way to forestall the rise of another Hitler in any of the Axis nations is by the establishment of strong free and independent labor organizations in those nations following their defeat.

A major portion of Italy is now liberated. The time for beginning the re-education of the Italian people is at hand. What is done in Italy now will largely serve as the pattern for what will be done in Germany following her defeat. That is why it is gratifying to know that an American labor leader is on the job helping Allied military authorities. May he be given a free hand and active cooperation from the Allied military authorities. May these Allied authorities fully realize the importance of building and maintaining strong independent labor organizations in all nations of the world.

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Washington Fiddles While Berlin Burns

To paraphrase an old saying, Congress and the administration are literally fiddling while Berlin burns. The war in undoubtedly still a long way from being won, but certainly the successful invasion of Hitler's European fortress signalizes the beginning of the end for the Nazis. Pounded from Russia, from Italy, and now from France, it is only a matter of time until Germany capitulates, but as yet Congress has failed to adopt any clear-cut program for easing reconversion from wartime to peacetime production. As far as industry is concerned, the day the last shot is fired in Europe will be as momentous a moment as was December 7th, 1941. The problem of getting back into the production of civilian goods with the least possible delay will pose fully as many problems as did the swing from production of civilian goods to armaments after Pearl Harbor. In fact the job will be a more difficult one. There will be no government billions to pay for the job. Industry will be strictly on its own. Upon how successfully industry does the job will depend the prosperity of all of us for several years after the war.

Right now our government should have a clear-cut policy outlined for the day Germany is defeated. On that day the need for much of our armament production will stop. It will take war goods of all kinds to wipe out Japan but the supplies we have and the supplies we can make in a little while with our present setup will make short shrift of the Rising Sun. As soon as Germany is knocked out of the war, the reconversion problem will actually stare us face to face.

Because the government had no definite policy at the end of the last war, chaos and depression almost floundered the nation. This time the problem is going to be an infinitely more complicated one. Most industries have all of their assets tied up in war contracts. If they can't get the money Uncle Sam owes them within a reasonable time, how can they reconvert their plants? As yet, however, Washington has no definite program for speeding up the termination of war contracts and payment of claims. (If it takes the government as long to settle contract claims as it took to settle many wage claims lately, some contractors will still be trying to collect when the next war breaks out.)

Then there is the problem of war plants owned outright by the government—several billion dollars worth. What is going to be done with these plants, once they have fulfilled their jobs as sources of armament production? Is the government going to operate them in competition with privately owned plants? Are they going to be made available to private concerns? If so, on what kind of basis? All these are questions that must be answered in one way or another before industry can make its own plans for reconversion.

We suffered many setbacks in 1941 and 1942 because we did not prepare for war during the peace era. Now that we are in war, we can take the same sort of beating after the last shot is fired because we fail to prepare for peace properly. This war may last for several years more, or it may end next week or next month. No one knows. The safe thing to do is to be prepared for any sort of an eventuality. Right now, Congress and the administration better begin working out a solution to the myriad problems that will confront us when peace comes. Maybe solutions can't be worked out for all of them until they actually confront us, but there are some really pressing ones that have to be answered now. Let's hope that Washington can quit playing politics long enough to get down to the job.

There's More to the Story

Recently the government released figures showing that five million American workers during the past few years pulled up stakes in their home communities to follow defense jobs into new localities. Some of them only moved a few miles away; others put the span of a continent between them and the friends and things they grew to cherish and love through years of association.

Statistics are cold and heartless things. The simple statement that five million workers have migrated since the start of the defense program doesn't mean very much. It doesn't tell the thousands of stories of loneliness and heart-ache. It doesn't tell the story of overcrowding, overcharging, and overworking that greeted millions of these workers at their new destinations. It doesn't tell the story of the almost limitless obstacles and inconveniences that most of these workers are still putting up with to get to work every day. It doesn't tell the hardships these migrants are going to face hundreds or thousands of miles away from home when the war ends and the defense work stops.

Yet all these stories are part of the simple statement that "five million workers have migrated since the start of the defense program."

We have seen men living in their cars for weeks at a time, shaving in service stations and grabbing their meals in Greasy Spoons. We have seen men and their families paying forty dollars per month for half of a chicken coop (despite OPA claims about rents being controlled). We have seen thousands of families living in tents because no better accommodations were available. Yet day after day, workers living under these conditions have punched the clock faithfully every morning and given their best to turn out the goods needed to beat the Axis. The mountains of planes, guns, tanks, and ammunition that are now blasting Axis strongholds all over the world are eloquent tribute to their steadfast Americanism.

Only those who have pulled up roots in their home communities to seek work elsewhere know the problems and hardships such a move entails under present conditions. Such people are faced with the alternative of leaving their families at home—thereby making the added burden of maintaining, two establishments, or paying moving bills of enormous proportions. In either event their wage envelopes take terrific beatings. Still five million American workers have gone through the ordeal uncomplainingly. (And the hundreds of dollars in added expenses taken out of the pay envelope of each of them doesn't appear in any cost-of-living index either).

Somehow or other, to our way of thinking, that simple statement "five million American Workers have migrated since the start of the defense program" embodies a magnificent tribute to the guts and patriotism of the working class of America. Certainly it hurls a challenge full in the faces of those vested interests seeking to saddle labor with compulsory servitude or some other sort of sugar-coated peonage.

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Face The Facts

Why will taxes be 50 per cent less?

The answer to this question is: They won't!

That might be enough to say upon the subject. But one very wise man in Washington has said in print: "Individuals will be lucky to get more than a token tax reduction."

There is almost a universal conviction, especially among older people who bore the experiences of the last war, that veterans of this war must be given a "square deal." Congress and the Administration agree to that. In dollar and cents, standing by the veterans will cost the taxpayers perhaps five billions of dollars annually. The interest on the public debt will cost another five billions and the new military organization to maintain global security will likely cost 10 billions for the next few years. Plans are being set up for public works, and public housing on tremendous scales.

Besides, plans are being made right now for a great world bank with the United States government as the principal stockholder and banker. Billions and billions required!

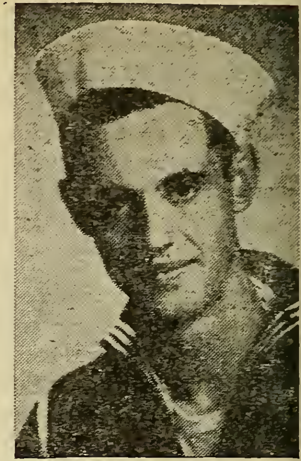
The only people who contradict statements that taxes will be higher, do so on the theory that the United States will inherit a great world trade. That ain't so, either! It isn't so because all Europe and Asia will be poverty-stricken after the war, and they will raise their own food, manufacture their own goods, and furnish all possible work that they can for their own veterans and civilians. Of course they will.

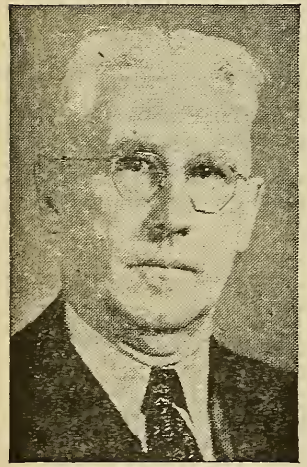
The above are facts—and facts are better than theories.—**Labor Union, Dayton, Ohio.**

DANVILLE'S No. 1 FAMILY

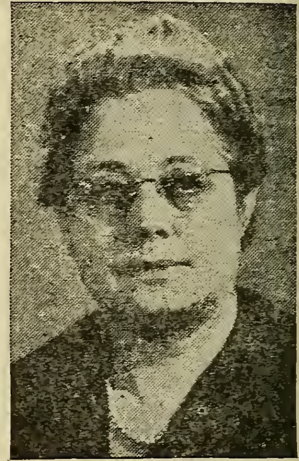
H. GERALD DAVIS

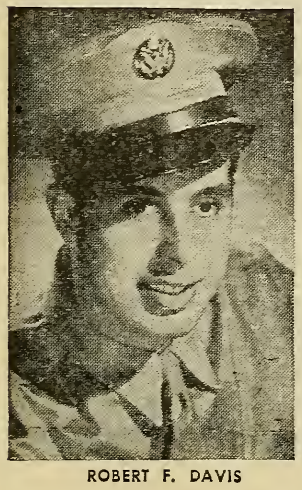
A. EARL DAVIS


JOSEPH E. DAVIS

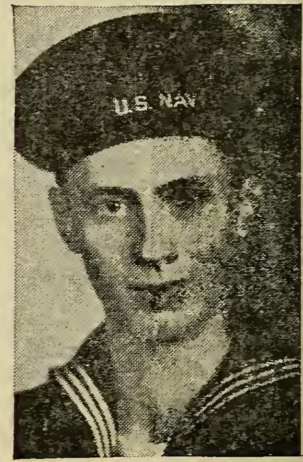

Mr. G. W. DAVIS

RICHARD V. DAVIS


Mrs. G. W. DAVIS


ROBERT F. DAVIS

FLOYD L. DAVIS


JAMES W. DAVIS

BROTHER HAS 7 IN SERVICE

FEW FAMILIES in America are making a greater contribution to the war effort than that of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Davis of Danville, Illinois. From the home of Brother Davis, seven stalwart sons have answered the call to arms in the nation's present emergency. Five of the Davis boys are in the Navy and two are wearing the uniform of the Army. All but two are now overseas in the battle zones.

On the home front Brother Davis is also contributing his full measure. Long an active member of Local 269, he is at present acting in the capacity of business agent for his union. Day after day he serves his country and his union, fulfilling his duties to the best of his ability and backing up his seven sons in the service to the utmost. Mrs. Davis and four other children also do all they can to hasten the day of victory when fascism and tyranny will be stamped out forever.

Richard V. Davis, the oldest of the boys in service, is 35 years of age and was inducted in September of 1943. Dick is stationed on a battleship. He is married to Della Dunavan of Danville.

Joseph E. Davis is 21 years old and he enlisted in the Navy in July of 1942. Joe has been overseas 10 months in the South Pacific and is stationed on a P. T. boat. Joe is not married and is a torpedoman second class.

James W. Davis is a motor machinist's mate second class and he enlisted in the Navy in December of 1942. Jim has been overseas seven months in the South Pacific and he is on a destroyer escort. Jim is the youngest of the boys in service and is 20 years of age.

A. Earl Davis is an electrician mate third class and in 34 years old. He enlisted in the Navy in November, 1942 and has been in the South Pacific for six months, stationed on an aircraft carrier. Earl's wife was formerly Beatrice Pribble of Westville.

Lloyd L. Davis is a sergeant AAA Gun Bn. and is 32 years of age. He is married to Veatric Roemine of this city. Lloyd enlisted in the Army in September of 1942 and has been overseas for one year. He is stationed on Corsica Island and is in the anti-aircraft, Anti-tank Gun Bn.

H. Gerald Davis was inducted into the Navy in November, 1943. Gerald is 30 years of age, is a seaman second class and is stationed at Great Lakes Service School. He is married to Helen Ashwood of Henning, Ill.

Pvt. Robert F. Davis was inducted into the Army in March of 1943 and is stationed at Fort Sheridan. Bob is a cook and is 23 years of age. He married Julia Chromis of Westville and they have one child, a boy 11 months old.

Congratulations are certainly in store for Brother and Mrs. Davis. On behalf of the entire membership of the Brotherhood The Carpenter wishes the patriotic Davis family Godspeed and a safe return for those in the service.

EMPHASIS ON YOUTH

Modern warfare demands adaptability as well as perfect physical fitness

MORE THAN in any other conflict in history, emphasis in the present war is on youth. Stamina and ruggedness are still important factors in the army of today, but flexibility, speed, and ability to learn quickly have become equally important. Planes that rival the speed of bullets and tanks that hurtle over rough terrain as fast as automobiles travel over paved highways demand keen eyes, steady hands and instantaneous reactions. A thousand new gadgets require speed and delicacy of touch.

How much the emphasis has shifted from sheer brute strength to a combination of elasticity and staying power is revealed in a recent report compiled by OWI from experiences of the various branches of the armed services during the war to date. The findings of the report reveal why Selective Service is now concentrating efforts on the 18-26 year old age group—the age group in which the desired attributes are highest. In part, the OWI report finds:

The average enlisted man in the armed forces is approximately 25.1 years old; in the Army 25.78; in the Navy, 23.50; in the Marine Corps, 23.50. Figures for the Army are as of December 31, 1943; for the Navy, as of April 1, 1944; and for the Marine Corps, as of February 1, 1944.

Such averages are looked on by statisticians with some reserve because they may be affected by a few men at extreme ends of the age range and therefore fail to indicate ages at which numbers are concentrated. Age groups reveal the situation more clearly:

In the Army, 60.5 per cent of enlisted men are under 26; in the Navy, 71.2; in the Marine Corps, 77.3.

One factor that helps to keep the Navy and Marine average age below that of the Army is the general recruiting of 17-year-olds, which causes a noticeable concentration in the very youngest ages. In the Army, 11.7 per cent of enlisted men are under 20; in the Navy, 34.1; in the Marines, 29.8.

Highest concentration, however, is in the 20-22.9 age group in the Army and Marines, and in the under-20 group in the Navy.

For previous wars the only estimates available are not comparable because they include officers and record the age of the man at the time he entered the Army. On this basis, average age in the Union Army in the Civil War was 25.54 and average for the last war was 24.89. Since in those wars a certain number of men remained two to four years it is possible that the average age of both those armies taken as of a given date would have been higher than this war's 25.78.

Army authorities today emphasize the great number of assignments for which older men are fit, and, in every branch, officers acknowledge the exceptional older man who can endure as much as a youth. Even in ground combat units, some older men are mingled deliberately with the younger, to add stability to the qualities the Army calls the "fire and verve of youth."

Those older men now overseas with combat units are there because they proved their capability along with the younger ones in a tough training course as much like battle as the Army can make it. Any who couldn't stand it were transferred.

Yet Army technical and medical authorities add that at higher ages fitness for combat becomes the exception rather than the rule, so that the quickest and most productive source of infantry replacements is the nation's pool of young men.

The difference shows up first at the local boards where, in November, 1943, only about one out of every 60 selectees at ages under 20 was rejected as unfit for military duty on account of such manifestly disqualifying defects as amputation, active tuberculosis, grave mental disorders and so on. In the group 25 to 29, the proportion was three times as great—one in 20. In men 35 and over, the ratio was one in 10.

Moreover, among selectees sent up to Army induction centers that month:

At ages under 20, only about one out of every four was rejected for medical reasons; at 25-29, one out of three; at 35 and over, nearly half.

Once a man is made available to the Army, his record in training determines whether he can stay with the combat units. The minimum training period is four months. According to the Office of the Surgeon General of the Army, two men who score the same in a routine physical examination may possess different degrees of stamina and the advantage lies, on the average, with the younger man. After four months, therefore a group made up of young men may be expected to deliver more trained men for combat replacements than a group with a large admixture of older men.

Further, older men are more frequently discharged from the Army, are hospitalized more often and longer, and are more likely, as in civilian life, to be among the small percentage dying of disease.

It has long been known that admission rates for disease and injury tend to increase with advancing age. Data recently obtained in the Office of the Surgeon General indicate clearly that the average period of hospitalization also increases with age. There appears to be no question therefore but that the noneffective rate among older men is higher than among younger men.

Analysis of the Army's mortality experience in 1943 (based on preliminary figures) indicates that the death rate from disease does not increase significantly up to the age of about 30; however, mortality rates from disease among men 30-34 are about double those for men under 30, while for men 35 years and over the death rate from disease is almost six times that for men under 30. The mortality rate from nonbattle injuries does not show any significant trend by age.

(In any discussion of death from disease, it should be remembered that the Army's rate in this war, from Pearl Harbor to the middle of March, 1944, has been only 0.6 of a man per 1,000 per year. In the last war it was 14.1 per 1,000 per year, counting deaths from influenza, or 3.8 without influenza.)

Operating with and on these factors are the characteristic stresses of modern war. Army training and medical officers see these changes that make physical fitness even more important for the combat assignment in 1944 than in 1918:

1. This is a war of movement. French warfare produced its peculiar strains, but did not call for the same sort of endurance as the campaigns of 1944, when men must be trained to devour ground by forced march, dig in, repel attack and then be ready for the day's fighting.

2. This is a war of great speeds. Tanks of 1918 lumbered at three miles an hour; those of 1944 crash through at 45. In 1918, a hundred miles an hour was a good rate for a plane; in these years, 400 in level flights is possible.

3. This is a war of larger projectiles and higher explosives. The 155-millimeter "Long Tom" and the 105-millimeter howitzer have pushed the famous 75 into the background, and the German 170-millimeter and the American eight-inch gun have made their appearance in infantry support. Figures on the strength of explosives are not available, but it has been announced that the United States is making a destructive agent far more powerful than TNT.

In the Navy age plays a different part, according to the Bureau of Personnel. Experience and proficiency are more important criteria when jobs are assigned. This does not mean that the physical factor is overlooked. On the contrary, the Navy insists on a high degree of physical fitness straight across the board and has not accepted men for limited duty because of the need for flexibility in assignment between ship and shore. When a medical commission in February recommended against a general lowering of physical standards for selective service, the report contained the following statement by the Chief of Naval Personnel:

". . . The peculiar conditions and requirements of naval life at sea will always make it imperative that personnel be of the highest physical qualifications available. Living conditions on board ship are totally different from on shore and necessitate a higher degree of physical fitness if efficiency is to be maintained during extended periods of sea duty. In addition to being able to withstand the rigors of seagoing life, naval personnel must not be unduly handicapped in the event they become separated from facilities for medical attention. . . .

"Regardless of their regularly assigned duties, all men aboard ship are potential combat personnel under battle conditions. It may be that particular jobs at sea can be performed temporarily by men of lesser physical qualifications, but since the final and ultimate test must be made under battle conditions which will require the highest performance attainable by physically qualified men, the daily needs must be fixed by the requirements of a few brief moments. . . ."

A small segment of the Navy, according to officers in the Bureau of Personnel, needs youth imperatively. For motor torpedo boats and the pilot seats of naval combat planes, young men are specified. Men under 35 are preferred, though not required, for submarines—where "the pressure is on all the time."

In craft from destroyers to battleships, however, and in the Seabees, men 35 and over have their place alongside the younger ones. Personnel officers stress that the older men have been in the service long enough, in most cases, to harden themselves and adjust to shipboard life. On the other hand, on shipboard older men do not have a corner on skills. Some petty officers, according to Bureau of Personnel, "are more expert at 28 than others are at 35 to 40."

Close combat is the duty of all but a few of the approximately 400,000 Marines. Class IV's, older men for guard duty in this country, number less than one per cent. Class V's specialists such as lawyers and business men, are likely to be older than the average Marine because of the experience and education required. But these are even less numerous than Class IV's. The rest are fighting men.

As a result, the Marine Corps is even more insistent than the Navy on flexibility in personnel. Every man accepted for the Marines, aside from the one to two per cent in non-combat groups, is expected to be physically capable of any assignment. Therefore, to the extent that physical fitness parallels youth, youth is essential to the Marines.

Strictest application of age limits in the armed services is for pilot training. The United States Army Air Forces and Naval Aviation do not accept pilot candidates over 26 years of age, and the medical offices have records that show why:

In pilot training, failures rise with age. Out of a sample of 10,000 in Army primary instruction, 31 per cent of the men 18 and 19 "washed out"; among 26-year-olds, the percentage was 46.

Navy records covering the entire period of training—primary, intermediate and advanced—show roughly the same ratios. According to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, a study of all air cadets recruited from civilian life to primary training in July, August and September, 1942, who had passed or failed in the complete course by Sept. 1, 1943, revealed that:

Among men 18 and 19, failures were 24 per cent; at 20 and 21, the percentage was 23; at 26 and 27, it was 41.

In 1941, with a wider range of manpower for the Navy to choose from and much more rigid entrance requirements, the same pattern of failures held. A sample of 5,700 cases taken by the Navy showed that at 20, approximately 20 per cent of the cadets accepted fell short of their ambition, and at 26, approximately 40 per cent.

Physical and related demands of flight help to explain this ratio, according to the Army Air Surgeon's office. Eyesight, which tends to deteriorate with age, must be superior to judge distance and direction in three-dimensional space and at high speeds. Hearing has to be good, to carry on communications and detect changes in engine noise.

Moreover, reactions must be quick and sure. At 400 miles an hour, a plane will travel nearly 200 yards during one second's delay in responding to a stimulus. To make sure that men with slow or inaccurate reactions are combed out before they get into the air, the Air Forces include a number of "psychomotor" problems in the psychological tests given new men at the basic training centers. In one of these the candidate operates stick and foot rudder in response to horizontal and vertical rows of lights that flash on a board before him. Observations during the period when these tests were being developed showed that men over 26 scored lower than younger persons.

As a result of these and other psychological tests, plus observations of judgment, personality and stability, roughly half of all who have survived earlier examinations are eliminated from the pilot group. Some of these will become bombardiers or navigators. But the tests have been developed to the point where the score made indicates quite accurately the candidate's chance of becoming a pilot.

Besides the capabilities of a pilot, the Air Forces must consider his ability to withstand the particular stresses of flight. Medical officers point out that the flier is a ground animal projected by modern air combat into altitudes of 30,000 to 40,000 feet. Warm clothing can protect him against the temperatures of 40 to 50 degrees below zero and a tank can supply the oxygen that becomes thin in the upper atmosphere. But changes in air pressure test the delicate tissues and tubes of his ears and may cause infections that are accentuated by any physical weakness.

Another effect of atmospheric changes, the "bends," has been found worse in older than in younger men. Ascent to great altitudes where air pressure is low causes bubbles of gas, mainly nitrogen, to form in the joints and fatty tissues. The ailment is intensely painful and may make it necessary for the victim to come down closer to earth. Army observation of 6,000 cases of the "bends" in a low-pressure chamber showed the following results:

Of men 18 and 19 having the "bends," 17 per cent had them badly enough to necessitate descent; of 26 and 27-year-olds, 30 per cent; of those over 28, more than 30 per cent.

Physical demands of some branches under the Army Ground Forces are even more strenuous than for ordinary combat. Ground Forces believe it takes an especially tough man to stand the roar and thunder of a tank, the close quarters, and the bruising and jostling he gets despite the best shock-absorption science can devise. While his own guns are blasting in his ears and the enemy firing back, while his tank goes over an obstacle, demolishes a tree, plunges down a steep hill and takes off over the crest of another, he must keep his equilibrium and move levers and triggers and hold his sights accurately.

Paratroop action is another that takes special qualities, and, as in aviation, an age limit is imposed, in this case 32. Specially high physical standards are observed and emphasis in selection is placed on lungs and heart because of the strains to which these organs are subjected. When the opening parachute puts an end to the free fall, the plummeting body is subjected to great force and even a brief blackout may result.

Another reason requiring youth is that the paratrooper must be very agile to land in the correct posture, shed his 'chute quickly and avoid injury. He may come down on stony ground or drop in a tree or in the water, and he must be able to cope with these difficulties, keeping a sharp lookout all the time. Casualties are to be expected in the form of bruises, broken ankles and legs, even broken shoulders. Here a young man's endurance and recuperative power prove their value.

The paratrooper is prepared for his strenuous future by a series of bar acrobatics that put his muscles in shape, and is trained up to his task by a series of progressively longer jumps. This course also provides a chance to transfer any trainee who cannot make the grade.

The same is true of training for regular ground combat, though the training if of a different type. The chance that an infantryman could get overseas without revealing whether he is fit for combat may be judged from the rigors of his preparation. The Army observes him through 17 weeks of basic training, and additional weeks with infantry units and on maneuvers. He makes continuous marches of 25 miles in eight hours and nine miles in two hours, carrying as much as 50 pounds of equipment. He undergoes tests in scouting and patrolling—which means crawling, creeping and hiding—and in the use of the bayonet. He must demonstrate efficiency in close combat and street fighting.

Furthermore, the infantryman must complete an infiltration course during which he slithers through mud and wire with machine-gun bullets whipping 30 inches above and land mines exploding around him. This operation, according to Ground Forces officers, tests his mental and physical elasticity.

In other tests, the infantryman is asked to do approximately 35 push-ups, run 300 yards in 45 seconds, dash 75 yards in 20 seconds with a man his own weight on his back, and complete in 30 seconds a 70-yard zigzag "utility run" in which he runs, crawls, creeps and jumps. He need not fulfill every one of these requirements, but the score he makes helps to determine whether he stays with the combat troop.

Army Engineer construction battalions have a saying, "We put in the plumbing, but somebody else uses it." Living under primitive conditions, construction units prepare camps and bases for other troops, and as soon as one community has been made habitable they move on to repeat the process elsewhere. Some engineer units in Alaska and the Aleutians have been in tents for more than two years, and at Adak they slept under the open sky until they had completed runways for fighter planes.

As a result of such hardships, the Engineers Corps has found youth a necessary attribute in construction battalions, though youth in this case is not to be interpreted as strictly as in activities such as pilot or paratrooper. The need for experience is a factor in favor of age as against extreme youth. But last spring when construction work slackened in the United States, the Engineer Corps made a special effort to recruit bulldozer, power shovel and scraper operators and other skilled construction workers over 38 years old. Many of these men later were released from the Army for physical reasons and, partly because of this observation, the engineers now seldom put a man over 38 in a construction battalion. Men in this age group are used by the engineers, but they are usually routed into such positions as depot or maintenance work.

Physical strength and endurance weigh even higher in the engineer combat battalions, which, between bridge-building and road-making, have fought side by side with the foot soldiers all over the world. Physical standards for combat engineers are the same as for infantry.

Engineer specialist battalions, established just two years ago as the Engineer Amphibious Command and now operating from Europe to the Pacific, also require stamina of the first order. Their field is the beachhead; their duty is to unload the boats and get the supplies across the beach and under cover. While other troops push inland to deploy for self-protection as well as attack, the engineer shore regiments must stay on the beaches under fire for hours without even the satisfaction of fighting back. For hours without rest or sleep they wade in waist-deep water and plod through sand, carrying boxes, removing mines; laying wire roads. All reports from the fronts emphasize the enormous physical requirements of the specialist battalions' work. Training takes account of this and all commanding officers make sure, before taking a group overseas, that every man is physically fit for the task assigned to him.

The Navy's Seabees, who correspond roughly to the Army engineers, pride themselves on their physical toughness as well as on their mechanical skill. The average age of Seabees, now estimated at 28 to 30, once was higher. Just after Pearl Harbor, many older men of great experience volunteered. Among them were persons of high standing in their communities, high position in their own fields and considerable wealth, who were barred from naval commissions because they lacked college education. These citizens accepted chief petty officers' ratings to lend their special knowledge and abilities to the defense of the country.

Such earlier battalions, heavily weighted with men over 38, went in with the Marines under fire all over the Pacific and are still in service. Seabee officers attribute the decline in age not to design, but to the fact that Seabee service became one of the favorites among young men of draft age. Both young and older men are considered necessary and they are placed according to their special abilities. One commander of a battalion whose average age was 34 — oldest man 53 — remarked that "what we really need—and we've got it—is a balance. . . Let the younger men handle the work for which they're better fitted and let the older men do the work where mature judgment and greater experience are required."

"Much of our work on the islands is the unspectacular sort which requires steadiness and patience," the same commander said, "and we've found that in these two essentials the older men show up very much to advantage. Furthermore, they react better to discipline, because they understand the necessity for it."

This commander admitted that hard physical conditions bring out aches and pains in older men faster than in the young ones. However, another Seabee officer maintains that the older men, too, coming as they do largely from the construction trades, are physically hard—fit in many cases even for hand-to-hand combat. In training they show themselves physically superior to men of equal ages from other walks of life.

Seabee officers credit their men over 30 in advancing the claim that "there isn't anything we can't make." A skilled machinist can supply a missing part for a power plant or a laundry machine with equal facility and "you won't get this under 30," according to one officer. Expert erection crews can set up a 100-ton crane in the field, or an electric generator large enough to furnish current for a city of 50,000 people. Here again only age, by and large, provides the necessary experience. Seasoned Seabee electricians moving into North Africa restored the damaged power plants to service immediately even though the gear was of types not used in America and all the directions were printed in French.

Moving the Army's supplies and equipment requires the services of both the young and the not so young in the diverse activities of transportation, according to officers who direct training and front-line operations. Driving a truck in a battle area takes qualities different again from those needed for the same work in a rear section, and different again from operating or grooming a locomotive, maintaining track, riding and repairing harbor craft or managing traffic at a control center.

A truck driver at the front must stay behind the wheel as much as 18 hours on a stretch, under extremely adverse conditions. Mud, rocks and shell-holes sap his strength, and fatigue becomes a very important factor in errors that can ditch food or ammunition awaited at the battle line. Sometimes, according to observers, sheer physical power to swing the wheel makes the difference between success and failure. Keen eyes are essential and good night vision is necessary to rush supplies under blackout conditions.

As an example of what front-line truck drivers have to take, Army transportation officers cite the battle of the Volturno river in Italy. For days and nights at a time, Quartermaster men operating with the Transportation Corps had to ply 92 miles and back between the beaches and the battle, driving 12 to 14 hours out of 24. On another occasion in Italy, security dictated location of a supply dump where drivers had to help lift each truck in and out of the dump with a winch.

Conditions in base sections, removed from the fighting, are not so arduous and transportation officers find truck-driving there much more suitable to the average man past his twenties than work at the front. In fact, they believe a little extra maturity there may be of advantage, since age reduces tendencies to recklessness that could result in destruction of supplies.

In the Transportation Corps itself, officers say, age runs generally higher than in the Army as a whole. This is strikingly true in railroad men who are freighting materiel right up to the railheads of the war areas, such as the embattled India-Burma theater. They learned their trade through long civilian service, as did the shop battalions that keep the cars and engines rolling, and the crews that maintain the tracks built by the engineers.

Moreover, in transportation as in most other Army activities, officers in charge of training and operations emphasize that the determining factor is not a man's chronological age, but his physical condition and fitness for the job. Although the probabilities may be against older men in some positions, there are exceptions in all types of work. On the other hand, training officers of the Transportation Corps find it advisable to intermingle some young men even in the battalions whose prime qualifications is great experience.

In the Signal Corps the story is much the same. Given equal experience and ability, this corps prefers younger men because, in the aggregate, their use makes for a more versatile force. Assigning available corpsmen according to their condition and talents, personnel officers are likely to place a man of less than maximum stamina in a rear area where he will be able to do the work well. But a man physically prime can be shifted quickly wherever needed, whether at the rear or on a difficult battle line.

Stringing a line under combat conditions calls for the utmost in physical endurance. Once started, the job must be carried through without interruption regardless of how long it takes and how hard the going becomes. Here the probabilities favor young men, according to Signal Corps officers. They recognize, however, that some older men may be able to endure hardships with the younger.

Moreover, in many positions the importance of experience throws the balance to older men. In rear echelon units, for example, technical experts are absolutely essential. As a rule it takes years to acquire the knowledge and skill necessary for this work, which includes such duties as rebuilding radio sets.

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Industry Can Finance Post-War Boom

American industry as a whole will be able to handle the stupendous task of reconversion to peacetime production and even undertake considerable expansion without asking for any financial assistance, the Securities Exchange Commission declared, basing the statement on an analysis of the current assets and liabilities of all corporations other than banks and insurance companies.

The study, first of its kind made by the commission and unique in its scope, included figures for about 450,000 corporations.

The commission said that at the close of last year American corporations were in as favorable a financial position as ever in their history.

"Their net working capital (current assets less all current liabilities including provisions for renegotiation)," the SEC said, "which was at an unprecedented level, was in extremely liquid form with cash accounting for a very substantial proportion of the total."

The commission estimated that the increase in working capital during the four-year period from the end of 1939 to the end of 1943 amounted to $17,000,000,000, a rise of nearly 70 per cent.

However, much of this capital is tied up in government contracts. Legislation is needed to make possible speedy settlement of all government contracts.

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War Workers to Vote

War or no war, workers are going to get a chance to vote in November. The War Production Board will shortly call on employers to give time off to their employes, regardless of production problems.

Voting is viewed as a privilege by the WPB which rightfully contends "it marks the difference between us and our enemies."

CHURCH GROUPS BACK LABOR

TWO important church groups—the General Conference of the Methodist Church and the Catholic Committee of the South—recently denounced propaganda against organized labor and called for a stronger labor movement as a main bulwark of democracy.

The stand of the Methodists was made public at a national conclave in Kansas City, Mo. In a pronouncement on labor drafted by the Council of Bishops and adopted by the conference, the Methodists urged universal extension of collective bargaining to give workers a greater voice in industry.

They went on record for a "frank facing of the fact that collective bargaining is an expression of the democratic principle."

Both labor and management were lauded for " patriotic devotion to war production" and the conference stressed that "the overwhelming majority of labor has observed its no-strike pledge."

Recalling that the church has been on record for many decades "for the right of employer and employe alike to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing," the conference rejoiced in the fact that this right is now written into law.

"These new rights of labor call for elimination of all practices of an undemocratic or anti-social nature," the conference declared. "The new relationship likewise demands the complete cessation of all attempts to discredit and destroy labor organizations."

Action of the Catholic Committee of the South was taken at a meeting of 1,800 priests, sisters and lay leaders in Memphis, Tenn. Unanimously, the convention adopted a resolution which vehemently denounced attempts of labor-hating groups to smash unions.

"We hereby call upon the people of the South," the resolution declared, "to intensify labor organization and to repudiate agencies such as the 'Christian American Association' which are working to weaken and destroy labor organization by emasculating protective legislation and enacting repressive regulations under cover of high-sounding names."

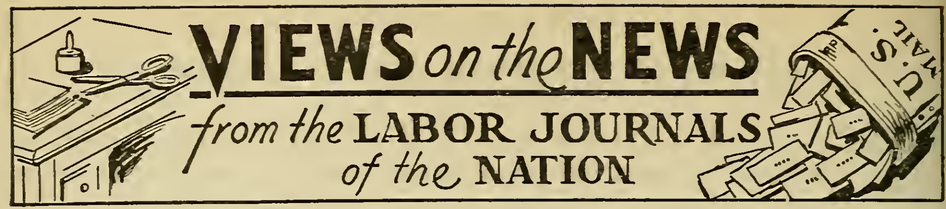
The resolution emphasized in strong terms that the way to build an effective industrial democracy envisioned by Pope Pius XI, in which labor- capital and the government would be equal partners, "is to strengthen labor organization."

In another resolution, the conference called upon the clergy and laity of Dixie to work energetically toward promotion of unions among unorganized workers.

The attack upon the misnamed "Christian American Association," a Fascist front for the most rabid labor-hating sweatshoppers of the South, was particularly significant since that outfit has been operating chiefly in Dixie and has been the fountainhead of vicious anti-union propaganda.

Liberally-financed, the association has set up lobbies in state legislatures to work for laws manacling workers and hobbling their right to organize. It has already put over repressive laws in several states and is working ceaselessly to extend the shackling measures to other states.

The organization has tried to camouflage its aims under the false face "Christian" title, but the action of the Catholic parley shows it is not fooling sincere church members or leaders.



VIEWS on the NEWS from the LABOR JOURNALS of the NATION

The Human Equation's At Fault

Jerry Voorhis, the liberal Congressman from California wrote an article in the American Mercury in which he called upon people to "Stop Kicking Congress Around." Voorhis stated that:

"In the legislative halls of every democracy that the world has ever known has resided the hope of freedom for the people, and there it rests today in our country."

He added that it is perfectly proper to denounce representatives and senators as much as you like and urge voters to elect or defeat them, but the American people must not permit anyone to undermine Congress itself.

Frankly, we have never yet met anyone who advocates the undermining of Congress as a traditional institution of representative democracy and the voice of the people.

But we do believe that there is an overwhelming popular demand that Congress accept its responsibilities and represent the interests and wishes of the people, something which it definitely has not done in recent years. No one demands of any congressman that he vote against his conscientious convictions; but we do expect him to have convictions and scruples and adhere to time-honored norms of right reason. The people want a congress which is more than a servile tool of the vested interests, merely partisan and strictly opportunistic and expedient as this 78th Congress has revealed itself. We want a congress which is strong, forthright, independent, which lives in the present and thinks in terms of the greatest good for the largest number of our people. We do not want rubber stamp congressmen who are office boys for either the administration or vested and predatory wealth.

The majority of this Congress unfortunately is composed of peanut politicians and small fry, parochial time-servers who do not measure up to the needs of our critical times. It is the duty of the people to replace those unfit and misrepresentative members of Congress with men and women who will adequately meet the responsibilities of representing the people and protecting THEIR interests.

The institution known as Congress is just as popular, just as respected and just as vital as it ever was in the esteem of the American people. If its stature has shrunk, it is only because too many pygmies are ensconced in the seats of giants and are resorting to every subterfuge to remained glued in their places of power in order to continue to thwart, not express, the popular will.—**Labor Tribune, St. Louis.**

* * * * *

Enemy at Our Door

As our sons, husbands and the boy next door, along with hundreds of thousands of other American boys and the boys of our gallant allies fight their way into Europe on a mission of liberation against the resistance of the bestial Nazis we pause to consider:

First. What are we fighting for? And we reply to that with an answer that comes from the hearts of all true Americans. "We are fighting for that precious freedom which we all love but which we so often carelessly forget and even ignore. We are fighting for freedom from oppression and dictatorship."

Second. We ask ourselves, "Is this worth fighting for?" The answer to this comes without prompting from the hearts of all civilized men when they feel that their precious liberty may be in danger.

Only cowards or men sick of mind quail at the thought of fighting to preserve their liberty.

As we cherish liberty we must remember that it can be threatened from within the borders of our own country, from within the borders of our own state, from within the limits of our own cities and towns just as it can be threatened by power-mad dictators from across the seas.

While our sons, husbands, brothers and the boy next door are fighting with all their strength, shedding their blood to protect us and millions of other freedom-loving persons throughout the world from the loss of our liberties to Hitler and Tojoj, let us rededicate ourselves to the task of giving the men of our armed forces all the support within our power no matter how little or how great that may be.

And let us not forget that the hateful hordes of dictatorship are raising their ugly heads, ready to strike and spew forth their deadly venom, right here at home.

Let us heed the "handwriting upon the wall" and note well that throughout the nation, forces of greed, lust and hatred are crawling forth from the shadows under which they have been hiding for nearly twenty years, bent upon buckling the halter of dictatorship around the necks of unsuspecting Americans.—**The Union, Indianapolis.**

* * * * *

The Hyphenated Die-Hards

The recent controversies over the location of the Polish-Russian boundary seem to have caused much bitterness among U. S. citizens of European ancestry. It cannot be repeated too often or too strongly that they must be very careful not to inject themselves into the conflicts of Europe as special pleaders or interventionists. A serious disunity may follow which will prevent a fair settlement.

If this country, built with the "blood, sweat and tears" of immigrants from every country on the globe, is torn by internal division on the lines of Europe's nationalistic quarrels and ancient hatreds, we may fail to establish a lasting peace.

We should do all we can to establish a just and fair settlement of world conflicts, but we can do it best as **American citizens**—not as Polish-Americans, French-Americans, Russian-Americans, Italian-Americans, or any other hyphenated group.—**Labor Journal, Richmond, Cal.**

* * * * *

One Down—Two to Go

With the capitulation of Rome the allied forces have freed the first of the Axis capitals. Berlin and Tokyo, the first bombed almost beyond recognition and the second only seared around the edges once, are still ahead of us.

And it might be well for all of us to remember that even though this represents a third of the three cities, it does not mean a third of the war. The next two are going to be far tougher nuts to crack than the one recently evacuated by the Nazi forces.

But we should know by this time that the responsibility upon all of us; responsibilities of production, blood donations, bond purchases and all the rest must be stepped up as never before if the boys who are doing the battling are to get the proper support from home.

There has been a spirit of optimism prevalent in the United States for the past year which has been ill-founded and which has led to a slackening up of production in certain lines. Workers and management have been inclined to worry too much about their post-war plans instead of winning the war.

Just as a football team finds the going tougher as they approach the opponent's goal line, so will our armies find German and Japanese resistance gaining in strength with each conquered mile. It is a military fact that the shorter the defense line the more difficult it becomes to penetrate and the more costly it becomes to the attacker in men and material.

So, let's keep our shoulders to the wheel; keep driving toward that day of victory; do our utmost on the job and in volunteer services. In other words, let's see to it that we do our part.

And remember that we don't have to face bullets, bombs or bayonets.—**The Citizen, Cleveland.**

Job Control Tightened

Manpower becomes rationed commodity like steel

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JULY 1st SAW stringent new manpower controls go into effect. Patterned after the plan tried out on the Pacific Coast, the new job control program gives the government greater supervision over the movement of workers from job to job. Under the new system, manpower becomes a commodity like iron or steel. Like iron or steel, manpower is rationed to war plants. Plants having the highest priority (because of the importance of their products) get first call on available manpower. Wherever possible, men seeking employment are dispatched to these plants. On the other hand, however, each plant is also given a definite manpower ceiling. The Manpower Commission determines about how many men each plant needs to operate at top efficiency. When a plant attains that number of employes, no further men are channeled to that plant. This effectively curbs labor hoarding—one of the chief factors in the present manpower shortage.

With the cooperation of organized labor, this plan was first put into effect on the Pacific Coast where the manpower situation is the most critical. In the ten months that it has been in effect there, excellent results have been achieved. In fact it was the successfulness of the plan on the West Coast that prompted the Manpower Commission to extend it to a nation-wide basis.

As outlined by the Manpower Commission, the four most important steps in the new manpower control plan are:

1. Establishment of a nation-wide system of priority referrals which provides that all employers, except those in agriculture, shall hire all new workers only from those referred by the WMC's United States Employment Service or under arrangements made with the USES. (This provision makes possible the hiring of employes, upon prior arrangement, through union hiring facilities.)

2. Fixing of employment ceiling in the 137 areas of labor shortage as defined by the WMC. These are cities listed by the WMC as Group I and Group II areas. The ceilings fix the total number of men who may be employed in a given establishment.

3. Setting up a manpower priorities committees in all of these areas. These committees will decide which industries in their respective areas are entitled to priorities in referral of available male labor.

4. Intensification of the recruiting activities of the USES so that men may be transferred from areas of labor surplus into those areas where more labor is needed to meet urgent war production.

"This action has been taken after thorough consideration," the Commission declared. "It does not represent any new or untried methods of allotting manpower to those places in which it is needed most. It does, however, place on a national basis the intensive recruiting and priority referral programs which have been found successful in a number of areas.

"The successful conduct of the war now requires the referral of all available male labor in the nation to jobs of greatest war production urgency, and the retention of such labor in those jobs. We propose to do this by a system of priority referral, effective throughout the nation but varying among communities according to local, area, state and regional needs.

"To the greatest degree consistent with the war needs, workers subject to priority referral shall be given the maximum possible freedom of choice as to the jobs they accept. Employers also shall be given maximum possible freedom of choice as to the workers they employ.

"To achieve this objective the USES or other authorized referral agency shall offer to each worker successively job opportunities for which he is qualified in essential and locally needed activity in the order of the relative urgency to the war effort."

The Commission pointed out that voluntarism was still the keystone of the plan. A worker may still be referred to other than an essential job in certain instances; namely, where an essential job is not available, where he is not able to accept an essential job outside of the area in which he resides, where undue hardship or circumstances of an 'emergency nature" prevent his taking an essential job.

In the West Coast areas where the plan has been in operation for almost a year, organized labor has found the plan not too onerous due to the cooperation extended by the U. S. Employment Service and the Manpower Commission. The government agencies have allowed the unions to conduct their hiring halls as usual and few, if any, problems have arisen that were not ironed out satisfactorily through mutual cooperation.

Shortly after the announcement of the plan early last month, the AFL announced acceptance of the nation-wide plan as a contribution to support of the invasion and as a weapon against a labor-draft law. In some sections, however, vigorous opposition to the plan developed among AFL organizations. Districts such as St. Louis—where unemployment rather than manpower shortages is a grave question—voiced emphatic disapproval of the program.

Landing Craft Output Up to Par

The steadily increasing movement of landing craft along inland waterways to ocean embarkation points indicates the degree to which labor has come forward to speed up production, the War Manpower Commission announced.

A month ago landing craft production was still behind schedule. But the production report for April showed a 35 per cent increase over March production, bringing the whole program 2 per cent ahead of schedule. Deliveries of tank landing ships were ahead of schedule for the first time. Of the 15 types of landing craft being built, production was equal to or ahead of schedule in all but two and they were only slightly behind.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
Keuka, Fla.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
631 W. Page, Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
10348½ Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of July, August and September 1944, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis 4, Indiana.

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NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2954	Carlton, Ore.	2970	Pilot Rock, Ore.
2952	Weott, Calif.	1603	Bridgeport, Conn.
1592	Cambridge, Ohio	2972	Dale, Ore.
2967	Domingo, N. Mex.		

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Bonds Will Keep Us Out Of Bondage—*Buy More!*

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother David M. Curtis, Local No. 849, Manitowoc, Wis.
Brother William Etzel, Local No. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Brother James Fraser, Local No. 1244, Montreal, Que., Can.
Brother Robert Hampel, Local No. 2823, Pembroke, Ont., Can.
Brother Howell Hanson, Local No. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Brother Ernst Hesse, Local No. 657, Sheboygan, Wis.
Brother David A. Lancaster, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother Herbert Schlegel, Local No. 143, Canton, Ohio

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Louisville Local Honors Men in Service

Honoring the 424 members who have donned the uniforms of their country in the present struggle against Fascism, Local Union No. 64, Louisville, Kentucky, on Sunday, May 28th, unveiled a memorial plaque at union headquarters. Inscribed on the plaque are the names of all members answering their country's call. An impressive program marked the unveiling of the plaque.

Invitations to the ceremonies were extended to Local Union No. 436, New Albany, Indiana; Local No. 533, Jeffersonville, Indiana; and Local Union No. 1406, Millworkers, Louisville. These locals were all well represented at the dedicatory ceremonies, and, but for the travel problem, invitations would have been sent out in general. The general consensus of opinon was that Local Union No. 64 did honor not only to its members in the armed services but to our craft as well.

The plaque bears 424 names. Several dozen members have received honorable discharge from various branches of the armed forces. At the present time 378 members of the local are still in uniform.

Dedicatory services included the following program:

The service was called to order by Master of Ceremonies, E. L. Day, at 2:00 o'clock P. M.

Music by Shawnee Post, American Legion, Drum and Bugle Corps, Robert Schilling, directing.

Invocation—Chaplain H. K. Robinson, 159 Ord. Bn., Fort Knox, Ky.

Music—Shawnee Post.

Welcoming Address—E. L. Day.

Music—Shawnee Post.

Address—Edward H. Weyler, Sec. Ky. State Federation of Labor.

Music—Shawnee Post.

Address—R. Fred Kirk, Apprenticeship Field Representative of the United States in Kentucky.

Master of Ceremonies—Introduction of the following:

E. L. Mercker, President, Central Labor Union; P. H. Reardon, Secretary, Building Trades Council; Johnnie Hertz, Business Agent, Bricklayers Organization and George Weining, Business Agent, Sheet Metal Workers Association.

Music—Shawnee Post.

Address—Bill Shea, International Representative, Painters Organization.

Music—Shawnee Post.

Address and Dedicatory Service—J. R. Weyler, International Representative, U. B. of C. and J. of A.

Unveiling of PLAQUE—Henry Voit, J. H. Grigsby, members of the Carpenters Organization since 1897 and 1903 respectively.

Brother Weyler then called A. R. Kennedy, G. R. Ralston and Walter Dillinger to place three wreaths at the foot of the plaque in memory of our Brothers killed in service—LOUIS BAKER, GEORGE E. HILLARD AND MAXWELL CLEAVER and delivered a beautiful oration in honor and respect to them. He then ordered the FLAG lowered to half mast by Brother E. L. Day, President of L. U. No. 64. America was played by Shawnee Post and meeting was adjourned for refreshments.

Committee: M. L. Burke, Chm.; A. R. Kennedy, Sec.; G. R. Ralston, A. Schoenbaechler and F. L. Dixon.

Calgary Local Celebrates 40th Birthday

Marking the Fortieth Anniversary of its founding, Local Union No. 1779 of Calgary, Alberta, on Saturday night, May 13th celebrated the occasion with a sumptuous banquet at the Empress Grill. A delicious turkey dinner with all the trimmings was served, after which president William Dalgetty and several distinguished guests recalled for the benefit of those in attendance the difficulties and tribulations which the union overcame in its history of almost half a century.

Honored guest at the occasion was General Representative William Page of Vancouver who extended the personal good wishes of General President William L. Hutcheson. Brother Page in a lengthy and interesting address outlined the progress made by the organization. He is a onetime member of the local and he recalled that wages were 25c per hour and the work day was ten hours when he first joined.

Mr. Page was president of the Calgary local for many years and headed the famous Carpenters' football team which won the championship in 1912.

Mr. Page presented William Dalgetty, local president, with a union-made and union-labelled gavel. Mr. Dalgetty outlined some of the problems tackled by the union in its 40 years of existence and expressed pride in the way it had survived and grown despite difficulties.

Another union pioneer, George McDougall, who has held every office in the local as well as being prominent in executive positions on the Calgary Trades and Labor Council, told some of his experiences. He has accepted the job of construction foreman at Norman Wells, N.W.T.

Member of Calgary local since 1912, and a member of the Brotherhood for years before that, Dan McCutcheon, who is in charge of Imperial Oil Co. construction work at Norman Wells, returned to Calgary for the anniversary banquet.

Banquet entertainment, arranged by R. E. Sells, business agent for the local, included community singing and a bingo game in which the union members and their friends took part. The community singing was led by Peter H. Kirkpatrick.

Newburgh Local Celebrates American Day

The Editor:

Local No. 301, Newburgh, N. Y., took active part in the "I AM AN AMERICAN DAY" Parade held in this city on May 21st. We engaged a local A. F. of L. band of 25 pieces and turned out the largest labor representation in line. It was one of the largest parades ever held here and our more than 200 members all attired in white overseas caps bearing the Local's number made a spectacular appearance. The colors were carried by Brothers Russell S. Bliss and Theodore Todd, both veterans of World War I and the latter a wearer of the Purple Heart. Brother Nicholas Randazzo and Edward T. Smith, veterans of World War II, were the color guards. The committee in charge was headed by Brother George Diegel also a holder of the Purple Heart from World War I.

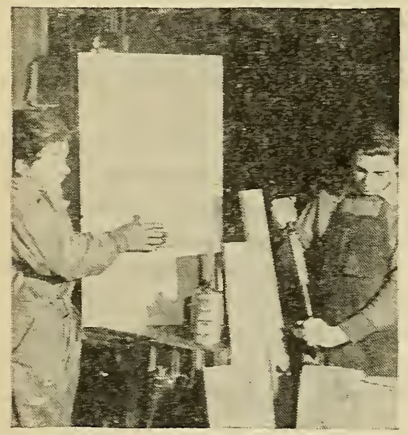
Following the parade open house for the members and their families was held at Carpenters' Hall. This was the first time that the members' families had been invited to the Hall which was purchased by the Local last August.

Fraternally yours,

Bernard H. Murray, Financial Secretary.

Glue Helps Save Vital Material

Industrial concerns could take a tip from the class rooms and workshops in our public schools by the utilization of wood with the use of glue, to salvage vital material that is being discarded as scrap.



Because of the thin glue line possible with Franklin liquid hide glue, it is being used in industrial arts classes to make use of scrap wood as well as for all types of work where a fine quality glue is required.

The student on the left, in the accompanying photograph, has made a solid piece of board from three pieces of a packing case such as the student on the right is salvaging. Franklin thin glue line makes the joints almost invisible. The picture was taken under actual working conditions at the Boys' Trade School in Columbus, Ohio.

Manufactured by the Franklin Glue Co., Columbus, Ohio, this liquid hide glue is the same as that used by America's leading furniture factories and wood working plants.

In every 24 hours of normal respiration, the human lung breathes about 600,000 cubic inches of air.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST
to our Ladies

Bloomington, Ind., Ladies Have Busy Year

The Editor:

Carpenters' Ladies Auxiliary No. 258 of Bloomington, Indiana, herewith reports some activities of the year 1943-1944

Our meetings are held on the Second and Fourth Tuesday evenings of the month. We meet in the Labor Temple. The first meeting each month is a business meeting and the second usually includes a social evening to which prospective new members are invited.

In meetings and social gatherings we have our American flag. We always open our affairs repeating the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag which is followed by a minute of silent prayer for the men and women serving in our armed forces.

A committee was appointed and programs for the year were worked out and published in book form. These program-books were tied with Aqua and Yellow ribbons, our colors, and a copy was given to each member. Contained in the program-books were the dates of each business meeting as well as the dates of each social evening planned by the committee.

Our motto is: "To Live For Others Than Myself And Help My Fellow Man."

Our president offered a prize for the member attending the most business meetings for the year. Our members have been active in Red Cross work and in all other worthy patriotic and humane causes. Seven members worked on the Red Cross Drive. Five sweaters, two helmets, and fourteen pairs of wristlets were knitted by our members. In addition we spent more than a hundred and fifty hours in rolling bandages. At various times we donated to the Salvation Army and Cancer Control in addition to the Red Cross. Some members have made cookies for the USO. Two members helped the OPA check prices in stores and one member worked on her ration board. We have bought three $100 bonds.

Our Service men have been remembered with Christmas Boxes and on Birthdays, Weddings, and Sickness by card.

We made our money through rummage sales, white elephant sales, and through two bazaars. One of our members held a party at her home. Each of us invited two guests to this party. A demonstrator displayed her goods at the party and our local received a percentage on all sales made.

For the past four years we have kept a scrap book in which will be found interesting clippings concerning our activities. There are also many letters from service men. We have a penny fund for flowers and cards to the sick. We also have a Secret Sisters Club. In this we remember one another on Birthdays, Wedding Anniversaries, and at Christmas time with gifts at our parties. Our standing committees were for sick, calling, program, service men, and publicity.

Our officers for the year have been Pres. Lena Pruett; Vice-Pres. Floyd Clines; Fin. Sec'y Mrs. Mary Shields; Rec. Sec'y Jennie C. Pruett; Warden Mrs. Myrtle Hollingsworth; Conductress Mrs. Bernard Crooks; Trustees Mrs. Clarence Atikisen, Mrs. Joe Deremiah and Mrs. Allen Godsey.

We have 27 members in good standing.

Would like to hear from other Auxiliaries and wish all a successful year.

June 13th is our election of officers.

Fraternally,

Recording Sec'y Jennie Pruett.

L. A. No. 252 Has Busy Schedule

The Editor:

The members of Carpenters Ladies' Auxiliary 252, Milwaukee, Wis., extend sincere greetings to all sister members.

Recently Mrs. Herman Seide, president of our local was given the honor of being one of the sponsors at the launching of the submarine chaser P-C1564 at the Leathem Smith Shipyards at Sturgeon Bay, Wis. Sister Seide is the widow of the late president of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. The other two sponsors were Mrs. Henry Ohl and Mrs. J. J. Handley widows of prominent state labor leaders. After the launching they were guests of honor at a banquet given for them.

We meet the first and third Wednesdays of each month. The third Wednesday we have a birthday social after our regular meeting and we have found this pleasant hour over coffee and cake to be a splendid opportunity to become better acquainted with our sisters.

We donate to the USO and also to the Negro USO recently established here. We have bought War Savings Bonds. We also donate to the Red Cross and one of our members, Mrs. Hulda Radtke, has put in over eight hundred (800) hours rolling bandages. She recently broke her own record of one hundred and forty-five a day by rolling one hundred and fifty (150) in five and one quarter ($5\frac{1}{4}$) hours.

We hold several card parties each year to raise money. We have a Christmas party and a picnic.

Our officers are: Sister Frieda Seide, president; Sister Elizabeth Cahill, vice-president; Sister Ann Gerlach, recording secretary; Sister Lorraine Schuier, financial secretary-treasurer; Sister Helen Alexander, conductress; Sister Lucretia Schmeichel, warden, and Sister Alma Kreutzfeldt, Jennie Blaschke and Olive Wallerman, trustees.

Best wishes to all our sisters.

Ann Gerlach, recording secretary.

Fort Collins, Colo., Ladies Active

The 29 members of Carpenters' Auxiliary No. 404, Fort Collins, Colorado, recently sent in a list of their activties to E. M. Osborne, secretary-treasurer of the Colorado State Council of Carpenters.

Since the Auxiliary was organized July 11, 1942, by Frank Pulliam of the Carpenters Local, its members have made 30 pairs of bedroom slippers for the army infirmary at Colorado "Aggies." Several hours have been put in at the local Red Cross by two-thirds of the members and the sum of $25 was given in the current campaign for funds. Mrs. Ruth Patterson, secretary, reports also that the Auxiliary has purchased a $25.00 bond. Cards and fruit or flowers are always sent to sick members.

The Auxiliary and the Carpenters' Union meet together in the same building once a month, writes Mrs. Patterson. After the business meeting the two organizations take turns serving refreshments. These meetings help to bring out the members of both the Auxiliary and the Local.

In congratulating the Auxiliary on its "very, very good work," Mr. Osborne said, "I know from past experience that the Ladies' Auxiliary is a wonderful incentive in bringing out the membership of the local unions where such auxiliaries exist."

Teaching of Timber Engineering Gains

A growing recognition of timber as a structural material is revealed in a survey conducted by the Timber Engineering Company, Washington, D. C., which disclosed that 188 engineering and architectural professors in 135 universities are teaching timber engineering. These figures compare to 31 professors in 23 universities shown in a similar survey in 1936.

Last year 333 professors in 187 technical schools, representing all states, were supplied upon request with 40,000 pieces of technical timber literature by the company. These teachers were asked whether they were teaching timber engineering and whether they planned to continue such courses after the war. Of the 224 who replied, 188 answered as above and 144 stated that they plan to continue.

Teco lays much of this renaissance in the teaching of timber engineering to the Army and Navy training program, but notes that the upward swing began years ago. A trend noted in the survey is the ground gained by timber engineering in eastern universities, a section in which it was formerly weak.

The company will offer a recommended course in timber engineering along with its usual proffer of complimentary literature to technical professors in September.

Belgian Unions to Aid Invaders

The underground Belgian trade unionists have now established a central body, the clandestine Belgian paper *Peuple* report. This central body will coordinate the resistance work of various trade unions groups and prepare to help the Allied forces with the invasion. A large number of underground papers now come out regularly, including *Vaincre,* the trade union organ, Monde du Travail, Espoir and Werker.

IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Ind.

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Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 190

In the irregular-pitch roof, or unequal-pitch roof, as it is sometimes called, the rise of all the rafters is the same throughout, but the rise per foot run is different; for example, if one is speaking from the standpoint of the rise per foot run, the difference in an unequal-pitch roof is always found in the rise; but, on the other hand, if one is speaking from the standpoint of the full rise of the full run, the difference is always found in the run. These differences make it necessary for the roof framer to be constantly on guard, lest he apply the principle of one rafter to an entirely different rafter. When this happens undetected by the roof framer (who later finds it out) it can easily throw his mental conception of irregular-roof framing into confusion. But if one has a diagram before him, and understands it, it is possible to frame an unequal-pitch roof without confusion or other difficulties.

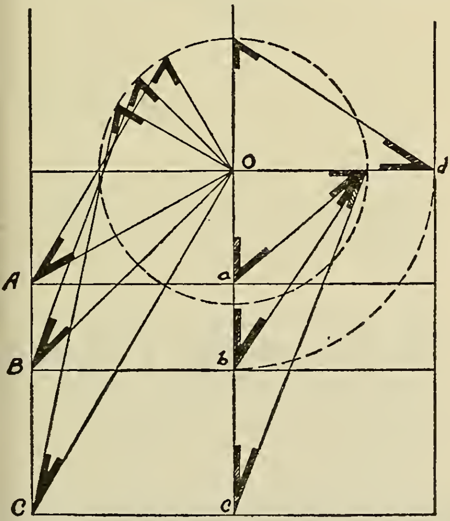

Fig. 1

Fig. 1 is a diagram showing three hip rafters and four common rafters in triangular form, lying one one side. This should be remembered in order to understand the drawing. Three different hip roofs are represented by this illustration—two are irregular and one is regular. The dotted circle, whose center is at O, shows that the rise of these rafters is equal, but it will be noticed that only two rafters have the same runs—they are shown from d to O and from b to O. The common rafters with the runs c-O and A-O are both for irregular roofs. The hip rafter with the run, C-O sets on a 60-degree angle; the one with the run B-O is on a 45-degree angle, and the one running from A to O is on a 30-degree angle. This diagram is given so that the student can compare the different roofs represented and observe the rises and the runs.

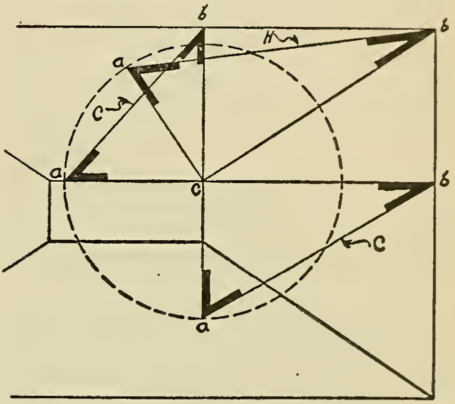

Fig. 2

Fig. 2 is a diagram showing two common rafters, marked C, and one hip rafter, marked H, lying on the side. In all of these rafters b-c represents the run, a-b the rafter and c-a the rise. Now, if the rafters were raised into position, bringing point a directly above point c- the drawing in plan would appear like what we are showing by Fig. 3. Compare the two diagrams.

In the next three diagrams we are taking up obtaining the edge bevel of jack rafters for an irregular-pitch roof. We treated this under the irregular plan, but are bringing it in here again to show that the principles are the same in both cases, but the conditions are different.

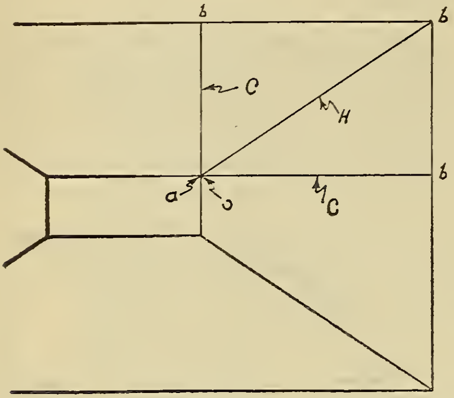

Fig. 3

If the student will observe Fig. 3 and imagine laying the two common rafters back on the side, he will have a good idea of Fig. 4. To obtain the edge bevels of the jack rafters that join the hip, shown in position from A to c, take the distance from A to b on one arm of the square, and the distance from b to a on the other arm, the latter gives the cut. Here it will be noticed that there is a difference in the edge bevels of the jacks that join the hip on one side and the jacks that join it on the other side. In the irregular-plan roof the edge bevels for jack rafters were the same on both sides of the hip.

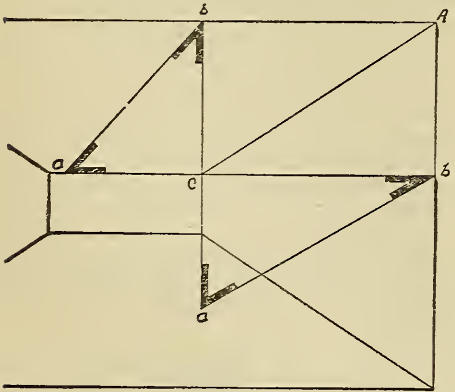

Fig. 4

Fig. 5 shows the same drawing but carried one step farther. Here the lengths of the rafters, a-b have been projected until they are in the position b-a-1 and b-a-2. The shaded bevels shown at a-1 and a-2 are the respective edge bevels of the jack rafters. By taking b-A (the short) on one arm of the square and b-a-2 on the other, the latter gives the edge bevel for the jack rafters of the long run. The edge bevel for the jack rafters of the short run is obtained by taking b-A (the long) and b-a-1 on the square, the latter gives the cut.

Another way to use this diagram is shown by Fig. 6 and 7, which are stripped of all unnecessary lines. Fig. 6 shows the square applied to the diagram to obtain the figure to be used on the tongue with the base figure, 12, on the body. These figures, 12 and 7 will give

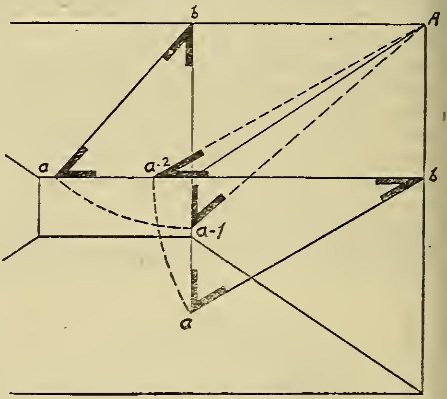

Fig. 5

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the edge bevel of the jacks for the long run, 12 giving the cut. Fig. 7 shows the figures to be used on the square, 12 and 13½, to obtain the edge bevel of the jacks for the short run, 12 giving the cut.

We are recommending the use of diagrams, drawn to a convenient scale, because irregular-pitch roofs are not used enough for the workman to remember all of the rules, but if any one wants to frame an irregular-pitch hip roof he can obtain the edge bevels of the jack rafters by the following rules:

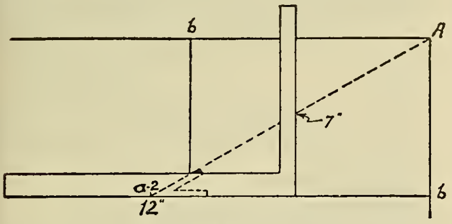

Fig. 6

The length of the common rafter of the short run and the long run, taken on the square, will give the edge bevel of the jack rafters for the short run, the length of the rafter gives the cut. For the other side of the hip the rule would be just the reverse—the length of the rafter of the long run and the

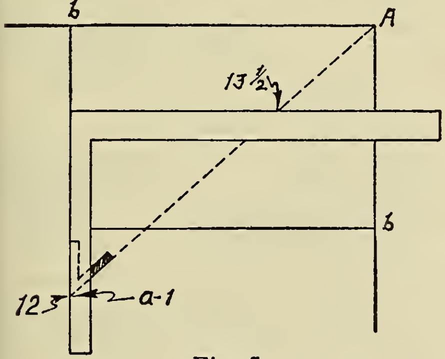

Fig. 7

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short run will give the edge bevel of the jack rafters for the long run, the length of the rafter gives the cut.

Here is a short rule that is easy to remember: The length of the common rafter of one run and the other run, taken on the square, will give the edge bevel, the rafter gives the cut and determines the side the cut will fit.

Tin Over Joint

In recent years many private garages that were built fifteen or twenty years ago had to be extended in order to house the whole of the latest-model cars. A 4-foot extension, as shown by Fig. 1 to the right, usually answers the purpose.

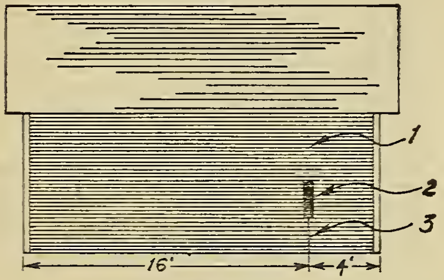

Fig. 1

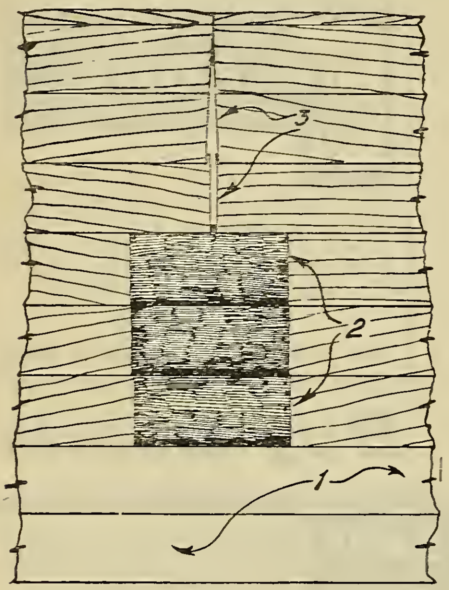

Fig. 2

Many of these garages are finished on the outsides with novelty siding and therefore we are showing novelty siding, although the tinning will work on any kind of siding. The arrow at 1, points to a part of the extension joint which has been tinned and painted, leaving the effect of a continuous run of siding. At 2, shaded, is shown a part of the joint tinned but still unpainted, while at 3 we have an untinned part of the joint for the addition.

Fig. 2 is a detail showing the joint in three different stages of its completion. At 1 we have two beads of a piece of novelty siding, showing how it will appear when the tin is on and painted with two coats of paint. At 2 we are showing three beads of novelty siding tinned, and at 3 we show the joint without tins or paint.

In order to secure a satisfactory job, the tins must be cut just the right size and bent to fit the moulding of the siding. Then the tin is nailed to the siding with rather heavy brads, not too many. When this is painted, the joint can not be observed from a little distance.—H. H. Siegele.

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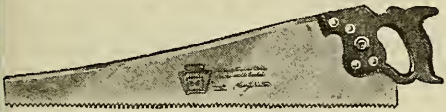

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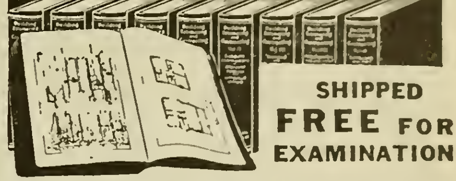

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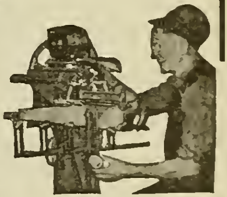

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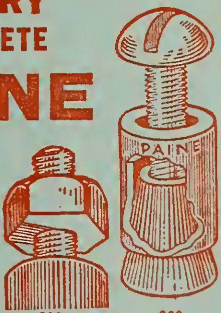
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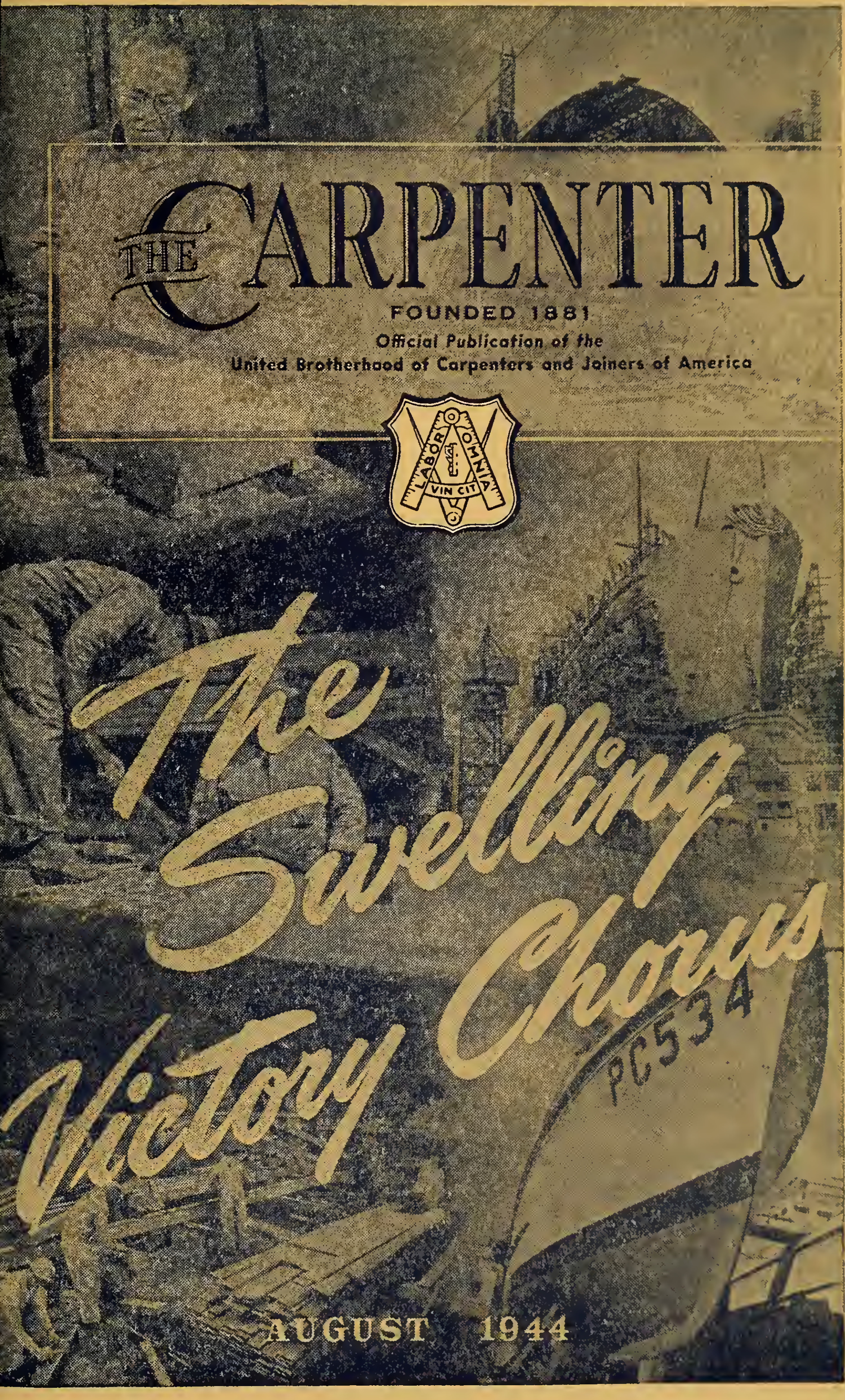

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If Interested, Contact Your L. U. IMMEDIATELY!

★ ★ ★

Note to Local Unions

Before advising any members to proceed to the Pacific Coast, you should communicate with your District Council or the General Office by telegraph, advising the number and names of members willing to accept this employment, and then await further word before instructing the men to proceed to the West Coast. This is essential inasmuch as reimbursement for transportation and travelling expenses will not be made unless applications are approved and job assignments made.

All members reporting to accept employment must have availability slips as well as paid up dues books. Proof of American citizenship or first papers must also be taken.

$250.00 LIFE INSURANCE 25¢ A MONTH

$500.00 LIFE INSURANCE 50¢ A MONTH

THE GREATEST VALUES EVER OFFERED IN LIFE INSURANCE

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Regardless of how much life insurance you have,
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Please send me full details of your "American Family Policy." I understand there is no obligation.

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.
FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
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INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1944

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Ten Cents a Copy

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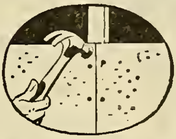

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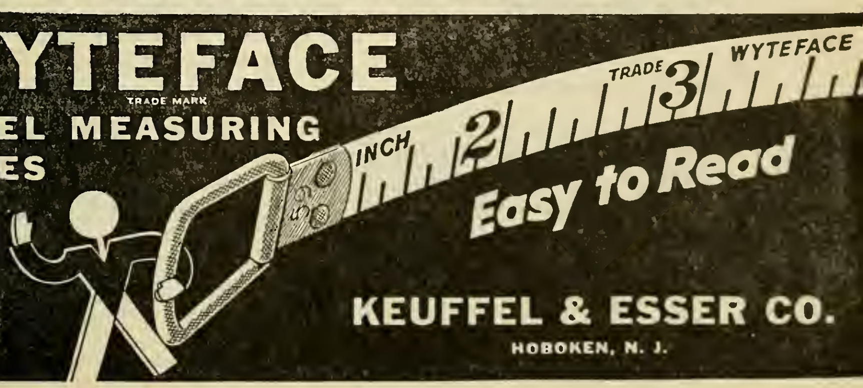

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REGISTERED TOOLS
GREENLEE
FOR THE CRAFTSMAN

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KEEP THE MONEY
IN THE FAMILY!

PATRONIZE
ADVERTISERS

WHO SPEND MONEY
WITH YOUR UNION.

Many questions will have to be answered before home building can reach its peak

Housing Poses Problems

WITH HOME building unquestionably destined to play the major role in the maintenance of prosperity in the post-war world, the time is now at hand to realistically face the housing problem and evaluate the possibilities. That literally millions of new homes will be needed in the first few peace years goes without saying. However, there are many attendant problems that will have to be answered before home building can be undertaken on the scale necessary. It is not simply a matter of turning loose skilled construction men and giving them the necessary materials. Many questions have to be answered before an adequate housing program can get under way. For one thing, how is the home building to be financed? How much if any should be government-financed, and how much should be financed by private capital? Obsolete methods of taxation and financing have long tended to discourage home ownership. Can they be streamlined to put home-buying in the same mass marketing category as automobiles and refrigerators? What about the slum areas? Can slum areas be cleaned up without government subsidies of one kind or another?

All these are questions that must be answered before post-war home building can achieve the pace needed to bring the supply up somewhere near the demand. The June 3 issue of Information Service intelligently discusses the situation. In part, it says:

Our houses are as a whole "in an extremely deteriorated condition." In 1940 almost 20 per cent of all urban dwellings either needed major repairs or had no private bath. The country is now in "the most acute housing shortage in the history of the country," according to the Spring, 1944, survey of realty conditions by the National Association of Real Estate Boards. It is estimated that during the post-war decade there will be 420,000 new families a year in non-farm areas. They too must be housed. The Twentieth Century Fund report suggests, as a minimum, 820,000 new non-farm housing units yearly for the post-war decade, with a potential demand of 1,300,000 or more.

Philip M. Hauser, Assistant Director, U. S. Bureau of the Census, speaking before the American Management Association in January, 1943, estimated, on the basis of studies by the Research Division of the Office of Price Administration, that 20.3 per cent of the families (including single-person families) had incomes of less than $1,000 and 57.5 per cent of less than $2,000 in 1942.

Most students of the question seem to agree that, in general, for safe budgeting a family should not pay more than a fifth of total income for rent, or live in a dwelling costing more than twice the annual income. Obviously, the large family can pay less proportionately than the small one, though it needs more space. The Real Property Inventory in 1934, in 64 cities scattered through the entire country, showed that 77.6 per cent of the population were paying less than $30 a month. Incomes have, of course, increased materially. But the estimate quoted above would indicate that half, or more, of the population could not safely pay more than $33 a month rent in 1942.

But under present conditions it appears that private industry cannot build houses to rent for much less than $35 a month. Milton L. Ehrlich, vice-president of Joseph P. Day, Inc., New York, speaking before the National Public Housing Conference, St. Louis, on March 24, declared that "private enterprise can do the job of rehousing the mass of our American families in the lower bracket." It is, he explained, "possible for private enterprise to rent at about $8.65 a room per month." Thus a four-room dwelling would rent for $34.50. But the real estate industry reports that rents are too low in the majority of cities today—in spite of current high incomes—to justify building for rent at present costs, and that only about 300,000 houses will probably be produced annually during the next decade, or about a third of the minimum need.

The Twentieth Century Fund's Housing Committee believes that even with higher incomes than those of the last decade, "the existing cost of new housing will still be too great to permit a continued large volume of production." The Committee urges that the majority of the new buildings should be "medium- and low-priced—varying from $2,000, or even less, in some regions, to $4,000 in others, at present price levels—and a very large part of them in both rural and urban areas will be needed for rent rather than for sale."

There are three different aspects of annual housing costs, all interrelated; construction (including the cost of land and plumbing), the cost of marketing and operation and maintenance. Nathan Straus, former Administrator of the U. S. Housing Authority, estimates that a 30 per cent reduction in construction cost would lower annual shelter cost only 15 per cent. The Twentieth Century Fund points out the grave difficulties involved in meeting the need: "The housebuilding industry is itself technically backward." There is no coordinated management of the different groups who take part in it. This results in "unnecessarily costly methods of production. . . .Our traditional system of land utilization and methods of home financing have been ill-suited to a mass market. . . . Low-priced houses cannot be provided unless properly located low-priced land is available." Yet today that kind of land is found "only well away from the center of cities. . . . The pattern of housing finance has been typically a pattern for the merchandising of real estate rather than for investment in housing." Legal procedures are so complicated as to "hinder rather than facilitate sales." The real estate tax "bears no necessary relation to the earning power of the property."

The difficulties, the Committee insists, cannot be solved by a "halfhearted attack. . . . If housebuilding is to make a major contribution to the restoration of peacetime conditions, and serve the population more adequately, a comprehensive, many-fronted drive on these obstacles must be made."

Nor, indeed, is the problem only that of slum clearance. Rather, it is that of the future of our cities. From 1920 to 1940 the outlying areas of metropolitan districts of 100,000 population or more grew several times as fast as did the central cities. Jose L. Sert, writing for the International Congress of Modern Architecture, finds that "laissez-faire policies and rampant speculation" have brought some cities "to the verge of bankruptcy. If this process of uncontrolled decentralization continues, it may mean the economic death of our cities."

Suburban areas compete with the central area for residents, business, industry and the taxes paid by metropolitan residents. But the suburbs, too, are in competition with the open farm land around them and face the same problems of "constantly shifting populations, depreciation in realty values, increasing taxes and mounting demands for expensive facilities and service," writes Cleveland Rodgers of the New York City Planning Commission.

Subdivision of new land has gone on in spite of the large numbers of vacant lots. Surveys in the early '30s showed from a seventh to three-quarters of all lots vacant in typical cities. "It is estimated that during 1939 and 1940 the new areas approved by FHA for insured loans would have accommodated . . . almost twice the number of all new dwellings actually insured."

Tax delinquency is very high on the vacant lots of "premature subdivisions," on large buildings in such areas, and in slum and blighted areas. Sometimes the accumulated taxes are so much greater than the value of the land that owners simply abandon the property. The slums pay far less in taxes than the cost of their city services. A single area in Cleveland, 0.73 per cent of the city area, with 2.47 per cent of the population, cost the city in 1934 4.47 per cent of the money spent for police protection, 7.3 per cent of that for health work, 9.1 per cent of relief and social service expenditures and 14.44 per cent of the cost of fire protection. If its taxes had been paid to "an average extent" they would have brought in only 0.75 per cent of the city's income. The indirect social costs are, of course, even greater.

There is general agreement that city planning is necessary. But, as the January issue of *Fortune* points out, "hundreds of city plans" have "come to little or nothing" because they have not got at the "heart of the community's difficulties—namely, overcrowding and congestion in the interior and unguided sprawling in the outskirts"; and the people have not been sufficiently informed about the importance of the problem to bring effective pressure to bear.

The Twentieth Century Fund's Committee on Housing recommends the creation of "appropriate administrative bodies. . . . to prepare and, from time to time, revise comprehensive master plans for urban and regional areas, such plans to deal with highways, other transportation facilities and terminals, major recreational areas, and broad allocation of land use, etc." Even if the problem of administrative municipal boundaries were not in the picture this is an extraordinarily difficult task.

"Genuine competence in city planning," ***Fortune*** says in its November, 1943, issue, "involves an extraordinarily wide field of both knowledge and skills. In addition to technical training in architecture, engineering, landscaping, and related professions, it requires also familiarity with economics, sociology, finance, law, politics, public relations —and a philosopher's understanding." A few colleges and universities offer courses in city planning but none of them, acording to ***Fortune,*** "gives in their city planning course alone anything like the breadth of training required."

An adequate city plan must include the entire area from which the city normally draws its workers, or from which it might do so if new sections were developed. For a small or medium-sized city this may involve only the county in which it is located. To take an extreme example, the metropolitan area of New York City involes three states, 22 counties and nearly 500 incorporated cities, towns and villages. A "master plan" for this entire area, then, would involve the creation of a type of administrative agency which would cut across an enormous number of political boundary lines and determine for each of these communities what type of industries and businesses it might have and where they should be located, as well as the number and size of dwellings.

Even if the people of a given area are ready to accept the implications of regional planning, there is grave question of the extent to which they can decide their own future. As Mr. Sert points out, ". . . . The big cities of today are not merely 'regional products' but have been shaped by national and international factors of the most varied and often the most arbitrary type." The most striking illustration of this is found in the location of the new war industries and military camps. The size of our army, navy and merchant marine and the demand for military airplanes will be very important factors in determining the future of many areas.

From the foregoing discussion in Information Service, it can be readily seen that the question of providing adequate housing for Americans consists of more than getting together skilled workers and suitable building materials. Planning and foresight are needed, but planning and foresight have always been two attributes which America has never lacked.

No-Strike Pledge To End With War

So far as the A. F. of L. is concerned, labor's blanket "no-strike" pledge expires promptly at the end of the war, President William Green made it clear recently in reply to an inquiry from the "Wall Street Journal."

"The controls to which labor has voluntarily subjected itself for the period of the war constitute a form of regimentation which must not be perpetuated in America," Green declared.

The best "insurance" against strikes after the war will be collective bargaining by all industry with bona fide unions, Green said.

INGENUITY--*Our Secret Weapon*

★ ★ ★

Americans' ability to think for themselves is paying off big dividends in victory on all battlefronts where G.I. Joe is doing his stuff.

G.I. JOE'S middle name might be Independence, Initiative or Ingenuity. They all mean about the same when you are in a tough spot. Every camp has its mechanical genius inspired to individual achievement by his birthright to think for himself.

He may be a toolmaker, or he may be a carpenter in private life. But in spite of the forethought and energy that goes into provision for his fighting career, there are endless opportunities to tinker at the front.

Every aircraft repair squadron has its hero who has contrived a hot water plant or otherwise eased the rigors of war with judicious use of a little junk. Sgt. Douglas Shafto is one of these mechanical minds from Pontiac, Mich.

He was stationed in a damp jungle of New Guinea, although it might have been a desert or arctic tundra, wherever imagination and a scrap heap come into happy combination.

Shafto was the squadron's chief repair man, but between engine breakdowns he built a power plant to supply electricity to the carpenter shop, orderly room and kitchen. The parts came from an old fighter plane and were powered by a tractor.

Comrades also point out proudly the water pump which Shafto accumulated from such raw material as the engine of an electric energizer, an automobile and just plain odds and ends.

Another invention is a clothes boiler for the laundry, using a salvaged oxygen bottle to feed kerosene under pressure to a burner under an old oil drum—but washing machines of scrap are common in battle areas.

Shafto was not satisfied with these simple contrivances. The camp roads were in such condition that he rigged a power scraper—made of metal plate—with a hydraulic system that would raise and lower it, using the retraction equipment from a fighter's landing gear.

The camp tractors were kept pretty busy operating all these gadgets, but Shafto found a way to keep them busier. An unrepaired plane would annoy him so much that his officers have told the following story as an example.

One aircraft was wrecked five miles from the camp in jungle so thick that it took a whole day to reach the spot and examine the wreckage. They had written off as lost all except a few lighter accessories that could be easily carried.

Three mountain streams barred the way between wreck and field. But Shafto, with the help of a native crew, brought back the entire plane in two weeks.

They cut a road through the jungle.

When they came to the mountain torrents, they built fords. When the truck stalled on steep slopes Shafto used a tractor to jerk it up grades of 30 degrees or more.

It took two trips, one for the fuselage, one for the wings.

Somewhere in the same theatre of operations, Sgt. Emil Shetlin was confronted with the problem of a fleet of Mitchell bombers, a jungle full of Japs that needed strafing badly, and no parts to equip the bombers for ground attack.

Shetlin was a former toolmaker in the North American Aviation plant at Los Angeles who had volunteered for overseas duty. But all of his experience in the aircraft industry and 41 years of kitchen mechanics were no more than he needed.

The island air depot provided elementary tools but none of the jigs necessary to modify the Mitchells. And Shetlin had no blueprints of the parts required. His mechanics knew their planes but 85 per cent of them had no civilian experience in aircraft work.

The first job was to find metal, almost anything from bridge beams to belt buckles. With blowtorches, they raided the scrap heap and dismantled a bridge—with consent of the local authorities.

They burned plates from broken tanks, cut away the metal beds of wrecked trucks, "diverted" galvanized roofing intended for hangars, salvaged engine hoods and even torn parts from an aircraft carrier. They broke up an old boiler and cut buckles from their belts.

Then they had to make jigs, out of their heads and the metal at hand. These were heavy and complicated but accurate to a thousandth of an inch.

Then they made the plane parts.

For nine weeks, Shetlin laid out the work for each man, three shifts a day. He would work from seven to five, meet the evening shift after supper, catch a nap, and meet the midnight shift.

Eventually the job was completed and a few days later the Nips got the surprise of their lives—thanks to the inventiveness, skill and ingenuity of ordinary American boys who used to be plumbers, carpenters, bakers and elevator operators.

Similar stories of American resourcefullness come from all fronts almost every day. In fact a large part of the success being achieved by American fighters everywhere can be attributed to this inherent determination of American boys to think for themselves. Years of regimentation and direction from above have made Germans and Japs good soldiers in situations where their thinking is done for them. When they have to think for themselves, however, they cannot measure up to our American boys who learn to figure things out for themselves almost from the day they take their first faltering steps as youngsters.

The ordinary American's ingenuity on the home front is also making a tremendous contribution to victory. Thousands upon thousands of time-saving suggestions made by workers in war plants are speeding up production of vital armaments. Surprisingly, many of these production short-cuts have come from women workers who never held jobs before and never had any mechanical experience beyond repairing gadgets at home with the traditional hairpin.

It all boils down to one incontrovertible fact; no totalitarian nation that makes robots of human beings can hope to beat America where people are free to think for themselves.

ALL BUT LABOR

Workers are only group not swelling bank accounts out of U. S. war effort

WHERE are the war profits going? Who is getting the dough? A few weeks ago the Securities and Exchange Commission made public a survey of 450,000 corporations which showed that their working capital had increased to 17 billion dollars—a rise of nearly 70 per cent—between 1939 and 1944.

Now the Department of Commerce publishes another analysis which indicates that more than half of the increase of eight billion dollars in demand deposits of individuals in banks during the year was accounted for by owners of small, unincorporated businesses.

The survey also shows that deposits made by war workers, civilian goods workers and clerical employes registered a comparatively minor increase during the year, amounting to only 500 million dollars for the whole country, half of which was accounted for by war workers.

The analysis from which these significant figures were obtained was prepared by Irwin Friend, of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

It showed that farmers had increased their bank deposits by 800 million dollars. The relative increase for small business men and farmers was 70 per cent each.

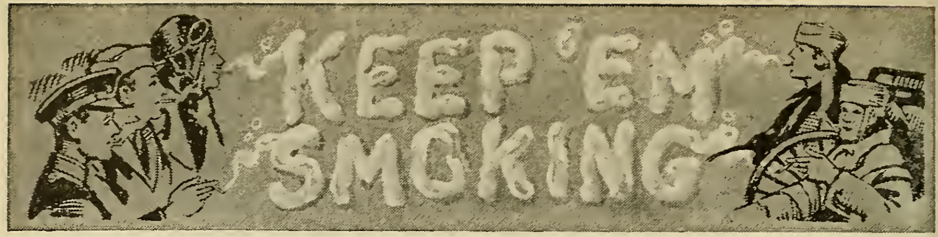
Another interesting disclosure was that owners of unincorporated retail stores, who had been squawking loudest about price control, have been making heavy bank deposits. This group accounts for 45 per cent of the total of 11 billion dollars in deposits of all small businessmen as of the end of the last fiscal year.

Among individuals other than small businessmen and farmers two groups found important in terms of demand deposits were executives with 18 per cent of the deposits of this group and retired persons with 16 per cent of such deposits.

Professional persons — doctors, dentists, engineers, lawyers, accountants and teachers—also held substantial amounts of demand deposits and together accounted for close to 22 per cent of the total deposits of individuals other than small businessmen and farmers. Lawyers were the most important in this group and doctors second, with 9 and 6 per cent, respectively.

From the foregoing reports it takes no statistician to realize that every segment of American people except labor is finding the war profitable. Big business, small business, farmers and professional men are earning enough to lay aside something for the proverbial rainy day. On the other hand, ordinary workers have showed a very small increase in total bank deposits despite the fact there are more millions working this year than there were last. One reason for this is that labor is the only group bound by a rigid freezing formula such as the ill-scented Little Steel Formula.

Although labor has profited least from the war, it has borne the brunt of the abuse. Columnists and comentators daily picture American workers as rolling in wealth and dissipating dollars like proverbial drunken sailors. The truth of the matter is that labor remains the only group getting nothing but blood, sweat and tears out of the war.



BROTHERHOOD SOLICITS COOPERATION OF LOCALS AND DISTRICT COUNCILS TO KEEP FIGHTING BOYS HAPPY.

Contributions to the Cigarette Fund showed a gratifying upswing during the past thirty days. Some one hundred and fifty local unions and district councils connected with our Brotherhood donated better than thirty-five hundred dollars toward keeping our boys on the various fighting fronts smoking and happy.

The Cigarette Fund thus received a much needed shot-in-the-arm inasmuch as the balance was getting perilously low toward the end of June. With millions upon millions of American boys now fighting on foreign soil where American cigarettes are unavailable, the need for supplying them with this morale-building commodity is greater than ever before. Unless we on the home front furnish them with cigarettes the chances are great that they will have to do without. In view of the fact that they are sacrificing, fighting, and dying for all of us, one of the obligations we have to them is to see that they are not denied the comfort and solace that only smokes from home can bring.

During July another million free cigarettes were dispatched to the fighting forces overseas through the Cigarette Fund, and the monthly goal of the Fund was thus maintained. At the present time, there remains in the Fund approximately enough to make three more similar monthly purchases.

Although the military picture appears brighter all the time, leaders in Washington insist that the war is a long, long way from being finished. Millions of American boys are destined to spend many more months on foreign soil, and so long as they are on foreign soil they will need American cigarettes. If there is any residue in the fund when the boys do come home, that residue will be used to furnish cigarettes for the boys in the military hospitals, the boys for whom the war will never be over. Every cent spent by the Fund to date has been spent for the benefit of the boys in uniform and every cent coming into the fund from now on will be spent in the same manner.

Meanwhile every mail brings new letters of thanks from Yanks on all battlefronts. If the thousands of letters from soldiers and sailors received by our Brotherhood could be published in a book they would tell a graphic story of the horrors of war. They would also tell a graphic story of how much cigarettes from home are appreciated as an antidote for lonliness, homesickness, and even honest, uncowardly fear.

The boys on the fighting fronts are keeping the enemy retreating; the least we can do to repay them is "keep 'em smoking."

Make all checks to the fund payable to General Treasurer S. P. Meadows, 222 E. Michigan, Indianapolis 4, Indiana.

CIGARETTE FUND

Contributions received by the General Treasurer's office from June 20, to July 24, 1944.

L. U.	City and State	Amt.
8	Philadelphia, Pa.	50 00
16	Springfield, Ill.	100 00
21	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
36	Oakland, Cal.	25 00
43	Hartford, Conn.	50 00
46	Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	25 00
56	Boston, Mass.	25 00
64	Louisville, Ky.	25 00
80	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
87	St. Paul, Minn.	100 00
89	Mobile, Ala.	100 00
90	Evansville, Ind.	25 00
100	Muskegon, Mich.	20 00
106	Des Moines, Ia.	50 00
124	Bradford, Pa.	5 00
130	Teague, Tex.	5 00
159	Charleston, S. C.	50 00
160	Philadelphia, Pa.	6 00
169	East St. Louis, Ill.	100 00
171	Youngstown, O.	25 00
174	Joliet, Ill.	25 00
176	Newport, R. I.	5 00
181	Chicago, Ill.	50 00
189	Quincy, Ill.	6 00
211	Pittsburgh, Pa.	25 00
218	Boston, Mass.	25 00
241	Moline, Ill.	15 00
256	Savannah, Ga.	50 00
265	Hackensack, N. J.	25 00
275	Newton, Mass.	10 00
277	Philadelphia, Pa.	10 00
302	Huntington, W. Va.	25 00
305	Millville, N. J.	25 00
310	Norwich, N. Y.	10 00
318	New Smyrna Beach, Fla.	25 00
340	Hagerstown, Md.	25 00
345	Memphis, Tenn.	200 00
359	Philadelphia, Pa.	25 00
365	Marion, Ind.	10 00
366	New York, N. Y.	25 00
390	Holyoke, Mass.	5 00
411	San Angelo ,Tex.	25 00
431	Brazil, Ind.	10 00
432	Atlantic City, N J	15 00
434	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
445	Kingman, Ariz.	25 00
454	Philadelphia, Pa.	10 00
499	Leavenworth, Kans.	25 00
512	Ann Arbor, Mich.	25 00
524	Eureka, Ill.	5 00
528	Washington, D. C.	25 00
534	Burlington, Ia.	10 00
537	Rahway, N. J.	25 00
541	Washington, Pa.	25 00
603	Ithaca, N. Y.	25 00
618	Sikeston, Mo.	25 00
630	Neenah-Menasha, Wis.	10 00
653	Chickasha, Okla.	10 00
660	Springfield, O.	10 00
680	Newton Centre, Mass.	15 00
682	Franklin, Pa.	5 00
696	Tampa, Fla.	100 00
756	Bellingham, Wash	10 00
787	New York, N. Y.	25 00
808	New York, N. Y.	25 00
811	New Bethlehem, Pa.	10 00
819	West Palm Beach, Fla.	25 00
857	Tucson, Ariz.	25 00
876	Beverley, Mass.	5 00
889	Hopkins, Minn.	10 00
916	Aurora, Ill.	15 00
944	San Bernardino, Cal.	25 00
958	Marquette, Mich.	10 00
972	Philadelphia, Pa.	4 00
983	Detroit, Mich.	25 00
989	McAlester, Okla.	10 00
1008	Louisiana, Mo.	25 00
1015	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	10 00
1016	Rome, N. Y.	20 00
1024	Cumberland, Md.	20 00
1046	Palm Springs, Cal	13 11
1050	Philadelphia, Pa.	10 00
1075	Hudson, N. Y.	45 00
1108	Cleveland, Ohio	5 00
1112	Marshalltown, Ia.	10 00
1155	Columbus, Ind.	10 00
1161	Morris, Ill.	8 70
1169	Gastonia, N. C.	25 00
1188	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	4 30
1195	Seattle, Wash.	60 00
1201	Borger, Tex.	45 00
1207	Charleston, W. Va.	100 00
1217	Greencastle, Ind.	5 00
1224	Emporia, Kans.	10 00
1258	Pocatello, Ida.	25 00
1301	Monroe, Mich.	25 00
1328	De Lande, Fla.	25 00
1334	Goose Creek, Tex.	25 00
1337	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	12 50
1382	Rochester, Minn.	10 00
1430	Kearney, Neb.	25 00
1485	La Porte, Ind.	25 00
1606	Omaha, Neb.	25 00
1652	No. Hampton, N. H.	5 00
1786	Chicago, Ill.	25 00
1802	New Philadelphia, Ohio	20 00
1819	Elko, Nev.	5 00
1844	Cloquet, Minn.	5 00
1845	Snoqualmie, Wash	50 00
1846	New Orleans, La.	10 00
1856	Philadelphia Pa.	25 00
1920	Mineral Wells, Tex.	5 00
1933	Claremore, Okla.	5 00
2125	Whitefish, Mont.	5 00
2155	New York, N. Y.	25 00
2163	New York, N. Y.	25 00
2178	Lyndhurst, N. J.	16 20
2190	Harlingen, Tex.	50 00
2192	Aransas Pass, Tex.	25 00
2324	Erwin, Tex.	15 00
2342	Hobbs, N. M.	25 00
2376	Sanford, Fla.	10 00
2536	Port Gamble, Wash.	5 00
2600	Alamogordo, N.M.	89 25
2611	Eugene, Ore.	5 00
2647	Greenville, Cal.	141 50
2671	Roseburg, Ore.	15 00
2776	Racine, Wis.	5 00
2829	Forest Grove, Ore	10 00
2892	Feather Falls, Cal.	25 00
2944	Grays Flat, Cal.	5 00
3084	Urania, La.	30 00
3178	Peru, Ind.	5 00

DISTRICT COUNCILS

Illinois Valley D. C., Ottawa, Ill.	25 00
Indianapolis, D. C., Ind	15 00
Lake County D. C., Michigan City, Ind.	50 00
Metropolitan, D. C., Philadelphia, Pa.	25 00
Redwood D. C., Napa, Cal.	5 00
Will County D. C., Joliet, Ill.	25 00

Available Funds June 20, 1944	$5,126 39
*Money returned by Tobacco Co.	1,250 00
Receipts	3,541 56
Total	$9,917 95
Expenditures:	
Brown & Williamson	$2,500 00
Total Available Funds July 24, 1944	$7,417 95

*$1,250 listed as expenditures for June returned by Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co. Unable to fill order.

AFL STRIKES LESS THAN 11% OF WHOLE

BIGGEST LABOR GROUP IN NATION RESPONSIBLE FOR SMALLEST TIME LOSS BY STRIKES IN WAR

MEMBERS of the American Federation of Labor have lived up to their no-strike pledge better than any other comparable group of workers in the country, according to an official report just made public by the Department of Labor.

This report shows that while the AFL comprises more than half of the organized workers in the nation, its members accounted for only 11 per cent of the total man-days lost due to strikes during 1943. Only 20 per cent of the total number of strikers were AFL workers.

By contrast, the CIO with a far smaller membership, had 44 per cent of the total number of strikers and they accounted for 16 per cent of the man-days lost.

But the most significant item in the report revealed that unions not affiliated with either the AFL or the CIO were responsible for 71 per cent of the total idleness from strikes in 1942.

The chief reason for this fact was the disastrous coal strike conducted by the United Mine Workers Union, which constituted the one big blot on labor's war record during the year.

Analysis of the figures released by the Labor Department reveals the effective work done by leaders of both AFL and CIO unions halting strikes once they started.

Although the number of strikes by affiliates was proportionately large, the time lost was almost infinitesimal because through the efforts of union leaders living up to the no-strike pledge the men were persuaded to go back to work in a day or two in most cases.

The nation did not receive much cooperation from leaders of "independent," unaffiliated unions who, in several instances, openly flouted the no-strike pledge and ordered workers to remain off the job.

One of the best records in 1943 was made by the railroad brotherhoods, most of which are AFL affiliates. They engaged in only seven strikes and accounted for only one-tenth of the total workers involved in strikes.

Another interesting feature of the report shows that jurisdictional strikes have almost disappeared in war-time. A few AFL-CIO disputes cropped up to interfere with production, but strikes caused by jurisdictional troubles between two AFL affiliates were virtually non-existent.

Wages were the issue at stake in more than half the strikes—906 out of 1,734—the tabulation disclosed. Most of the wage strikes were demands for increased rates. Many were protests against adjustments of time or piece rates which workers felt would result in lower earnings; others were strikes over application of overtime rates, incentive systems, etc.

More than one-fourth of the total strikes resulted from disputes over working conditions and company policies such as seniority, disciplinary methods, racial questions, supervision or work loads. About 15.7 per cent—or 585 strikes—arose from questions concerning union organization—including recognition as bargaining agent, strengthening of bargaining position, and closed or union shop recognition. Considerably more than half of the strikes involving union organization also concerned wage and hour issues.

EXPLOITING YOUTH

DEPT. OF LABOR OFFICIAL FINDS YOUNGSTERS BEING WORKED UNGODLY HOURS BY MANPOWER-HUNGRY FIRMS

By KATHARINE F. LENROOT
Chief, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor

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ONE of the most serious aspects of the entire child-labor situation is the part-time employment of school boys and girls. In one war production center, where the children's bureau looked into the employment of students in the junior and senior high schools, every other one of those over 16 was employed and one out of four of the 14 and 15-year-olds. In the still younger group, those under 14 in junior high, one out of five reported himself as working for wages.

Some, we found, were putting in a combined work and school week of 72 hours. Others were working a full shift on school days, sometimes staying on the job far into the night. Night work was common, although in this instance prohibited by law after 7 p.m. for children under 16. Some were working both Saturdays and Sundays as well as week days.

The findings should surprise no one for they are but a multiplication of the tally of boys and girls in one's own block and those down the street who have got jobs for themselves and gone to work. These young people deserve a great deal of credit for their eagerness and their zest and many of them are managing somehow under the double load. But, on the other hand, many are losing out both in school and on the job. Teachers complain and employers complain. One says Johnny sleeps through his classes. The other says Johnny has no interest in the job. And in time Johnny, who started out with such high hopes, is out of school and out of a job, and between jobs marks time on street corners until such time as the army gets him. Mary, likely as not, has fared little better.

These are the boys and girls who wanted to take advantage of the opportunity to earn money suddenly open to them. Their abounding energy in many, many cases has been wasted and their schooling has been sacrificed. They have been left to flounder, half-educated, untrained, and undisciplined, and then we wonder why some of them get into trouble.

This waste of boy-power and girl-power was and is needless. The government agencies concerned have agreed that the man-power situation at no time warranted making such inroads into the schools and does not now warrant drawing upon that reserve to the limits it is being tapped.

For the current situation, with this unprecedented employment of youth still in school, child-labor laws are woefully inadequate. Only one state, California, limits combined hours of work and school for students 16 and 17 years old, and only nine have similar restrictions for minors under 16.

Even without the force of law behind us, much can yet be done and should be done to obtain voluntary adherence to part-time standards for the employment of school youth to the end that the efforts of our young people can be made to count for themselves and their communities.

What the children's bureau recommends jointly with the war manpower commission and the U. S. Office of Education is that when in-school youth must be employed, a limit should be placed upon working hours, so that the work will not be done to the detriment of the student's health or his program in school. In general, students under 18 cannot successfully carry a combined school and war program of more than eight hours a day; over any considerable period, shorter hours of work may be necessary for many because of travel, study requirements, or the student's health.

For the 16 and 17-year-old groups daily hours of employment should not exceed four on a school day nor eight when school is not in session. In no case should the combined hours of school and work exceed nine a day, and should reach nine hours for occasional days only. Weekly hours of work should be held to not more than 28 during weeks when school is in session and to not more than 48 hours otherwise. Evening employment should not extend beyond 10 p.m., and in all cases, students should have at least nine consecutive night hours off the job.

For students 14 and 15 years of age, work should be limited to three hours on school days and to eight otherwise, and in no case should it interfere with their attending school for a full day of class work and study. Combined hours of work and school should not exceed eight a day. When school is in session these students should not work more than 18 hours a week, and otherwise not more than 40. Youngsters in this age group should not be employed after 7 p.m. or before 7 a.m.

For all student workers one day of rest in seven should be allowed. Adequate provision should be made for meal and rest periods, and for sanitary facilities. Good supervision and safety measures should be provided in all instances, because these young workers are not as careful as the older ones.

In no case should a boy or girl be employed on a hazardous job. Both state and federal laws place safeguards around youth in this respect, but beyond the limit of the law, protection is needed. As a guide the Children's bureau is issuing a series of leaflets entitled "Which Jobs for Young Workers." These give advisory standards for war industries. They can be had for the asking.

All laws, those dealing both with child labor and with liquor control, that prohibit the employment of minors around places where they are subject to immoral influence, should be vigorously upheld. Violations in this respect, incidentally, are not uncommon, for many very young boys and girls are working around taverns, and juke joints.

In all instances federal and state child-labor laws should be observed to the letter, not only as to their age restrictions and their prohibition of night work, but also as to their age certification requirements. It is not enough to take Johnny's word that he is 16, nor the written evidence that he may bring. What is needed is a properly issued work permit. If for no other reason the employer should always demand such permits or certificates for his own protection against hiring under-age children unintentionally.

If the standards set forth here were met, the work experience these boys and girls are having now would likely have some value to them in terms of their future. But, if these safeguards are to be met, they must be understood and supported by all groups in the community dealing with young people —school officials, labor groups, parent-teacher organizations, business representatives, and other civic organizations. Three-way action is needed by employers, schools, and the U. S. Employment Service to put these common sense recommendations into effect. The responsibility will fall particularly heavily upon employers, for as long as they have the jobs to give out, boys and girls will be apt to take them on their terms.

Planning will be needed, and counselling services for those about to take jobs. School schedules and work hours may have to be adjusted, but that can be done, for it is being done in a number of communities. Moreover, it must be done for the stakes are high. Failure to face this problem of young workers is cutting into our future reserves of trained and healthy men and women, but no less important, it is losing to the common effort the best work of young people willing and eager to do their part.

And, any argument that the manpower situation does not permit adherence to these part-time standards for in-school youth falls before the action taken recently, by the four government agencies directly concerned with war production—the War and Navy departments, the Maritime commission, and the War Production Board. They officially endorsed the standards set by the Children's Bureau, the U. S. Office of Education and the War Manpower Commission. Their action was taken in the interests of production, in the interests of getting the job well done. If these standards are considered not only feasible but necessary by the war agencies, then it is difficult to make a case for the employment of our school boys and girls under less favorable conditions anywhere, or under any circumstances.

◆

Battle Clothing Has Short Life

How would you like to have to replace your work clothes every three days? This is the rate for the country's No. 1 war job—fighting. Army Quartermaster and Navy supply officers report that the average life of outfits worn by members of our armed forces when engaged in battle is three days.

Citing clothing for fighters as one item which war bonds help pay for, the Treasury Department pointed out that the cost of soldier's complete outfit is $154.95, that of a sailor $96.40, and that of a Marine $155.94.

PLANE GOSSIP

PREDICTION FULFILLED

Italian prisoners of war are this summer being used in the southern states to help with the bumper peanut crop, thus fulfilling a prediction made by Mussolini that Italian soldiers would one day be marching across the plains of America.

What he forgot to predict, however, was that they would be picking up peanuts along the way.

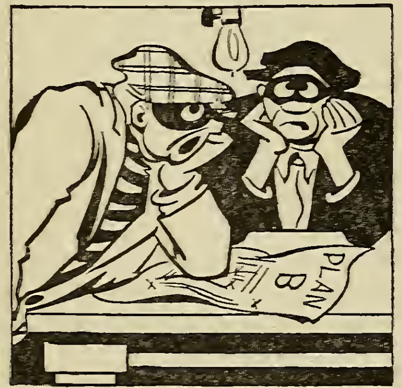
★ ★ ★

THE OLD NOBLE EXPERIMENT

The drys maintain that sentiment in favor of a return to prohibition is sweeping the nation. Whether it's so or not, we can't say. All we can say is that we like the St. Louis Post-Dispatch's comment on the situation. Says that worthy journal:

"Surely there must be less desperate measures than that for increasing the whiskey supply."

★ ★ ★



Just when we're all set to take dat bank—you up and loses all de gas coupons!

★ ★ ★

FEELS LIKE IT ANYWAY

A modern army rifle carried by U. S. troops weighs exactly 8.69 pounds.

Rookies who carry one on hikes of from 15 to 20 miles swear up and down that after the first 10 miles the decimal point drops out.

AMEN

And you can rest assured that after Hitler's demise the No. 1 song on the Hit Parade will be: "Oh, What a Beautiful Mourning."

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FANCY JUGGLING

The lengths to which some newspapers and newspaper associations go in their efforts to besmirch labor sometimes tax the imagination. For example, right after high Army and Navy officials paid their first visit to the Normandy beachhead, they issued a joint statement urging industry and labor to keep pitching because the road ahead was still a long hard one. In fact their exact words were: "No effort required in the home-front battle should be diverted by any element in the production machine—whether it be ownership, management, rank-and-file workers, or those in the service of the government itself."

Do you know how the newspaper associations headlined that story? Here is a sample: "Military chiefs rap shift workers, say war isn't won yet."

Although the warning was issued alike to ownership, management, government employes and labor, labor was the only faction mentioned in the headline. Anyone not bothering to read the full text of the story would naturally assume from the headline that labor was being rapped by the heads of our Army and Navy.

The way the newspapers juggle news to place labor in an unfavorable light sort of reminds us of the optical shop proprietor who was instructing his son in the art of charging a customer.

"Son," he said, "after you have fitted the customer with glasses, and he asks what the charge will be, you say, 'The charge is $10.' Then pause to see if he flinches.

"If the customer doesn't flinch, you then say 'That's for the frames. Then lenses will be another $10.

"Then you pause again; this time only slightly, and watch for the flinch.

"If the customer doesn't flinch this time, you say, firmly, 'Each.'

MORE THAN WE CAN DO

The forgotten man of this war is the meteorologist. In modern warfare weather plays a very important part. Correct information on the weather for any given day can mean the difference between victory and defeat. Consequently the men who read the clouds, the moon, and the wind charts contribute mightily to the war effort without getting much recognition or glory.

And just in case you haven't heard it before, the latest definition of a meteorologist describes him as "a man who can look a girl in the eye and tell weather."

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ONE HORSE, ONE RABBIT

We have long been plugging for a voice for labor at the peace negotiations that will wind up this horrible war. To date we have not heard a single national leader falling in line. There is some sentiment for giving labor an "advisory" role in the peace talks but no one as yet seems to be plugging for direct labor participation.

Yet, as we see it, the chances of writing a lasting peace will be greatly discounted if labor is given no positive voice in negotiations. In the past peace treaties have been negotiated and written so as to benefit most the captains of industry. Time after time these treaties have broken down simply because they protected the welfare of special interests instead of the common good. Only when the interests of the little people of all nations are given proper consideration will permanent peace become possible. That will be achieved when the little people have a direct voice in negotiations—a voice represented by the labor movements of the world.

This "advisory" capacity stuff is out. It is only so much appeasement pap. It is like the man who was celebrating his golden wedding anniversary.

"How did you manage to stay happily married for so long?" asked a friend.

"Well," said the fellow, "before my wife and I were married we made a pact: I was to make all the major decisions and she was to make all the minor decisions."

"And how did it work out?"

"So far no major things have come up," replied the veteran.

A LITTLE FAR-FETCHED

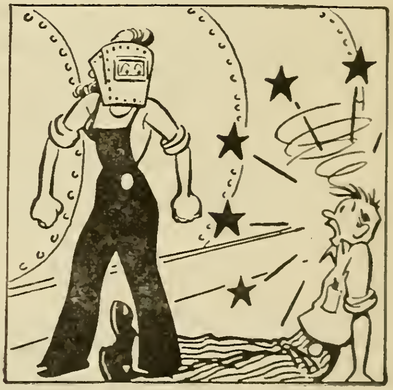
The other night (before we could get the dial twisted) we heard another commentator-military expert "analyzing" the military situation. This self-appointed divine seer predicted that the war would be over by the middle of August. He gave a lot of "inside" reasons about Germany and Japan being out of oil, etc. as the basis for his conclusion. There wasn't a thing he didn't know about the plans, resources, or strategies of the Germans or Japs.

His line of reasoning sounded like the story of the Englishman who was waiting for a bus with his friend Jones. While they were standing at the curb a young man approached them and politely asked the time. The Englishman did not reply. When the young man had walked on, Jones asked, "Why didn't you answer him when he asked the time?"

"Well, it's like this," replied the Briton. "If I told him the time, we might have got to chatting. Then we might have had a drink together, and in the end I might have asked him home to dinner. There he might have met my daughter—a very pretty girl—and they might have fallen in love. Finally they might have got married.

"And let me tell you, Jones, who the devil wants a son-in-law who can't afford to buy a watch?"

★ ★ ★



No! I'm NOT Mary!

★ ★ ★

SIGN OF THE TIMES

Painted on the back of a Coast Guard jeep: Don't be a SPARE—be a SPAR instead."

10 to 12 million Americans losing out under Social Security due to wartime status change

Are You Covered?

By FRANK O'CONNOR

★ ★ ★

THE OBJECT of this article is to bring to the attention of our people the situation with which we are confronted under the present Social Security Act. To be eligible for benefits the worker must have received in covered employment wages of at least $50 in each of a minimum number of calendar quarters (3 month periods). With 40 quarters of coverage or more, the worker is fully insured as long as he lives.

Since the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance program did not become effective until January 1, 1937, it is obvious that no one as yet is permanently insured. Under this system the benefits that a worker receives are related to his average monthly wage. This is true in the case of a worker's primary benefit. All other benefits, such as widow's and dependent's are computed from this primary benefit.

As a general rule, the average monthly wage is determined by dividing the total wages paid to the worker by the total number of months in which he could have earned wages under the program.

The situation we are now concerned with involves an estimated ten to eleven million workers, who because of the War emergency, have been either inducted into the armed forces, have taken jobs in the government service, or who have gone into other non-covered occupations.

In the case of our young men entering the armed forces, to be currently insured, he must have received wages of not less than $50 for each of one-half of the number of calendar quarters elapsed since January 1, 1937, or since the time he became 21 years old. In other words, the young man or woman who has contributed to the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund for 2 years, say, and has been in the service of his country for 25 months or more, would lose any benefits he or she may have accumulated under the system.

This is likewise true of any other worker who leaves covered employment and even though he returns to covered employment before his accumulated benefits are entirely wiped out, his monthly benefits would be materially reduced.

Senator Robert Wagner of New York has introduced a bill in the Senate of the United States, (S.-1813) which very thoroughly protects the members of our armed forces, and even provides credits under Social Security for military service. It is our hope to see this bill passed with amendments to take care of our civilians who are affected in this emergency.

For another example, consider the person who accepts work in any of the various government agencies. If the employment comes within the scope of the Civil Service Retirement Act, he must have completed 5 years of employment to become eligible for a minimum retirement annuity. In the event he did not complete 5 years service, any accumulated benefits he may have had under the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance System would be either entirely wiped out or greatly reduced, and neither would he be eligible under the Federal Retirement System.

Our older members who are approaching retirement age and have been, through no fault of their own, forced to accept non-covered employment, are month by month being penalized in that their accumulated benefits are of necessity on the decline, and some will find on reaching retirement age that they will be ineligible for any benefits, or if they are still eligible at retirement age, there is a possibility of their receiving a minimum rather than a maximum benefit.

Our concern now is to make our people aware of these facts and to solicit your support and assistance in bringing about the changes needed to correct this situation. Verification of these facts and any further information you may desire can be obtained through your local Social Security Field Office either by a personal call or by correspondence, and we ask you to avail yourself of these opportunities to more fully acquaint yourself and your fellow workers with the conditions governing this subject, which we feel is very important, and urgently in need of change.

Congressmen Learn the Hard Way

Two members of Congress now know more about the gruelling work performed by seamen and the risk they run in taking wartime cargoes to Europe than they could learn by reading all the books in the library.

They are Congressman Gordon Canfield (Rep., N. J.) and Congressman Hugh D. Scott (Rep., Pa.), members of the House Merchant Marine Committee. To obtain information for the committee, they signed on, under assumed names, as members of the crew of a tanker and worked their way to London as utility hands. Their identity was unknown to the members of the crew until they reached port.

"We worked like hell," Canfield told London newspaper men. "We got up each day before 6 and made up 20 bunks, then swabbed the galleys and rooms with slop buckets, cleaned privies and polished brass until evening."

"They worked the pants off us," Scott testified. "It was no junket. We got seamen's pay and will donate the money to seamen's funds."

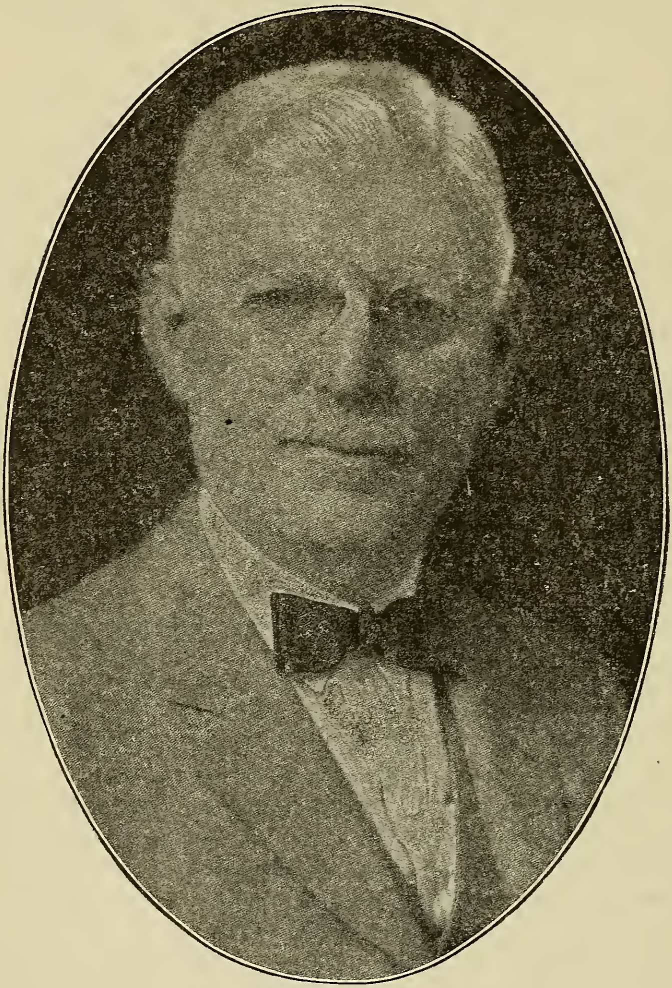
The solons disclosed that the tanker was under Nazi attack part of the way and escaped submarine raiders by clever navigation.

★ ★ ★

WAR BONDS—*Always a good Investment*—**Buy Now**

★

Another Milestone . . .



Frank Duffy, General Secretary

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

JULY 24, 1901—1944

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43 years of service and still fighting for the welfare of those who toil

P. E. T.

Origin *of* Labor Day

FRANK DUFFY

General Secretary

AT a meeting of the newly organized Central Labor Union of New York City, held on May 8, 1882, P. J. McGuire, the General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, proposed that:

> *"One day in the year be designated as Labor Day and be established as a general holiday for the laboring classes."*

In support of this proposition, he said:

> *"Pagan feasts and Christian observances have come down to us through the long ages, but it was reserved for this century and the American people to give birth to Labor Day, and in this way honor the toilers of the earth and pay homage to those who from rude nature have delved and carved all the grandeur we behold:"*

He claimed that:

> *"Labor Day should be observed as one festal day in the year for tribute to the genius of American industry. There are other worthy holidays representative of the religious, civic and military spirit, but none representative of the industrial spirit, the great vital force of every nation."*

He advised that the day be dedicated to peace, civilization and the triumphs of industry.

He suggested the first Monday in September of every year for such a holiday, as it would come at the most pleasant season of the year, nearly midway between the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving Day and would fill a wide gap in the chronology of legal holidays.

He further suggested that the celebration take the form of a street parade to show publicly the strength of the organized wage workers and to demonstrate the growing spirit of fraternity among them, after which a picnic should be held in some grove and the proceeds derived therefrom be divided among them on a semi-cooperative plan.

Needless to say, this proposition was unanimously accepted, and the first Labor Day parade and picnic was held on September 5, 1882 by the Central Labor Union of New York City and was a great success.

Ten thousand men took part in the parade and over 20,000 in the picnic where all nationalities and all trades mingled in festive enjoyment and good will and listened attentively to speeches of encouragement and advice from John Swinton, Louis A. Post, P. J. McGuire and others.

From that day on, it became an annual affair in New York City and spread to other cities.

At the Fourth Annual Convention of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, afterwards known as the American Federation of Labor, held in Chicago, Illinois, October 9, 1884. Delegate A. C. Cameron, representing the Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly, introduced the following resolution, which, after due consideration, was unanimously adopted:

> *"Resolved, That the first Monday in September of each year be set apart as laborers' national holiday and that we recommend its observance by all wage workers irrespective of sex, color or nationality."*

After that it became popular all over the country. City Councils and State Legislatures made it a legal holiday and finally it became a national holiday by act of Congress under date of June 28, 1894.

LONGER HOURS INCREASE ABSENTEEISM

Lengthened work hours usually result in increased absenteeism, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor discloses in an article written by Max D. Kossoris in the Monthly Labor Review.

Kossoris pointed out that when the work week is lengthened under the pressure for maximum output in wartime, factories may obtain greatly increased output for brief periods, but over extended periods long working schedules do not necessarily yield the greatest output.

"Absenteeism increases, injuries occur more frequently and hourly efficiency declines until the total output from long hours of work may be actually less than could be obtained under a shorter working schedule," Kossoris said.

Citing results of a survey made by BLS in six metal working plants, Kossoris related that in one engine manufacturing plant there was little difference in absenteeism rates under a five and six day week so long as the daily hours were limited to eight, but when the work day went up to 9½ hours, even though the five day week was restored, absenteeism went up. When an additional 9½-hour day was added to the week, still greater absenteeism resulted, particularly on Saturday.

Kossoris also reported that in general, and over an extended period of time, workers produced less per hour of work when the schedule was raised above 40 hours per week. He pointed out, however, that while the hourly output was apt to decline on a longer work schedule, this decline is balanced by the larger weekly output resulting from the longer time put in on the job.

In one foundry where workers were put on piece rates when the hours were cut by eliminating Saturday work, the hourly efficiency of the group rose 30 per cent. The total output under 52 hours on piece rates was greater than it had been under 63 hours on time rates. The men retained on straight hourly rates showed no increase in efficiency under shorter hours.

Bureau of Labor Statistics' Index places Labor behind 8-Ball in maintaining living standards

Labor Gets Short End

Condensed from a recent speech by

GEORGE MEANY,
Secretary-Treasurer, A. F. of L.

THE BUREAU of Labor Statistics was originally created because the American worker sorely needed information on wages and other data in order to promote through organized effort his general welfare as a wage earner.

We can level no more serious charge against responsible persons in the Department of Labor than failure to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the workers of this country. Nor is this responsibility of the Department of Labor different from other functional departments. The Departments of Commerce and Agriculture were created to promote the interests of the business man and the farmer of our nation. The officials in charge of these executive departments are representative of the groups they serve and accept their responsibility of service without reservations. Workers ask only for justice when they seek and expect the same quality and devotion of service. Willingness to promote the welfare of Labor must be the indispensable qualification of each responsible head of work done in the Department of Labor.

I regret to say that during the time when information is indispensable because unions have voluntarily pledged themselves not to use their strike power, workers find themselves unable to secure truthful data that is really vital to their welfare from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Our government is a democracy. In a democracy, policies are made by representative groups. National labor organizations, since they are the chosen representatives of millions of American citizens, have a definite responsibility for policy making.

It is not only our right, but it is essential to us in our function as policy makers to have adequate, accurate, factual information. We have a right to expect such information from the Department which was set up for the purpose of securing it for us.

At the present time accurate research service is vital to labor as a basis for determining wage policy.

The established wage policy of this country in the past has been based on the principle of fair payment for work done. Unions have seen to it that wage rates of American workers were advanced as increased productivity made this possible. This is why we have had steadily rising living standards in this country. As labor productivity here leads the world, so our wage rates and weekly earnings have also led the world.

Consistently and decisively labor has in the past rejected the idea of basing wages on cost of living, for this would be a policy of stagnation and it would forever tie us to a poverty existence.

Despite our adherence to the basic American principle of a fair payment for work performed Labor has, during the war emergency, supported the policy of price stabilization in this country because we know the dangers of inflation. This stabilization policy was designed to maintain real wages; in other words, to maintain workers' living standards and to adjust upward substandard wages.

This policy does not provide for the distribution to labor of any share of wartime increases in productivity although these increases have been substantial.

In carrying out the wage stabilization policy the chairman and vice-chairman of the War Labor Board have interpreted it as meaning that workers' living standards shall be maintained.

However, maintaining the 15% increase allowed by the formula as a rigid, inflexible, iron ceiling on wage increases while living costs rose, has prevented the carrying out of the wage stabilization policy. In spite of Federation members' repeated requests for a change in the Little Steel Formula, public members of the War Labor Board have refused and thus denied to labor the maintenance of our living standards.

Refusal to change the Little Steel Formula has been based upon the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Cost of Living Index.

Since the cost of living index became the measure of whether or not adjustments should be made in wage rates in order to maintain workers' standards of living, naturally workers have been concerned as to competence and adequacy of the index. Upon one conclusion practically all agree—the name of the index is inaccurate. It is an index to retail prices of certain articles generally used by wage earners. It measures inflation in prices of the commodities included only. It is not an index to workers' costs of living and cannot be. A cost of living index would have to be based on frequent studies of what workers buy with their wages. It involves individual selections and personal standards.

As the controversy became more intense, the American Statistical Association undertook a study of the "Cost of Living Index" of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The American Statistical Association has pointed out that the Bureau's index is not a cost of living index, and warns against its use "for purposes for which it was not intended."

The Federation agrees with the American Statistical Association that the Bureau's index is not a cost of living index and it not satisfactory to estimate "the pressure on present wage rates and the present wage adjustment formula by workers' experience with living costs."

The shortcomings of the Bureau of Labor Statistics are well known to the Bureau itself. In its reply to the report of the Labor Members of the President's Cost of Living Committee the Bureau has gone into more detail in discussing the deficiencies in the index pointed out by labor. I will enumerate some of the more important deficiencies and quote the Bureau's comments on them.

1. Food

a. **Restaurant Meals**—Reports from Federation representatives in various parts of the country show that workers today have their weekly food costs greatly increased because, due to the rationing of meats and other causes, they are now forced to take noonday meals in restaurants instead of bringing a lunch to work, and often must take other meals as well in restaurants instead of having them prepared at home.

Our own members tell us that when a man takes his lunch to work from home it costs him very little because it is made up of left-overs. When he eats in a restaurant it costs him about 50c (information from Federation organizers based on 1000 questionnaires and personal interviews). His lunch from home probably costs not over 10c or 15c. Thus eating in a restaurant adds at least $2.10 to his weekly food bill on a six day week. This means at least a 14% increase in the food budget of the average factory worker.

Does the Bureau of Labor Statistics index measure the increased cost of eating out? Not at all. It does not even price restaurant meals nor include restaurant meals in its index.

The Bureau tells us, however, in discussing its food price index, that "The only important omission . . .is the prices of restaurant meals." (Reply to Report of Labor Members, page 19) How do they propose to remedy this serious omission? They have made no constructive proposal. They merely state: "It would take a very elaborate inquiry to find out how many workers are forced by the war situation to eat in restaurants and lunchrooms instead of at home, how much it has increased their cost of living." (page 32)

This increased cost, however, already affects millions of workers and will soon affect millions more. The War Food Administration is conducting a drive to install restaurants and cafeterias in or near places of work "to help the worker get the food he needs for efficiency in production." (Statement released by War Food Administration at its conference April 25, 1944). It has in the last year added 2,200,000 workers to the number eating in restaurants, bringing the present total to 7,500,000. The War Food Administration hopes eventually to provide 13,000,000 with restaurant meals or 30% of all non-farm workers. It points to the increases in production, cuts in absenteeism and other contributions to the war program by giving workers adequate food through restaurant meals. The War Food Administration makes it unmistakably clear that restaurant meals are vital for workers because they cannot otherwise get adequate nourishment. This necesssary change is urged on all workers doing certain types of work, regardless of their wishes and regardless of the extra cost to them.

The Bureau however minimizes the importance of this cost by saying: "A large part of it is simply a change in the standard of living. Most of the men who eat in factory canteens instead of carrying lunch boxes do so because it is pleasant and more convenient." (Page 32) Would it not be well for the Bureau, if it is really seeking the truth on this cost, to check with other Federal agencies so that it will have a realistic view of all factors connected with this problem?

It is significant that the War Food Administration seems more concerned for workers' welfare than the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Instead of measuring what happens under war policy the Bureau undertakes to rule out the results of that policy on workers' living costs.

This evasion of a very important increased cost; by saying it is not significant or is made voluntarily is typical of the Bureau's attitude throughout.

b. Disappearance of week-end sales of foods. Our own members tell us that because stores no longer feature week end sales of foods, they have to pay more for their weekly supplies than in 1941. In one large war production city, our people report that newspaper quotations showing foods at sale prices were, in the past, widely used by workers in doing their week end marketing. Averaging a large number of these prices, we found that in general they were 14.6% lower than the prices quoted by the Bureau for January 1941. Thus, thousands of workers bought at prices lower than the Bureau was using in its index at that time. But today they cannot buy at sales because there are few if any. Their living cost has correspondingly increased. Does the Bureau's index show this increase? No, not at all; for it did not show the sale prices in January 1941.

How does the Bureau propose to remedy this failure in its index? It makes no proposal. It merely says that the Report of the Labor Members on this point must "be heavily discounted." It cites letters written to eight of the largest chain stores in the country, and (I quote) "Replies received from five of these companies state that, although no precise figures are available, it is their opinion that this estimate (of the Labor Members) of a 14% increase in the family food bill due to this factor is much too large." The Bureau states further that "there are no figures" on week-end sales. (Quotations from page 30) Thus while saying that the Labor Members' estimate must be discounted, it makes no effort to find out what the true increase is.

2. Clothing and Housefurnishings.

(a) Trading Up and Disappearance of Low Priced Goods from the Market. Our members report that good quality low cost clothes and furniture have disappeared from the market. Consequently workers must "trade up" or buy a higher priced article to get one of equal wearing quality. Formerly a good quality man's suit could be bought for $30; today it costs $45 to buy one that will wear as well.

Does the Bureau's index account for this very important living cost increase? Only in part. Its reply to the Labor Members' report says of the disapearance of good quality low cost goods: "For the most part, the effects of such disappearance are reflected in the Bureau's index" (Page 6) And of trading-up it says: "The trading-up caused by shortages of low cost merchandise should be, and is, reflected in the index, but it may not be fully reflected. Beginning in March 1943 it has certainly been a factor of considerable importance in increasing the clothing cost index." (Page 50)

This is a very important item . . . It is not enough to measure it "for the most part" or "not fully." Has the Bureau brought forward any plan to correct this deficiency in the index? No; it has not. Again the attempt is to minimize it.

(b.) **Quality Deterioration.** Our members tell us that in clothes, shoes and furniture quality has deteriorated so seriously that articles have to be replaced much more frequently, causing a serious increase in cost. Men's shirts have deteriorated so badly that it takes 24 shirts to wear as long as 12 shirts used to last in normal times. Women's dresses used to last three years; now one year. This means double or triple expense for these items, quite apart from any price increase.

Does the Bureau's index adequately measure quality deteriorated? No. It does not.

In its reply it again seeks to minimize this increased cost: "The Bureau has been aware of quality deterioration and has discussed it in numerous articles. The BLS index does not fully reflect the rise in clothing costs due to this factor . . . its importance in a cost of living index is over-emphasized." (Page 44)

What plan does the Bureau bring forward to correct its index for this deficiency? None whatever. It merely states: "With reference to quality deterioration, three things may be said; 'It exists; it cannot be measured statistically; and it cannot be stated in terms of prices . . . Even if an arbitrary allowance of 10% was made for deterioration of quality . . . its effect on the total index would be 1.7%." (Page 7)

The Bureau simply evades the issue. It does not measure this important living cost.

(c) **Children's clothing.** Our members report poor quality and disappearance of good low cost children's clothes and shoes. Boys' corduroy overalls cost 98c in 1941; today this type cannot be bought, and a similar garment sells for $2.98. Children's coats cost three times normal. Children's shoes wear out so fast that repair costs are extremely high.

Does the Bureau measure this increase? No. It does not. It does not even price children's clothing, except shoes and girls' coats. What does it say? I quote from pages 46 and 47 of the reply: "The Bureau has been calling attention to the problem (of shortages) for some time. The solution is to get more clothing produced . . . The ommission of children's clothing could not, however, have raised the national cost of living index by as much as three tenths of one per cent."

The Bureau's job is to measure the increase. This it has not done.

3. Rents (a) Rents for New Dwellings. New Dwellings are renting at higher rates than those now carried in the Bureau's index, and the Bureau's method of incorporating the new houses into its index minimizes this increase. It makes this statement (I quote): "The Bureau's index may slightly understate the rise in rents . . . Rents for wartime housing are apparently somewhat higher than prevailing levels. There is no satisfactory overall measure of this difference." (Page 40)

(b) Rents for rooms. The Bureau says: "Rents for rooms . . . have (probably) gone up more than house rents in war production areas, but the importance of this difference can easily be exaggerated." (The Bureau prices only house rents.) (Page 41)

(c) **Increased outlay by tenants.** The Bureau states: "The Meany-Thomas report states that there is a 3% error in the rent index because of failure to reflect this increased dollar outlay by tenants for necessary maintenance and repair. This is too large." (Page 42)

(d) Housing for In-migrant Workers. The Bureau says of newly arrived war workers' families; "These particular families may be paying two or three times as much rent as they did back home. To measure this kind of an increase in rents a special yardstick is required. It is not measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics cost of living rent index." (Page 33)

Here are four separate rent items in each of which the Bureau's index understates the rise in workers' housing costs. The sum of these would make an important change in the Bureau's index.

I have now enumerated nine different ways in which the Bureau's index understates the rise in living costs. And this is by no means all of them. Time does not permit going further with this detail.

The important point is this: The Bureau has, with frankness, stated and recognized a large number of deficiencies in its index. In each case it claims the resulting understatement is small, but in no case does it measure the amount of the increase in living costs which is omitted by the index. If all these omissions were correctly measured and added to gether they would unquestionably show that the total increase in workers' living costs since January 1941 is substantially more than 23.5%, which was the figure shown by the BLS index for April 1944.

The Bureau's index is not a cost of living index. Everyone is in agreement on that point. Labor must have a true and accurate cost of living index. And by a cost of living index I mean an index which measures not only the rise in retail prices but all the other elements which have increased workers' living costs—quality deterioration, restaurant meals, disappearance of low cost goods, up-trading, disappearance of week end sales, high rents for rooms and new dwellings, maintenance expenses imposed by landlords on tenants, increased costs of transportation, laundry work and household maintenance, medical care, and all other items listed by the Report of the Labor Members of the President's Cost of Living Committee. I mean an index which adequately measures the increased prices of foods, children's clothing and other items on which workers depend but which are not now priced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. When we have such an index we will have a more correct and sensitive measurement of the actual rise in workers' living costs. We will have an index which can be called a cost of living index.

Labor must have such an index. We must have it from an agency that is willing to be labor's fact finding service.

The approach must be through a study of what workers actually spend, not what someone thinks they ought to spend. It must be done by an agency willing to work within a framework of policies that promote labor's welfare. It must be done by an agency willing and competent to get the facts, an agency interested in getting the truth about workers' living costs.

The use to which the index is put is not the concern of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It is not a policy making agency. Its task is to measure workers' living costs and give a true picture of the whole increase in their living costs. And when they have done that, accurately and truthfully, their task is completed.

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has traditionally been the research agency on which labor has counted for its information from the Federal government. We regret to say that our confidence in the Bureau as a free agency for statistical research has been almost completely lost.

One reason for this is that although it has been repeatedly pointed out that the Bureau of Labor Statistics Index is not a cost of living index, the Bureau has never made a public declaration stating that the index is not a cost of living index and pointing out clearly, so that the general public can understand, just what the index is and what it does and does not measure. Research directors of labor organizations have repeatedly asked the Bureau to do this. The Bureau, however, has never made such a statement nor has it changed the name of its index to something more appropriate. Thus it is a party to a deception of the public as to the purpose for which its index can correctly be used.

An additional reason for labor's loss of confidence in the Bureau of Labor Statistics is due to its attitude toward the Report of the Labor Members of the President's Cost of Living Committee. The Labor Members made a report which contained a quantity of information taken directly from workers' experience. It raised certain very important issues as to the measurement of wartime increases in living costs. If the Bureau had desired to fulfill its rightful function as research agent to give labor the facts, it could have met these issues squarely with a plan for ascertaining the truth, on those matters on which it disagreed with the report. This would have been perfectly feasible, for the Bureau agrees in general with the Labor Members' report as to the principle reasons for its failure to show the entire increase in living costs. The disagreement is as to the amount of understatement in Bureau's index. And it is impossible for any agency to state the amount by which the Bureau's index falls short unless a study is made along the lines of the Labor Members' study.

But this was not done in the Bureau's answer to the Labor Members' report. In its answer, the Bureau agreed that its index does not measure the full increase in living costs. It attempted however to play down the importance of this inadequacy, and centered its efforts in an attempt to discredit the Labor Members' report. It presented no plan for securing the facts needed.

The attitude shown in the Bureau's reply is not that of a disinterested research agency whose sole purpose is to secure and present the facts.

This attitude is perhaps best demonstrated by a passage in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' reply to Labor Members' report on the question of increased expenditures due to restaurant meals. Before quoting from this reply let me say that it is generally conceded by all that the sole business of a research and statistical agency is to seek the facts without regard to where they may lead. If statisticians do not seek the truth without bias, then may I most respectfully ask what is it they do seek? The Bureau of Labor Statistics argues as follows in its reply to the Labor Members' report, quote: "To treat all of the increased eating out as a price increase regardless of the reasons for it and to use such a measure in wage adjustments is to claim that workers should be reimbursed for voluntary increases in their expenditures." Just think of it! Here is an agency concerned with measuring increased costs to workers addressing itself to the use to which such a measurement might be put. I submit that the business of the Bureau of Labor is to secure facts and not to make policy. What business is it of the Bureau as to what use its facts are put after they have been established? This attitude on the part of the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicates not a desire for the truth in regard to what has happened to workers' living costs during this war but rather a desire to fit figures into a policy of wage freezing.

I wish to make this further point: It so happens that the items included in the Bureau's index are predominently those on which the Office of Price Administration has placed price controls. Consciously or unconsciously the Bureau has permitted this fact to cause a serious downward bias in its measurement of the amount of increase in rental prices. Many items priced by the Bureau are price controlled and very many not priced by the Bureau are without price controls. This fact has changed the relationship of measured and unmeasured items. Also, rationing and scarcities of certain products have changed workers' buying habits. Workers today have to depend heavily on foods and other items not priced by the Bureau. Because of these developments the index no longer gives an accurate measurement of price increases of goods bought by workers. There are sharp indications that, the price control policy of the Government having failed to keep living costs down, the Administration decided the next best thing to do was to keep down the cost of living index. In this policy the Bureau of Labor Statistics obsequiously acquiesced.

We are led to the inescapable conclusion that the Bureau has become identified with an effort to freeze wages, to the extent that it is no longer a free agency of statistical research.

We feel that for the present and as regards its efforts to give labor an accurate measuring rod for the workers' living costs, the Bureau has laid aside its function as an impartial research agency interested only in securing and presenting the facts and has identified itself with the objectives of a specific political administration. The two individuals who control the policies of the Bureau are closely identified with the Administration and its wage freeze policy. The Secretary of Labor does not represent the views of labor in the cabinet. The titular Commissioner of Labor Statistics is no longer in the field of disinterested research. He is a member of the President's personal staff. The so-called Acting Commissioner of Labor Statistics has by his actions assumed the appearance of a bureaucratic monkey on a stick who moves up and down in conformity with the dictates of administrative wage policy. As an agency of a department which was established by Congress to "foster, promote and develop wage earners' welfare" the Bureau of Labor Statistics is today indeed a sorry spectacle.

It is no longer in a position to do unbiased research in the field of cost of living.

We return to the point made at the beginning of this statement, that labor has an historic right to expect disinterested research from the federal Government in order to secure the facts we need for maintaining the standards of wage earners built up by years of struggle. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has prostituted its research functions to an administrative objective.

Labor cannot accept the Bureau of Labor Statistics index as a measure of cost of living. It is wholly unsatisfactory for wage adjustment. Nor is it an adequate index to inflation in prices paid by wage earners.

In the past the National War Labor Board has looked to the Bureau of Labor Statistics as the logical agency to provide it with a measure that it may know whether workers are able to maintain their standards of living. If the Bureau of Labor Statistics is not willing to work with labor to get an accurate impartial measure, then we must find another agency willing to undertake this service. We are personally unwilling and officially unable to accept data which is misleading and subversive to the interests of those we represent.

46 States Have Wage Payment Plan

Forty-six states and Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico have some sort of law dealing with payment of wages, the Department of Labor reports in the Monthly Labor Review. Only Delaware, Florida, and the District of Columbia have no such legislation.

In most states, laws on wage payment and wage collection protect workers against employers who fail to pay wages regularly or who do not pay in full or who do not pay at all. Most of the laws require employers to maintain regular pay days for their employers.

Fourteen states and Hawaii have wage collection provisions authorizing the labor commissioner or other administrative agency to take assignments of workers' claims for back wages. He may prosecute civil actions for their collection through the courts, without cost to the worker, if the claims are deemed valid and enforceable.

Germans Seizing Dutch Youths

Invasion-jittery Germans are seizing hundreds of Dutch youths of arm-bearing age and are shipping them off to Germany. There the young Hollanders, according to a recent underground report, are assigned to war plants.

In his life time, Thomas Edison patented 1,400 different inventions, but only 400 of these ever worked; no man has as yet beaten his patenting record.

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Pigs in some countries replace dogs as pets and hunting companions. Some people even employ them as beasts of burden.

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There are more than 2000 species and subspecies of bats; because of its great wing-spread, the bat can fly much better than a bird, being especially proficient at turning.

Editorial

There's No Substitute for Quality

Many months ago The Carpenter warned that super-salesmen with tales of "miracle" homes were jeopardizing the post-war home-building market. That that warning was timely and well founded is now substantiated by a recently completed survey conducted by the National Association of Home Builders. The Association found in its study that prospective home builders in typical American cities are convinced that the post-war homes they hope to build will be truly revolutionary, with such items as year-round air-conditioning, electronic gadgets in the kitchen, removable walls, etc. available even in the lowest priced houses. The survey further found that anywhere from 27% to 62% of the prospective home builders would not go ahead with their home building plans if any one or all of these "dream" items were not available to them even in the lowest priced bracket.

The survey sums it up by saying: "The popular delusion of the 'miracle' house must be dispelled and replaced with the true story of the many practical improvements in design, construction methods, and interior equipment that will provide more livable houses. Otherwise, the building industry faces the thankless task of dealing with a disillusioned and disappointed public in the immediate post-war years. As a consequence, the industry will not be able to do its full share in providing employment."

It is about time that the general public got the real truth about future housing. The post-war houses that can and will be built have nothing to be ashamed of. Dollar for dollar they will represent the greatest values of all time, embodying as they will entirely new conceptions of beauty, comfort, and practicability. Every tried and proven improvement in building materials and construction methods will be included, but the people who expect some mumbo jumbo "rabbit-out-of-the-hat" business are doomed to disappointment. It just isn't possible to make a mahogany table out of gumwood, nor is it possible to throw together overnight a $10,000 home made of materials which have not proven their desirability, worth, or efficiency. Neither is it practical to include gadgets that are still merely theories and experiments in the minds of scientists.

The collapse of German fortifications on the Normandy beaches eloquently testify to the impracticability of unproven short-cuts in methods and materials. When the Germans threw together the forts and pill-boxes that the Americans and British smashed through so effectively, sound construction men knew that they would never stand up. All the emphasis was on speed—quality got very little consideration. The end result (for which we all thank God) was that German strong points quickly fell to pieces before quality-built American and British weapons. Men who know attribute the failure of Germany to stop the Allies on the Normandy beaches to the jerry-built procedures followed in the construction of fortifications. Forts supposedly built to withstand 16-inch shells crumbled before American anti-tank guns, and pill boxes claimed to be bomb-proof fell away to dust under the impact of hand grenades.

In fortifications or in home building, there is no substitute for quality. And quality cannot be achieved by the use of materials which have not proven their worth over years of service or by building methods that have not stood the test of time. It seems almost ridiculous that many intelligent people today should be taken in by the super-duper salesmen and their glib sales talk about "dirt-cheap dream homes of tomorrow." However if the National Association of Home Builders' survey can be taken as a criterion, such is the case. Somehow or other these victims of super-salesmanship must be awakened to the true facts. Otherwise they may face a rude awakening not unlike that that jolted the Germans when our heroic forces pulverized the fortifications Hitler's super-salesmanship had sold them as being impregnable.

Depression Effects Still With Us

For every three men in the 18 to 37 year age group taken into the armed forces since the Selective Service Act became law, one man in that age group was rejected because of physical unfitness. This appalling fact was disclosed last month at a Senate hearing investigating health conditions in the country. Official figures showed that some 4,100,000 young Americans were found physically wanting in Army and Navy examinations.

That such a condition should exist in America, the richest and most enlightened nation in the world, seems almost incredible. Yet such authorities as Ross S. McIntire, Navy Surgeon General; Army Deputy Surgeon General George F. Lull; and General Hershey, Selective Service Director, authenticated the facts and figures. Furthermore, it was revealed that even of the men accepted for active service, a large percentage had some physical defect. Taking the 17-38 age group as a whole (inducted and rejected) 8 out of 10 were found to have some physical defect.

With the phenomenal advances made by medicine in recent decades, such a situation seems unbelievable; yet there is no disputing the facts. General Hershey interpreted the picture as a serious threat to the future of American democracy. A nation as wealthy, resourceful and enlightened as the United States cannot afford to have 5,000,000 men of military age unfit for service because of physical imperfections, he pointed out.

The Senate investigation brought out what most of us already know; namely, that there is a direct relationship between adequate incomes and health. Induction records show that in the well-organized sections of the nation where unionism has established something approximating a decent living wage, army rejections for physical unfitness have been much lower than in unorganized low wage sections. Most of the seeds for the present terrific harvest of physically unfit men of military age were undoubtedly sown during the black years of the depression.

Another reason why we must have no more depressions.

The People Are the Real Masters

If there is one fundamental premise upon which the American concept of liberty rests, that premise is that all power and authority, in the final analysis, must rest in and stem from the people. If American liberty is to be perpetuated, there can be no compromise with this axiomatic truth; the people must remain as they traditionally have been, masters of their own destiny.

That is why there is growing concern in many circles over the decline of civil power in America. Everyone recognizes that under the pressures and exigencies of war many civil rights and prerogatives must be abandoned temporarily. The people always have and always will continue to voluntarily put on the shelf long-established and long-cherished constitutional rights when the common good makes it necessary. There is no quarrel on that score.

However, there is some room for quarrel with the way things are developing in Washington. In the first place, there is a seeming determination on the part of high Army and Navy authorities to gain complete control over American manpower. The persistent demands of the War and Navy Departments for a labor draft law is one manifestation of this tendency. During most of last month the daily papers were full of stories describing the friction between the civilian war agencies and the military cliques over getting reconversion started right now on a limited scale. In the end a compromise solution had to be worked out.

Now we have no fault to find with the military agencies in their own particular spheres. They have done a remarkable job. In transportation, scientific and legal matters they have organized things smoothly and efficiently. In the matters of strategy and tactics they have achieved results bordering on the miraculous. In such things as medical care for our wounded they have advanced the skill of medicine twenty-five years in twenty-five months.

When the militarists begin encroaching on the administration of non-martial affairs, however, the time comes to do some serious thinking. Supremacy of civil power always has been and always must remain the cornerstone of a constitutional democracy. No matter how thoroughly we trust the militarists; no matter how whole-heartedly we want to aid and abet them in their glorious exploits against the enemy, we must never lose sight of the fact that in our way of life the people are the real masters. That is one of the fundamental principles upon which we stand.

Some individuals are inclined to criticize even the civilian war agencies as being too authoritarian because they are too far removed from the control of the people. Perhaps there is justification for their criticism. In any event, there is room for argument. When it comes to military domination of affairs not directly connected with the war effort, however, the horse is one of an entirely different color.

We are all Americans; we all want to hasten as much as possible the day when our victorious armies will march down the streets of Berlin and Tokio as they are now marching down the broad avenues of Rome. But let us zealously guard the fountainheads from which our traditional liberties spring.

Somebody's Going to Have To Do Some Answering

For reasons of their own, some interests have long tried to convince the boys in the armed forces that all of us workers at home are bloated plutocrats rolling in wealth from war-swollen wages. How effective their propaganda has been is impossible to determine; however, it would seem silly to assume that at least a few of their propaganda seeds did not fall of fertile soil not only in the armed forces but also among some of the less enlightened at home.

For the benefit of those who may have swallowed goodly portions of this propaganda, we would like to reprint a few paragraphs from a news release emanating from Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi of New York. It seems that Commissioner Corsi recently issued a new amendment to the Minimum Wage Law, an amendment that will cover some 169,000 workers in restaurant, hotel, laundry, and similar industries in the state. Provisions of Mr. Corsi's mandatory order read in part as follows:

"Hourly minimum rates for service employes in the restaurant industry are 20 cents an hour and 30 cents for non-service workers. Part time is compensated at a higher rate. The rates apply to hours over 24 and up to 45 in a week. Overtime after 45 hours is paid for at the rate of time and a half.

"The minimum hourly rates for workers in all-year hotels, who do not receive meals or lodging, are 26 cents an hour for service employes and 33 cents for chambermaids and bath maids, and 36 cents for all other employes. There is a differential in the rates for residential employes and non-residential employes. Resort hotel workers who receive board and lodging are paid $6 a week for a three to six-day week. If they do not get meals and lodging, they are paid $11 a week, and if lodging only, $9 a week. If they work on the seventh day, they are entitled to an additional $1.50 for that day."

Prices being what they are, we doubt if even some of the most rabid, $60,000 per year, anti-Labor columnists could construe wages of 20c per hour as being either exhorbitant or conducive to amassing personal fortunes. However, there is another interesting paragraph in the news release. It seems that not all employers are paying even the 20 to 36c. Again we quote from the release:

"At the same time, Mr. Corsi emphasized that he will be prepared to take criminal action against members of the hotel and restaurant industries who persist in ignoring the mandatory minimum wage order he has promulgated for July 17th. Since the restaurant minimum wage was established in June 1940, Mr. Corsi revealed underpayments totaling $1,828,000 have been discovered. Through the efforts of the State Department of Labor, $311,800 of these were recovered for employes. In the hotel industry $136,900 of 585,400 in sub-minimum wages were recovered since November 1940. After July 17th, employers who seek to evade the Labor Law provisions face criminal charges punishable by fines of from $50 to $200 and imprisonment up to 90 days. In addition, they will be subject to civil action by defrauded employes."

From all the foregoing, it ought to be obvious that not all workers on the home front are rolling in weath. Let there be any difficulty in any industry, however, and the picture that gets to our boys in the armed services, thanks to the propaganda artists, is that of workers knocking down a $150 per week and agitating for more. Few of our fighters even suspect that there are industries in this country still paying as little as 20c per hour (with some employers trying to chisel on that pitiful wage.) Some day our soldiers and sailors are going to learn the truth and then someone is going to have to do some right smart answering.

THE FORESTS and our FUTURE

THE CARPENTERS' STAKE IN CONSERVATION

By HOWARD HOPKINS

Chief, Division of Private Forestry, Forest Service

"ENOUGH Timber, Anyway."

That was the caption over an editorial which appeared in a powerful New York newspaper shortly before this third story in the Forest Service series on the forestry situation was written.

The editorial quoted certain representatives of the organized lumber industry. And the purport of the piece was that "the nation's lumber supply problem" had been solved, so "we can now lay aside fears" of a "nationwide lumber famine" such as was predicted "in the 20's."

Of course, there was an "if" to the statement.

"If," said the editorial, quoting these representatives, "we carry on present timber conservation policies."

Readers of THE CARPENTER who have been following this series cannot but be surprised at such statements. They know now, for instance, that according to the best government estimates we are cutting and destroying almost twice as much sawtimber as we grow each year, and that obviously such a course cannot be continued indefinitely without there being raised up the specter of nationwide scarcity at some future time. They know, too, that 77 million acres, or about one-sixth, of our forest land—after destructive logging and burning—are virtually wasteland; and that the bulk of all cutting on private lands today is done without apparent regard to the future productivity of the forest.

Clearly, the two positions suggested above cannot both be true. What, then, are the facts as to the volume, location and character of our present timber supplies—supplies which, according to all indications, are destined to be as much in demand in the post-war years as they have in the current war years.

The fact is that according to the most authoritative data available, the total volume of standing sawtimber in the United States was reduced almost 40 per cent between 1909 and 1938, and certainly the trend of that reduction has not been altered, to say the least, by the extensive cutting required by the war. That estimate is based upon, first, a U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor report which placed the total sawtimber stand in 1909 at 2,826 billion board feet; and, second, upon a report of the Joint Congressional Committee on forestry in 1938 which placed the sawtimber volume at 1,764 billion board feet. The actual percentage of reduction shown by these figures is larger than at first appears because the 1938 report included species and stands not considered merchantable in 1909.

Incidentally, looking backward, there must be many readers of THE CARPENTER, particularly veteran lumberjacks and sawmill workers, whose lives were affected by the downward trend these figures portray. For one of the most significant phases of this trend is the fact that as a result of it community after community in forest regions was deprived of the benefits of permanent forest industries, and workers and homemakers of these commodities were forced to move on and start anew.

Of course, this trend—which speaking nationally is still in force—could have been arrested and changed, and much of this economic and social dislocation which it caused could have been avoided through the adoption of a real nationwide forest policy 30 or 40 years ago—such a policy and program, for example, as is now being urgently backed by the U. S. Forest Service. In the broad sense, the Nation's lumber supply problem has not been solved; nor is there any sound and reliable indication that it ever will be solved short of cooperative public control of cutting practices on private lands such as the Forest Service now advocates.

This steady year after year liquidation of forests through destructive cutting, without regard to the leaving of young trees, seed trees, etc., to assure continuous production in the future, has resulted in a most uneconomic distribution of the remaining commercial forests as they relate to the Nation's commercial forest land.

For example, the easten section of the country—which incidentally, has 80 per cent of the population—has 75 per cent of the commercial forest land, and less than 33 per cent of the remaining sawtimber. Indeed, for this region as a whole, the accessible old-growth sawtimber has been practically cut-out.

Big mills which marked the industry in the East when there was plenty of timber have been disappearing year after year as the timber was exhausted; and in their place have come a horde of small portable mills that are cutting heavily in second growth. Many are cutting for lumber trees five and six inches in diameter, trees that in the old days would never have been hauled to mill, or in good forestry operations only in thinning or other improvement practices. Throughout the East, forest growing stock even now is below the level needed to sustain the current rate of cutting. How, then, can anyone honestly say that the Nation's lumber supply problem has been solved, in effect, for all future time?

On the other hand, of the old-growth sawtimber, which is most important and in greatest demand, being required for lumber, cross ties, veneer, and similar sawed or sliced products, nearly nine-tenths is in Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States. As we have said previously, 33 per cent of the sawtimber today stands in Washington and Oregon, on six per cent of the forest land.

Well, what are the implications of this uneconomic distribution of the remaining timber supply?

Under orderly utilization perhaps half of the West's virgin timber supply can be supplied to consuming centers in other parts albeit by long-haul, high-cost transportation. Furthermore, this western timber could be of great value in tiding us over the interval that must elapse before the East can again be put on a satisfactory growing-stock basis. Yet, as things go today, over-cutting in the East is steadily lengthening what that interval must be, while—with outstanding and laudable exceptions—most Western operators are cutting their forest with scant regard to future productivity. Surely, these facts should make anyone who, like the carpenter, the lumberjack and the sawmill operator, relies basically on wood for a living very thoughtful. For, they show well the downward trend that has brought our forests to their pass—a trend that must be arrested soon if we are ever again to have a nationally distributed stand of timber capable of producing annually enough merchantable wood to meet the country's needs at reasonable cost. How important such a stand of timber is to our national welfare and security events of the present war have amply demonstrated.

Fortunately, it is true that an increasing number of forest owners and operators; from small farm woodlands to large industrial ownerships, are demonstrating in every region that good forestry measures advocated by the Forest Service are practical and profitable. And if the other 80 per cent of the 4,500,000 forest owners and operators would follow suit, then we would be well on the way to the point, where some day, we could say, "Enough Timber, Anyway." But they are not, and the industrialist who, because he himself has been converted in the matter of forest practices, blandly and blithely says the Nation's lumber supply problem is solved, figuratively speaking, is lost in his own woods.

And one thing more: Assuming there may be a war every 25 years, then broadly speaking, because of the time it takes to grow most usable big timber, we are growing timber for the third war. And unless we change our national attitude toward forests, we shall be in a much worse shape in the interim than we are today when WPB has been forced to apply priority restrictions even to timber for home repairs and small jobs of carpentering.

Next Month: Spotlight view of the forestry situation in New England and Pennsylvania, once leading producers of lumber for the Nation, now importers of wood for their own needs.

Think Straight--Stop Rumors

High prices and inadequate wages will greet veterans under little steel plan

Pay Freeze Hurts Vets

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IN ITS EFFORT to have the "little steel" formula modified, the American Federation of Labor looks to the future for the boys in the service and the workers on the home front. We have a responsibility to see that they have jobs at good pay when the war is won.

Federation representatives from many states flocked to Washington to testify at the special War Labor Board panel hearing for the AFL on the "little steel" formula, some weeks ago. The testimony brought out many important points: The Federation has opposed this formula from the start because a rigid, unchangeable percentage cannot maintain the worker's living standard when prices rise. We have accepted it only because it was set up by a majority of the War Labor Board (public and industry members) and later by executive order of the president. It was created when living costs had gone up 15 per cent (from January 1941) and when OPA's price freeze order of May 1942 was expected to keep prices from rising further. But as everyone knows, the price freeze did not hold. While wage increases were held to 15 per cent, living costs by early 1944 had risen 23 per cent by Labor Department figures, 43.5 per cent by the AFL-CIO estimate, and 45 per cent by the Department of Agriculture estimate for goods bought by farmers, which are for the most part the same or similar to those bought by workers.

With such price rises, workers' living standards clearly have not been maintained. Yet the War Labor Board has clearly stated as its policy that "Those groups whose peace-time standards have been broken are entitled to have these standards reestablished" (statement of Dr. George W. Taylor) and "It is only fair to the workers who are drawn into the fighting forces that their standards should be protected while they are away" (statement of Chairman William H. Davis). The Federation points out that not only have the living standards of American workers been reduced by the "little steel" formula, but that returning servicemen and all other workers now face a post-war period of high living costs with a wage level wholly inadequate to give them a decent living.

At today's prices, it takes a wage of $1.20 an hour for a 40 hour week, or $48 a week, to give a worker's family of four a health and decency living standard. That means a living standard which will give the family minimum adequate food and clothing, a decent but simple home, a low priced automobile, a minimum amount of medical care, some home equipment such as a radio, vacuum cleaner, or refrigerator. This minimum every American family should have to give them their rightful chance for physical, mental and spiritual growth. American industry can provide such a living standard for every family and a much higher standard for millions—for the war has proved that our industries can produce goods in undreamed of abundance.

What is more, every American family must have at least this minimum health and decency standard, or else industries can never reach full production. Without a market for millions of new homes, automobiles, mechanical home devices, furniture and other goods we can never keep our factories busy or our workers employed.

But what are the facts? Actually only 21 per cent of the workers in our factories and 7 per cent in

Cut this piece out and mail it to your man in the service; or, better still, mail him the whole issue.

our non-war factories (producing civilian supplies) are today receiving a wage rate high enough to provide this living standard after the war. The most serious fact is the very low wages in our civilian goods industries, for these are the industries to which our war workers and servicemen will return after the war.

And in these industries 25 per cent of the workers receive a wage below health and decency but above bare subsistence, but 69 per cent receive less than a bare subsistence living. A bare subsistence budget for a family of four costs 80 cents an hour and $32 for a 40 hour week, at today's prices.

Of the 13,800,000 workers in our factories today, 6,100,000 are receiving less than the bare subsistence wage of 80 cents an hour. When we add to these the other low wage workers in the south, the total number below bare subsistence will add up to about 15,000,000. To raise these substandard wages would not cause inflation, for American industry, with its $8,000,000,000 increase in profit margins from 1941 to 1943, can well afford to raise wages without raising prices. American workers have proved that they do not spend their money in inflationary ways, for they have invested billions in War Bonds.

Millions of our servicemen will have to come back to low paid jobs like these unless American Labor insists on decent pay. It is for this reason too that the American Federation of Labor calls for an ending of the unjust War Labor Board wage formulas which would condemn these millions to a submarginal, un-American existence and doom our industries to depressed production because they could not find peacetime markets for their products—AFL Monthly Survey.

Workers' Ideas Save $22,242,197 In Year

Civilian employes of the War Deparment through participation in the "Ideas for Victory" program saved the government an estimated $22,242,197 during the first 12 months of the program and were rewarded $230,714 for their prize-winning suggestions, the War Department announces.

During the first year, employes submitted 109,011 suggestions. Of this total 9,884 were adopted. Cash awards ranged from $5.00 to $1,250 with three employes receiving the top reward. One suggested a method of doubling the load of boxed artillery on railroad cars effecting an annual savings of $1,000,000, while two other employes collaborated in devising a propeller straightening device which is now saving the government an estimated $1,300,000 annually.

The program was inaugurated in June 1943 by the Honorable Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War.

Texas has the biggest military garrison in the U. S. in San Antonio. Randolph Field is called the "West Point of the Air."

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The new Colorado river aqueduct, which carries water 292 miles to several southern California cities, cost $220,000,000.

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Thomas Edison was once asked to name what he regarded as his greatest invention. After a few moments of thought he named his daughter, Madeline!

You must not pay a person a compliment and then straightway follow it with a criticism.—Mark Twain.

Railroads find plywood ideal material for replacing steel in car building

Now It's Plywood Boxcars

RECENTLY a train consisting of one hundred and six plywood box cars, plus a new streamlined plywood caboose, rolled westward from Minnesota to the Pacific Northwest. History was thereby made. For a number of years American railroads have been experimenting with plywood box cars. The huge string of them that rolled westward in a single train a few weeks ago served notice on the transportation world that plywood box cars are a definite success and ready to compete with the best that steel and other metals can offer.

Combining strength with lightness, the new type box cars offer many distinct advantages; advantages that undoubtedly foreshadow a permanent place for them in the peacetime transportation picture. When war first made its impact felt, there was a shortage of box cars but an even greater shortage of steel. Box cars had to be built quickly but they had to be built with a bare minimum of steel. Since plywood cars were already out of the experimental stage, railroads naturally turned to that avenue as the brightest possibility. The result is that plywood box cars are now filling the bill so well that they may replace steel cars even after the war is over.

Pacific Northwest plywood has been combined with steel in the construction of these 50-ton cars and undoubtedly they are the last word in freight car construction. The outside and inside sheathings are of plywood ⅝-inch thick, and the combination of materials results in a freight car which is two tons lighter than the average standard box car.

On the outside, panels of Douglas fir plywood are Exterior-type, made with permanently waterproof binder, ⅝-inch thick and are placed vertically. The sheets are 4x10-feet in size and extend in one piece from bottom of car to top. The vertical joints between panels are covered by thin metal strips and bolted through to lumber studding. At horizontal points panels are riveted through to lumber stiffeners.

Plywood and steel also combine to form the doors, two panels being fastened together with a glued spline at the joint to form one large panel that is slipped into the metal frame.

Cargoes will be protected from dirt and cinders since the cars are lined also with the large panels. On walls, panels are ⅝-inch thick while on the ceiling thinner 5/16-inch panels are used.

On interior side-walls panels are installed horizontally in contrast to the exterior sheathing which is vertically placed. In finishing this plywood, which is also of the Exterior (waterproof) type, panels are first dipped in a clear resin sealer during production and are then sprayed with final coats of varnish.

The new freight cars are equipped with high-speed trucks, non-harmonic springs, wrought steel wheels in addition to steel ends and roofs.

Tests of the experimental plywood-steel freight cars indicate they are as sturdy as the conventional box cars even though they include a 2-ton reduction in weight. Many refinements are incorporated in the cars and they are expected to give exceptionally good service. Specifications of the new cars:

Capacity (marked) 100,000 lbs.

Load Limit 123,300 lbs.

Light Weight 45,700 lbs.

Extreme Width—10′7″ at heighth of 12′9″

Eave Width 9′5″ heighth 14′1″

Inside Length 40′6″

Inside Width 9′2″

Inside Height 10′0″

3727 Cubic Feet

URGE REVIVAL *of* GERMAN UNIONS

Revival of a strong, democratic labor movement in Germany is an essential step toward the internal reconstruction of that country after the Nazis are defeated, the American Labor Conference on International Affairs recommended.

In a report on "Germany in the Transition Period," prepared for the conference by Hedwig Wachenheim, with the aid of a special study group, this statement appears:

"The revival of the German labor movement is essential to the development of democracy in Germany. From its origin to its defeat in 1933, the German labor movement championed a democratic form of government. It was the only large popular movement in Germany which always stood unflinchingly for democracy.

"To prevent labor from organizing would not be a punishment of the German nation for its misdeeds during the Nazi period, but would mean that labor would be kept in bondage, to the advantage of German employers and the detriment of labor in other countries which suffer from dumping if labor can be exploited anywhere in the world."

To safeguard labor's interests and supervise labor relations and conditions, the report favors the creation of an International Labor Commission, whose members would be appointed by the Director of the International Labor Office. It envisages the development of shop councils in many industries, and recommends that they be integrated with the trade unions as they were before the Nazi period. The Nazi German Labor front should be immediately disbanded, it says.

Another measure advocated in the report is the immediate dismissal of all leading government officials and their replacement by "efficient, democratically-minded persons." The report estimates at 1,700 the number of high government officials who would have to be dismissed at once. It also urges the total dissolution of the Gestapo, or Nazi secret police, and the gradual elimination of all minor Nazi officials in other government departments.

To help the German people relearn the ways of democracy, the report considers it advisable to organize regional and local committees of German citizens who opposed the Nazis. These committees could advise the population and represent it before the occupation authorities, it says.

AFL presents both Republican and Democratic Parties with 10-point program for lasting peace and well-being

THE WAY TO PROSPERITY

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WITH COMPLETE victory now a foregone conclusion (although much hard, bitter fighting still lies ahead); and with a national election of the utmost importance just around the corner, America today, as never before in her history, is groping around for a formula capable of producing post-war prosperity and security for all of us. Upon the steps that are taken during the next few months will depend how successfully or how ineffectually America approaches this post-war goal.

To both the Republican and Democratic national conventions, the American Federation of Labor presented identical 10-point proposals that embody the major problems of the day and sane and constructive methods to solve them. How closely the powers-that-be hue to the AFL program will undoubtedly determine how successfully they overcome the myriad of obstacles standing in the way of lasting prosperity and security; for the AFL program is fundamentally based on the traditional theory of the greatest good for the greatest number.

Text of the AFL proposals to the two major conventions is as follows:

International

Labor expresses the hope that one of the objectives reached at the conclusion of the war which is now being waged will be the end of wars and the substitution therefor of national and individual security. In order to accomplish this purpose, we recommend that at the peace conference an international organization be formed around the nucleus of the United Nations to establish the peace, safeguard the peace, and to enforce the peace if necessary. Such an agency can be created without the surrender of national sovereignty and through its functional capacity can serve to promote and maintain peace, guarantee freedom and justice for all.

Reconstruction

We have reached that stage in the war where the problems of reconversion and contract termination compel attention and consideration. We cannot ignore the economic consequences which we anticipate will follow the close of the war. The reconversion of industry from war material production to civilian production plants should be brought about as quickly and as constructively as possible in order to prevent widespread unemployment. Plans for reconversion and contract termination should be formulated and agencies for reconstruction should be created for the purpose of dealing with these vital post-war problems. In order to promote the realization of this objective, we urge the enactment of legislation which will provide:

First, for the creation of an Office of War Economic Mobilization and Reconstruction with a Policy and Review Board made up of representatives of labor, industrial management and farmers.

Second, that wartime restrictions on manpower and wages shall be promptly terminated at the close of the war and that an effective peacetime employment service be established on a national basis which will in no way interfere with employment policies established through collective bargaining.

Third, for the creation of an emergency unemployment fund out of which unemployment benefits shall be paid to unemployed workers and demobilized soldiers. Labor regards this as a national responsibility.

Fourth, for demobilization payments to be made to those serving in the armed forces with the opportunity extended them to continue interrupted education and training, and with adequate medical care and rehabilitation provisions for the injured.

Fifth, for the resumption of operation plans and provisions for:

a. negotiation of contract cancellation,

b. prompt settlement of claims,

c. removal of government property from plants.

d. disposition of government surplus property in an orderly manner designed to protect our home economy.

Full Employment, Wages and Hours, Public Works, Housing

Congress and the Executive Departments should cooperate in the creation of full employment for all. Full employment and maximum production will serve to enable our own country to meet its financial obligations and assist other countries in the development of stable, sound economic plans. We can achieve full employment and full production only through adequate planning and coordinated undertakings.

The change from a wartime to a peacetime economy will increase the necessity for the establishment and maintenance of a shorter work week, not to exceed 40 hours. The payment of high wages should be correlated with the maintenance of this standard work week in order to maintain an adequate national income and assure the purchasing power necessary to sustain high levels of production.

A federal program of needed public works should be launched and should be awarded to private contractors in order to supplement employment in private industry during reconversion.

We urge the adoption of a comprehensive housing program designed to provide suitable homes for the families of our citizens—this program to include slum clearance and the construction of low-cost homes for low-income families.

Taxes

We urge the development of a simple, easily understood, reasonable, national taxation policy. As post-war years will bring high budgets, business, as well as individuals, will be forced to include sizeable allocation of income for tax payments. We urge reasonable, fair, and just exemptions for low-income families in order to assure decent standards of living and to enable wage earners to make contributions to social insurance funds.

Federal Employes

We urge the establishment and maintenance of a shorter work week not to exceed 40 hours and more adequate compensation, with a better functioning Civil Service Commission, for federal employes.

National Labor Relations Act

Time and experience have shown that the National Labor Relations

Act should be amended so as to require the National Labor Relations Board to carry out both the spirit and purposes of the Act. The workers should be clothed with authority to determine for themselves the kind and character of a collective bargaining agent which would be suitable and serviceable to them. The National Labor Relations Board should be deprived of authority to arbitrarily determine the kind of collective bargaining agent for the workers employed in a plant and instead it should be conferred upon the workers themselves. This was the original purpose of the Act. It provides for democratic procedure rather than autocratic and dictatorial control.

Education

We urge the establishment of equal educational opportunities for all boys and girls. This is a basic right which they should be permitted to enjoy. Federal contributions in order to create and establish opportunities in states of low average incomes is one way through which this objective may be realized. We urge Congress to endorse this policy with safeguards to protect local controls over education and religious teaching. We urge the expansion and broad extension of our educational facilities so that there may be opportunity for education and uninterrupted training.

We further urge the adoption of ample adult educational facilities.

Department of Labor

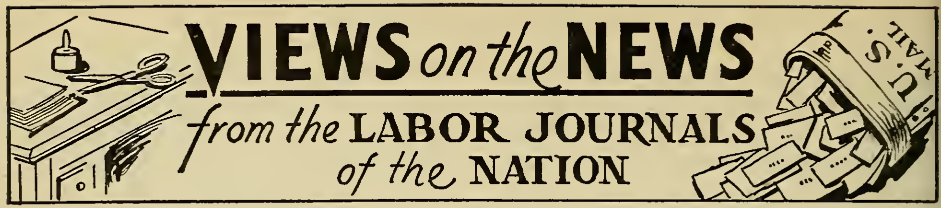
It is essential in the promotion of our national well being, in the establishment of a favorable labor psychology, in securing fair and sound labor relations, and in the administration of the affairs of an important agency of the National Government that the Department of Labor be reorganized and that all administrative agencies dealing with labor matters be coordinated and placed in the Department under a Secretary satisfactory to labor and really representative of the interests of labor. Such a Department, adequately financed could widely promote the interests of the wage earners of the country and thus make effective the functions of the Department as set forth in the Act authorizing the Department of Labor.

Social Security

The enactment of sound, comprehensive social security legislation is a matter of prime importance. We can keep pace with the social needs of an increasing population, changing economic and industrial conditions, and increase devotion and loyalty to our democratic processes if we face the need for the enactment of adequate social security legislation in a brave and courageous way. The American Federation of Labor calls for the enactment of a form of social security legislation which provides for the establishment of a national system of social insurance upon a contributory basis —the social security benefits thus provided for to be paid to workers during emergencies which interfere with their earned income when employed. The emergencies referred to are loss of work, physical inability to do productive work because of short-time illness, long-time or permanent disability due to disease or old age.

Repeal of Smith-Connally Act

We especially request that your Convention adopt a declaration favoring the repeal of the Smith-Connally Act.



VIEWS on the NEWS from the LABOR JOURNALS of the NATION

Basis for Lasting Peace

To win this war we must insist upon the kind of peace terms and agencies for dealing with future situations that will prevent any nation from trying to gain by aggression. Our nation is in this war in defense of democratic institutions. We are not actuated by hatred against any one nation or race. We believe that we will make progress in world peace in proportion as each nation establishes freedom for all individuals through democratic institutions. A basic provision toward this end is the restoration and maintenance of bona fide labor movements in all countries freed from totalitarian governments. A free labor movement and the underground movements in these countries must be trusted to restore civil government.

We cannot look with confidence to military control for any long period nor expect reorganization from outside, either through the United Nations or a return of governments in exile which have escaped the dangers of occupation.

The United Nations must maintain armed forces to prevent aggresion and to assure opportunity to native populations to work out their problems. The basic freedoms which each nation should assure its citizens are freedom of religion, speech and press.

As the Philadelphia Charter recently affirmed by forty-one states says:

"All human beings, irrespective of race, creed or sex, have the right to pursuit of both their material well-being and their spiritual development in conditions of freedom and dignity, of economic security and equal opportunity."

The assurance of these ideals is the greatest guarantee of peace within nations and between nations.—**The Federationist**

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Keep the Records Closed

In Washington, and perhaps other cities, the police complain because the U. S. Employment Service will not disclose the records of registrants who are alleged to have criminal activities spread upon the minutes, as it were.

Some newspapers criticize the service for being obdurate and resisting all sorts of pressure and insisting that the law makes these records confidential even to another government agency.

Congress was wise in providing for USES, social security and income tax records to be absolutely confidential. It is protection to which all citizens are entitled. It is the only honest way in which their business can be successfully conducted.

If we let the bars down for any reason, even in war time, it will be an easy matter to let them down later for another reason.—**Federation News, Chicago.**

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When Free Speech Is Illegal

A common complaint against the Wagner Labor Relations Act is that it deprives employers of the constitutional right of free speech. Of course, the law does no such thing, but it does say the employer shall not attempt to "influence" his employes when they are selecting a union, or other bargaining agency, to represent them in negotiations with the employer. **At any other time the employer may say anything he sees fit about unions or collective bargaining.**

All this is made clear in a decision handed down recently by the Circuit Court of Appeals in the case of the Reliance Manufacturing Company of Huntington, W. Va. By written and spoken words, the boss attempted to influence the employes' decision while an election was on, and the court says he must retract what he said or be held in contempt. **It's a victory for common sense, as well as fair play.—Labor, Washington, D. C.**

A Disreputable Racket

A racketeer has no honor—if he had, he would not be engaged in his questionable line of work. So the racketeer resorts to every conceivable means to get something for nothing.

As mean and low-down a racket as could be conceived of has recently come to light. It appears that a group representing themselves as a "Clipping Bureau" sends a card to the family or relative, stating that they had a clipping concerning the one in the service and that it would be sent upon the receipt of, anywhere from 20 cents to $1.00. On receipt of the money the clipping is sent and in most instances consists of the clipping which appeared in the local paper and which the person receiving the card had long since read.

The unfortunate truth, is that there is no law on the books which would permit having these low-down skunks arrested and prosecuted to the limit.—**Journal, Mobile.**

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G.I. Joe As A Salesman

G.I. Joe is not only a heroic rescuer of enslaved people, but an ambassador of trade as well. The far flung corners of the earth for the first time are learning and appreciating the many things that go into the American art of living. There is chewing gum for instance. The youngsters and adolescents alike of Britain, North Africa, Italy and the far-flung islands of the Pacific have acquired a taste for masticating flavored chicle, a habit that no doubt will outlast the war.

Through contacts in the Middle East, Russian officers and privates who worked with American troops in transporting supplies, have enthusiastically taken to ice-cold American canned beer which they call "piva."

The American Army and Navy is cultivating and implementing the tastes and desires of the peoples of a hundred lands where they are temporarily domiciled for foods, beverages and articles which are typically American from cigarettes to jeeps.

This missionary work can be made to serve American industry well and create a lasting demand for a wide-variety of American-made products all over the world.

However, much depends upon the manner in which the peace is written and the manner in which our surplus materials are liquidated abroad. The method by which billions of dollars of American war material accumulated in France and England during world war one was disposed of was an outrage and a scandal. Instead of being used to assist the distressed peoples of Europe and indirectly benefitting American producers, it was permitted to fall into the hands of speculators, politicians and monopolists who mislabeled much of our goods and rapaciously profiteered from their disposal.

Let us use this magnificent opportunity pioneered by the world's best salesman, G.I. Joe, to good advantage. It's the responsibility of American industry and labor to see to it that it is not sabotaged either by official ineptitude or by rampant graft.—**Labor Tribune, St. Louis.**

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Your Most Important Job

It seems utterly beyond belief that, during our life and death struggle to preserve our democratic way of living, there should be some in these United States—free men and women—who neglect to exercise that bulwark of freedom which is denied the peoples of the totalitarian world—the privilege of a voice in representative government by ballot, the right to vote. Yet, information reaching us shows that in many recent state primary elections only a small percentage of the voters went to the polls, and in many states only a small portion of those eligible have registered to vote.

If you neglect this civic duty you are gambling with your own future. The enemies of labor will not miss this opportunity to try to elect their candidates and impose upon the workers their reactionary program. The duty of the workers of **this country is abundantly clear. They must be registered and they must vote intelligently in the elections.**

That Is Your Most Important Job!—Painter & Decorator.

TEAMWORK PAYS OFF

★ ★ ★

VISUALIZING a new era of industrial relations after the war, an era of mutual cooperation between management and labor, T. K. Quinn, Director General of the War Production Drive, in a recent speech in Philadelphia, predicted that America would eventually achieve in peacetime the same production miracles that have in a few short years changed us from an almost totally unarmed nation to the mightiest fighting force the world ever knew.

The war, Quinn believes, has shown that totalitarianism in nations is neither efficient nor lasting, and he feels that the same thing is true of industry. The era of managerial totalitarianism—when men were treated as machines—is dead. Instead the spirit of teamwork, greatly hastened by the need for maximum wartime production, has shown that cooperation and mutual trust between management and labor pays the biggest dividends in production.

In his noteworthy address, Quinn said in part:

"I hope and pray that our country will never again have to fight against any other nation but particularly not against any nation so civilized and enlightened as to have harmonized and developed management and labor, in this industrial age, into a smooth-working, co-ordinated team. Certainly one outstanding reason why the Nazis and Japs are losing and must inevitably lose the war is because their whole system is based upon a denial of the rights of the individual. They are committed to the fatal notion that all of the thinking must be done by a favored little group at the top. Upon that stupid and undemocratic shoal all of their vainglorious ambitions will flounder. The totalitarian order is hopeless because it attempts to make machines of men.

"This same kind of totalitarianism in commerce or industry and individual business is dangerously inefficient because it does not comprehend realities and the essential nature of free, human beings on an assembly line, at a desk, or in a mill or a mine. It must not win out in this country because, in principle, it is the very thing we are fighting against and it cannot win so long as we have a genuine democracy.

"I shall not at all fear, when I go back, the competition of a few presidents, vice presidents, and sales managers in private industry. That is old stuff. They are never formidable in this free land, whoever they are. But an organization in which the workers and the managers are so sane, modern and progressive as to gladly recognize each other's rights and duties and deliberately, tolerantly work enthusiastically together is a sure winner against any other kind of competition. The war has produced many hundreds of just such organizations. I am working with them daily. The results in countless instances are remarkable."

Official Information

General Officers of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

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Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
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Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
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Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
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Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE

As reported on Page 9 of the April issue of our journal, the membership voted overwhelmingly in favor of postponing until the cessation of hostilities the General Convention scheduled for this year. In accordance with the will of the membership as expressed in the referendum vote, the 1944 General Convention has been postponed until hostilities are over. Arrangements will be made by the General Executive Board to hold a convention as soon thereafter as possible.

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NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2975	Modesto, Cal.	1614	Flin Flon, Man., Can.
1549	Prince Rupert, B.C., Can.	2998	Toronto, Ont., Can.
1642	Cookeville, Tenn.	2503	Canyonville, Ore.
2990	Pulaski, Va.	1651	Merrill, Wis.
2974	Casper, Cal.	1699	Pasco, Wash.
2993	Grangemont, Ida.	2505	Klamath, Cal.
1604	Crowley, La.	2507	Zevolle, La.
2995	Cochrane, Ont., Can.	2508	Calgary, Alta., Can.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother C. V. Arnold, Local No. 763, Enid, Okla.
Brother John Campbell, Local No. 3191, East Boston, Mass.
Brother Isaac Davis, Local No. 1743, Wildwood, N. J.
Brother William M. Dovin, Local No. 1941, Hartford, Conn.
Brother Eugene Ellsworth, Local No. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
Brother James Fisher, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother James M. Gauld, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother L. S. Helms, Local No. 1683, El Dorado, Ark.
Brother George Hudson, Local No. 625, Manchester, N. H.
Brother John Hutchins, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother C. T. Kesseler, Local No. 1764, San Antonio, Tex.
Brother Josef Kucera, Local No. 54, Chicago, Ill.
Brother Vernon LeTrask, Local No. 67, Boston, Mass.
Brother Andrew Lisko, Local No. 206, New Castle, Pa.
Brother Thomas Mallard, Local No. 67, Boston, Mass.
Brother Fred Miller, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother George M. Mitton, Local No. 67, Boston, Mass.
Brother William Pennett, Local No. 625, Manchester, N. H.
Brother Joseph Peterka, Local No. 39, Cleveland, Ohio
Brother William T. Poovey, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother Ersel G. Riggleman, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother Clarence V. Schaeffer, Local No. 691, Williamsport, Pa.
Brother Chilton Smith, Local No. 1602, Cincinnati, Ohio
Brother Clarence L. Snyder, Local No. 143, Canton, Ohio
Brother James Sorm, Local No. 39, Cleveland, Ohio
Brother C. N. Stanley, Local No. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Brother Floyd J. Stewart, Local No. 1822, Fort Worth, Tex.
Brother Archible Talt, Local No. 40, Boston, Mass.
Brother Louis Tardif, Local No. 625, Manchester, N. H.
Brother Frank Zaklasnick, Local No. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.

* * *

Killed In Action

Brother Charles Gouse, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother Oliver W. Howser, Local No. 945, Jefferson City, Mo.
Brother Lucien Morin, Local No. 625, Manchester, N. H.
Brother Jerry Weisberg, Local No. 135, New York, N. Y.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Colorado Council Holds Great Convention

The Editor:

I am giving you a brief summary of the Colorado State Council of Carpenters 31st Annual Convention, which was the most successful convention of the Council, held in Denver Sunday, June the 25th, 1944.

The convention brought delegates representing local unions in eighteen Colorado cities and towns and fraternal delegates from six states representing State Councils as follows: Oklahoma State Council, F. R. Hanks; Louisiana State Council, Louis G. Fayard; Missouri State Council, Clarence T. Liebi; Nebraska State Council, Joe Kalaus; Kansas State Council, Ben H. Kinch; Idaho State Council and State Federation of Labor, August Rosqvist. We also had a fraternal delegate from the District Council of Carpenters of Kansas City, Missouri, J. C. Mack. Also fraternal delegates from the Ladies Auxiliaries from Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Fort Collins and Grand Junction. Wives of many of the delegates were also in attendance.

Larry Braton, general representative, represented the national office of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters at the sessions.

The convention heard addresses by Lee Dodge of the State Department for Vocational Training; L. A. West, War Manpower Commission Director in Colorado, and Mrs. Guy F. Duncan, Secretary of Carpenters Auxiliary 156.

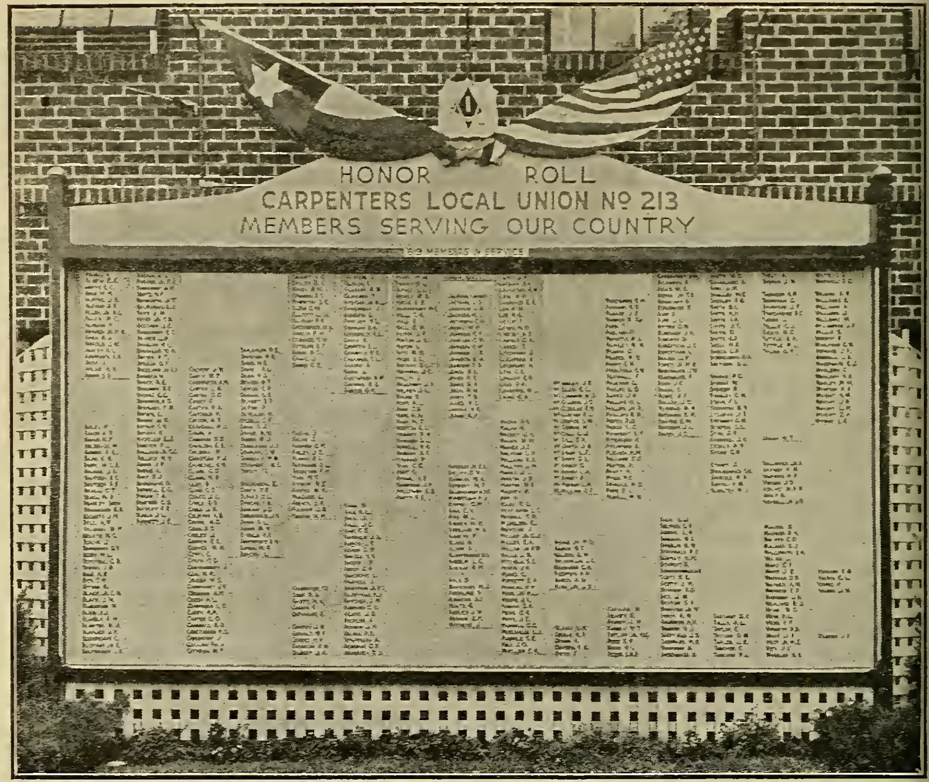
Many resolutions were acted upon which were of much interest and most of which were vitally important to the carpenters as a whole. The convention went on record reaffirming our pledge of no strikes for the duration of the war; also, to buy all of the war bonds that it was humanly possible to do; work hard, win the war first, and at the same time plan for the post-war period.

Officers of the Council were re-elected. They are William F. Holmgren of Colorado Springs, President; George E. Robertson of Denver, Vice-President, and E. M. Osborne, Denver, Secretary-Treasurer, and were installed by General Representative Larry Braton. The delegates, fraternal delegates and their wives were treated to a wonderful banquet at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, one of Denver's finest hotels, from six o'clock until eight o'clock. This banquet was confined strictly to fun, inasmuch as we had all of the speeches at the convention. The delegates enjoyed themselves dining, dancing and getting acquainted, and praising the Arrangement Committee of Local Union No. 55 and Auxiliary Local 156, who were par excellent in furnishing entertainment for the delegates and their wives and guests.

Sincerely and fraternally,

E. M. Osborne, Secretary-Treasurer.

Houston Local Honors 619 Men in Service



Ontario Council has fine Meet

The Thirty-third annual convention of the Ontario Provincial Council was held in Niagara Falls, Ontario on July 14-15. Mayor Inglis of Niagara Falls opened the convention with a cordial welcome.

General Executive Board Member Arthur Martel; Andrew Cooper, General Organizer; Deputy Minister for Labor, in Ontario, James F. Marsh; Mr. Heaps, deputizing for Federal Minister of Labor; Arthur McNamara; and Director of Apprenticeship Fred J. Hawes were present.

Delegates from all parts of the province combined to make up the best convention in recent years.

Officers elected were: President, Len Lear of Brantford; Vice-Presidents; Robert Barnett of Ottawa, Alfred Ward of Toronto, Jack Breeze of Windsor. Secretary-Treasurer Albert E. Edgington of Hamilton was unanimously elected.

Sincerely yours,

Albert E. Edgington, Sec.-Treas.

Local 1098 Honors Members in Service

The Editor:

Impressive memorial services were recently held by Local Union No. 1098 of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, dedicating its honor roll. The organization has approximately twenty-five per cent of its present members now serving in the Armed Forces.

Several prominent speakers attended and made solemn and interesting talks. The speakers included General Representative John Howat who made a sincere and touching address; then acted as Master of Ceremonies. He introduced the speakers which included J. S. Voorhies, District Vice-President Louisiana State Federation of Labor; S. D. Holt, President Louisiana State Council of Carpenters; W. L. Donnells, also of the Carpenters; Mrs. E. J. Bourg, President Ladies Auxiliary American Legion; E. H. Williams, President Louisiana State Federation of Labor. W. A. Hauptmann President of the Local welcomed the speakers and the people in attendance.

Two young ladies unveiled the Honor Roll of one hundred-seventy-eight members, three of whom have already made the supreme sacrifice on the battlefields for the preservation of Democracy and our American way of life.

Taps was sounded by a local high school boy who also played the National Anthem while the audience stood up and saluted the flag.

A lot of credit is due to the committee that worked so faithfully to make the affair a success. The Local Union extends its heartfelt gratitude to chairman John Graziano and his entire committee.

Fraternally yours,

L. A. Couvillon, Recording Secretary.

No Shipyard Cutbacks — *Land*

Rumors that merchant ship construction would be cut back soon were vigorously denied by Chairman Emory S. Land of the U. S. Maritime Commission, who declared that war needs will require even more shipbuilding than before.

His statement, of particular interest to all shipyard workers, follows:

"An epidemic of irresponsible rumors seems to have invaded most of the major shipyards of the United States. These rumors are to the effect that the Maritime Commission's construction program is about to be cut. The persistence of such rumors suggests to me that the source might be interested in sabotaging the shipbuilding program at the most crucial point in the war by seeking to drive skilled workmen from the shipyards to look for employment elsewhere.

"Let me say emphatically that the work load in the shipyards is to be increased very shortly and not decreased or cut back. Our current construction program and its projection into 1945 is based upon firm recommendations of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The joint chiefs are urging us to increase our current efforts to deliver ships in every possible way. Their present requirements exceed existing contracts for the most important types of ships in the program.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

Auxiliary 316, Council Bluffs, Reports

The Editor:

As you have not heard from Auxiliary No. 316 for some time, we thought perhaps you might be interested in excerpts taken from our yearly report. Due to existing conditions and the fact that a great many of our members are engaged in essential war work, we have had very few social functions aside from the little time spent socially after each monthly business meeting.

However, we had our annual Christmas party in conjunction with the Carpenters and the Carpenters were our guests at our Birthday Anniversary in May. We invited guests for our Installation and had a social get-together afterwards.

On Halloween we had a "fun" party at the home of one of our members. We assisted the "War Dads" by putting over sales for tickets for a Rodeo, sponsored by them. The proceeds of this were used by the War Dads to buy and send Christmas gifts to every Council Bluffs boy or girl in the Service.

Some of our ladies baked cookies and donated them to the War Dads to be sent overseas. One of our members furnished and made lap covers and bedside bags and donated them to the Red Cross, and several of our members made bedside bags which were donated to the Red Cross.

Each of our members earned or sacrificed one dollar which was turned into our budget fund, and at each regular meeting we held "white elephant" sales to swell our budget fund. We donated five dollars to the Red Cross and also five dollars to the Community War fund.

This last year we bought two twenty-five dollar bonds, which makes three that we have purchased.

We received two new members into our Auxiliary. Two of our members moved from our city and we had farewell parties and gave them each a handkerchief shower.

At our June meeting all standing officers were elected to fill their offices for the ensuing year.

Best wishes to all sister auxiliaries.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Bonnie Cox, Recording Secretary
Council Bluffs, Ia.

New Auxiliary "going to town"

The Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 417 of Ponca City, Oklahoma, as the newest Ladies Auxiliary of the State sends its first report of its activities.

Our charter was received September 27, 1943 which makes our Auxiliary nine months old. Mrs. John G. Hubbard, President of State Council of Auxiliaries and three members of Tulsa Auxiliary were present to assist us in organizing. We had our first meeting September 30, 1943. Our charter fee was presented us by Carpenters' Local No. 2008.

Social meetings have been prominent. All carpenters and their wives have been invited to dinners given by the carpenters. The Auxiliary has entertained the men several times with pie or cookies and coffee, plus cards or favorite games. We are looking forward to picnics this summer.

Flower and membership committees have been active during the year. A short program precedes each business meeting. We meet at Carpenters' Hall the 2nd and 4th Thursday nights of each month with an average attendance of 10. Since February one of our meetings has been at the Red Cross. We have approximately 100 Red Cross hours. All new babies of our members receive a baby bank as a gift.

Our Auxiliary started with 24 charter members. We have added seven new members and lost six. Among our guests have been Mrs. Nadyne Bates, Secretary of State Council of Guthrie, Oklahoma and Mrs. John G. Hubbard, President of State Council of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Thelma Reeves, Recording Secretary.

Carthage, Mo., Ladies Choose New Officers

The Editor:

Ladies Auxiliary No. 390 enjoys the letters so much in The Carpenter from the other Auxiliaries, so may we tell you a little something of ourselves?

We were organized three years ago last October 27th. Our membership is small but we are hoping that when this war is over and the many away return home we will be able to increase our membership. If any of the Auxiliaries have any suggestions on how to get new members we would surely appreciate the suggestions for this seems to be our greatest difficulty.

We meet the first Monday night of each month for our business meeting and until the last few months have had one social meeting a month.

Being such a small Auxiliary we haven't done anything outstanding. Our war activities have been refugee sewing, Red Cross knitting, and some of the ladies are working in the Red Cross surgical dressing rooms.

Forty per cent of our monthly dues goes into Defense Stamps.

The husbands and sons entering the service are remembered with a gift and cards or flowers are sent to members who are ill or have had some misfortune.

We enjoy the penny drills and secret pals revealing our names at our Christmas party.

On Labor Day we generally have a picnic and basket dinner at Municipal Park inviting all Union Carpenters and their families.

Our last anniversary was celebrated by us with a lovely party our husbands and children being our guests. We had an enjoyable evening.

New officers to be installed in July are President, Mrs. L. D. Smith; Vice-President, Mrs. E. H. Brown; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. W. Herron; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Harley Rusk; Conductress, Mrs. L. L. Cupp; and Warden, Mrs. Harry Wilbur.

Best wishes to all.

Mrs. L. D. Smith, Recording Secretary,
Carthage, Mo.

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Auxiliary No. 4, Des Moines, Iowa, Active

The Editor:

Auxiliary No. 4 of Des Moines, Iowa, sends greetings to all sister auxiliaries. Each month we enjoy all the fine letters in The Carpenter. We have been busy all winter quilting and tying comforts and some of the ladies worked at the Red Cross. The Auxiliary and Club meets the same day at 10 A.M.; work until 6 P.M., when supper is served and our husbands join us. The supper is prepared at the hall by the ladies that do not quilt. Our President, Mrs. Irene Thull planned and did most of the cooking the past year and we always had plenty of well cooked food. In the evening the Auxiliary held its business meeting. Each member places a coin on a station beside the flag to be used in buying cards and flowers for our sick members.

The following officers were elected at our last meeting: President, Mrs. Stella Minor; Vice-President, Mrs. Kathryn Hoover; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Mina Singmaster; Financial Secretary, Mrs. Marie Peckash; Treasurer, Mrs. Matie Shutt; Conductress, Mrs. Jennie Beymer; Warden, Mrs. Alma Johnson, Trustee, Mrs. Irene Thull.

During the past four years the Auxiliary has had the pleasure of helping three of their members celebrate their Golden Wedding anniversary: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miller, on November 26th, 1940, with a fried chicken supper served at hall. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gabriel on September 26th, 1943—they entertained in their home and served refreshments. Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hoover, June 11th, 1944. They entertained their friends at Carpenters' Hall. Refreshments were served. All three received the good wishes of over one hundred friends and relatives, and received lovely gifts and cards. From June until October we will meet but once a month, the second Tuesday of the month.

Fraternally,

Alice Elliott, Recording Secretary,
Des Moines, Ia.

IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Ind.

This is an important matter and it is requested that all members notify International Headquarters of change of address IMMEDIATELY.

(Date) ____19___

Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Ind.
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Fill out this blank if you have changed your address, paste it on a one cent postcard and send to the General Office.

Honorary members are required to pay one dollar yearly subscription rate.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 191

In the last lesson we dealt with the edge bevels for jack rafters of irregular-pitch roofs, but in practice, before the edge bevel for the jack rafters is needed the framing of the hip rafters must be done and the lengths of the common rafters must be known. These things we will cover in this lesson. The plan shown by Fig. 1 represents an irregular-pitch roof with a long run of 18 feet and a short run of 12 feet. The deck, as the figures show, is 2 feet by 4 feet. In the illustrations that follow the inches on the square will represent feet.

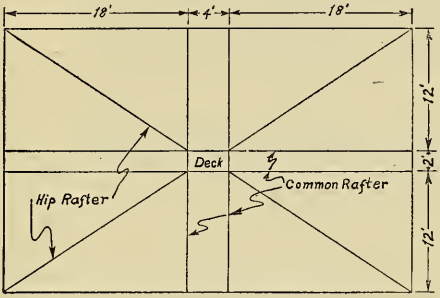

Fig. 1

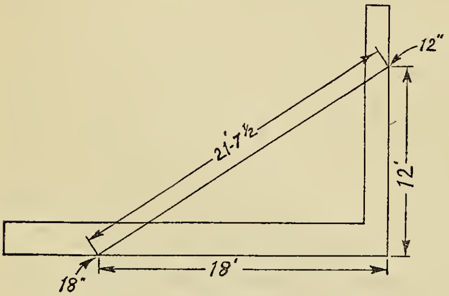

Fig. 2

Fig. 2 shows how to obtain the run of the hips for the roof by Fig. 1, which would be the diagonal distance in inches between 12, the short run, and 18, the long run, or 21 7½ inches, and would in reality mean 21 feet 7½ inches. Having the run of the hip rafters we would obtain the length of the hip rafters in the manner shown by Fig. 3, where we take the diagonal distance between 8, the rise, and 21 7½/12, the run which would give us 23 1/16 inches, or 23 feet ¾ inch as the length of the rafter. Now, 23 1/16 and 8, taken on the square, will give, respectively, the foot and the plumb cuts of the hip rafters.

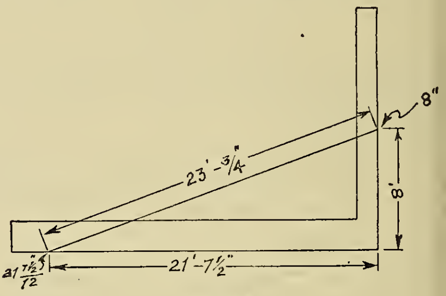

Fig. 3

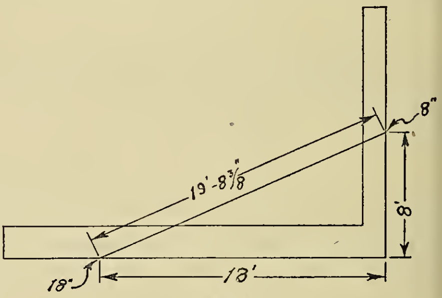

Fig. 4

Fig. 4 shows how to obtain the length of the common rafter for the long run by taking the diagonal distance of 18 and 8 on the square, which gives us 19¾ inches, or 19 feet 8⅜ inches as the rafter length. The length of the short common rafter is obtained by taking the diagonal distance between 12 and 8, giving us 14 5/12 inches, or 14 feet 5 inches, as we are showing by Fig. 5.

The next three illustrations show how to obtain the edge bevels for the hip rafters of the plan shown by Fig. 1. We will proceed by drawing the plan, in part, as shown and then lay off the triangle a-b-c, which represents the hip rafter. At a right angle to b-c, draw the dotted line d-e. Draw e-c parallel with the short run, and d-c parallel with the long run. The distance a-b and the distance b-d, taken on the square, will give the edge bevel that will fit the side of the deck, a-b gives the cut.

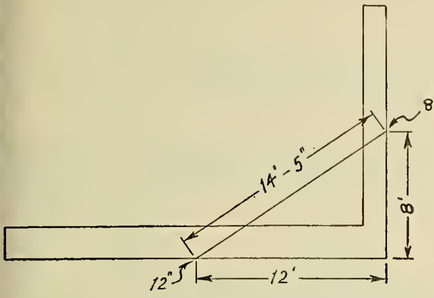

Fig. 5

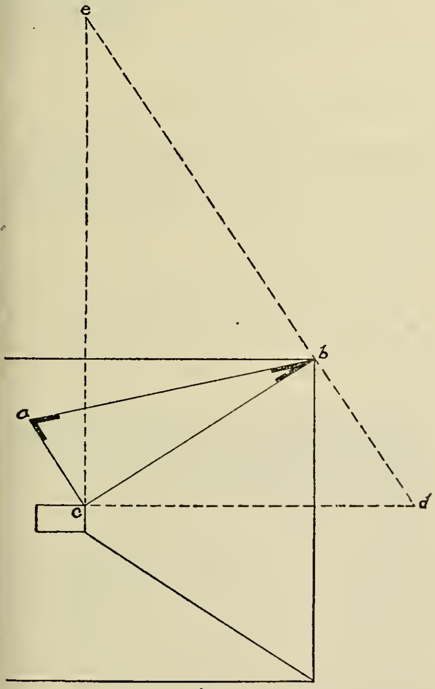

Fig. 6

The edge bevel that will fit the end of the deck is obtained by taking a-b and e-b on the square, a-b gives the cut.

Fig. 7 shows the same diagram carried one step farther. Here the length of the rafter has been projected by dotted line from a to f, and this point has been connected with e and d dotted lines. The bevel produced by the triangle b-f-d, gives the cut that will fit the side of the deck. The bevel produced by b-f-e, gives the cut that will fit the end of the deck. These two triangles, stripped of all unnecessary lines,

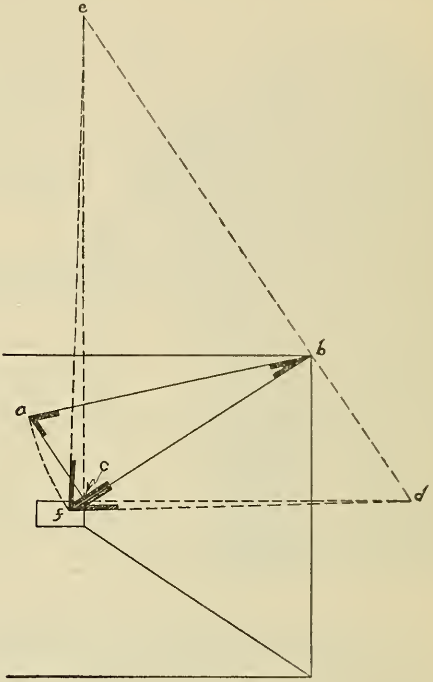

Fig. 7

H. H. SIEGELE'S BOOKS

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are shown by Fig. 8 with a square applied to each of them. The base figure, 12, in each case, taken on the square with the other figure, will give the cut. The cut fitting the side of the deck is obtained with 12 and 6, and the bevel that will fit the end of the deck is laid off by using 12 and 14⅜ on the square.

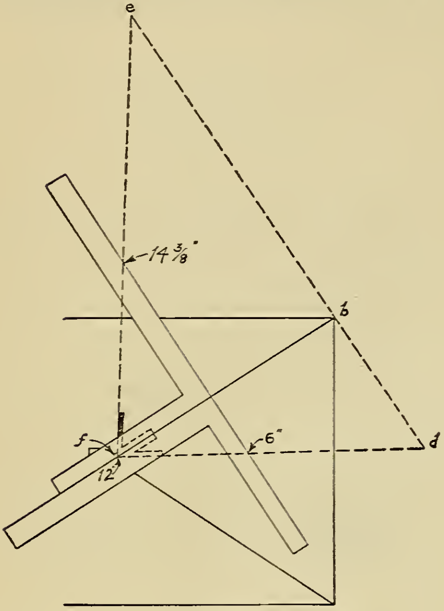

Fig. 8

We are aware that all of the cuts necessary to frame an irregular-pitch roof, or any other kind of roof, can be obtained by making use of higher mathematics. But for the average carpenter this is impractical, for it would mean, in most cases, a waste of time and energy. This being true, we conclude that the average carpenter should stick to the practical steel-square method of obtaining the cuts for any kind of roof framing.

While there might be available roof framing tables that will give the cuts and length of rafters for irregular-pitch and irregular-plan roofs, we have never seen such a work. If there is one on the market we are ready to add a copy of it to our library.

We have said nothing about the edge bevel for valley rafters, because it is commonly understood that the cuts for valleys, so far as the bevel is concerned, are the same as for hips.

Tressel Crutches

Working on inclines is often necessary and when a tressel has to be used it becomes a craft problem. In some instances the work has to be done, speakign of roofs, before the shingling is done. In other instances the problem must be solved after the shingles are on the roof.

We are illustrating how to put crutches on a tressel for use on inclines by Fig. 1 and 2. The incline shown is rather flat, which was chosen intentionally to accommodate the illustrations. In practice both flat and steep inclines present themselves.

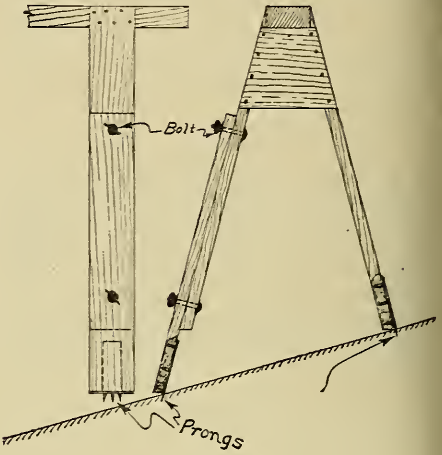

Fig. 1

Fig. 1 shows an end view of a tressel with one crutch on, and a side view of the tressel leg with the crutch. The crutch is shown bolted to the tressed leg with thumb bolts, which is quite

ANYONE CAN DO THIS IF THEY HAVE OUR CHART
Big 27"x36" blue print chart on the steel square, Starting Key, also new Radial Saw Chart. Blue print shows how to find length of any rafter and make its cuts, find any angle in degrees, frame any polygon 3 to 16 sides and cut its mitres, read board foot and brace tables, octagon scale, rafter tables and much other valuable information. Can be scaled down for model work as well as full scale framing. Radial Saw Chart changes pitches and cuts into degrees and minutes. Every carpenter should have these charts. Complete set for 50c coin or M.O.—no stamps or checks.
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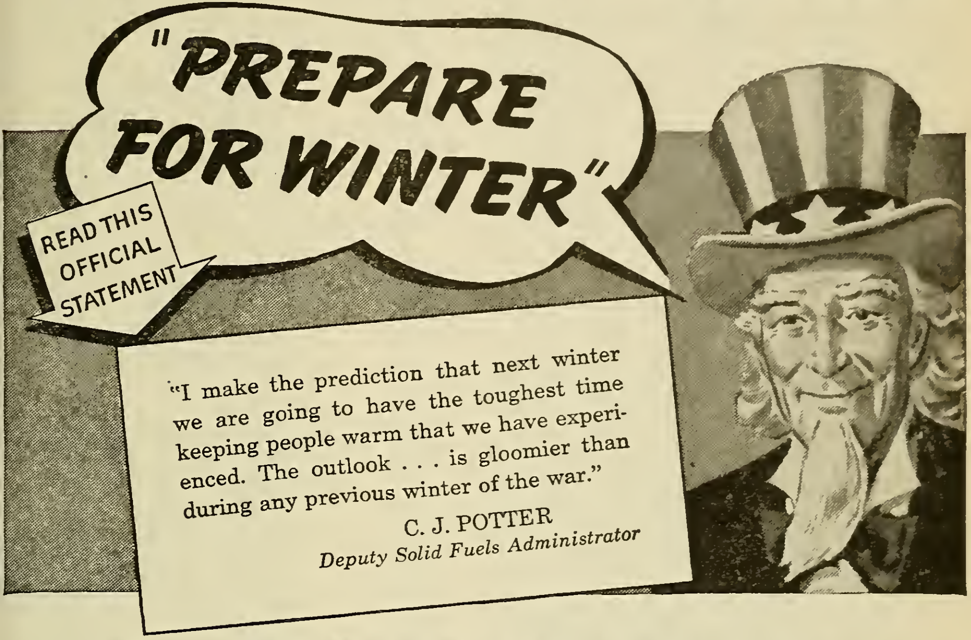

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satisfactory where the crutches are to be used at various times, or when they have to be changed frequently while in use. If, however, the crutches are to be used for one operation only, then they can be nailed to the legs, and when the job is finished they can be removed and thrown away.

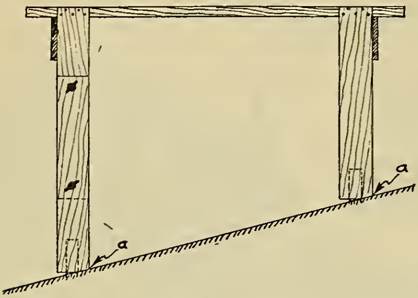


Fig. 2

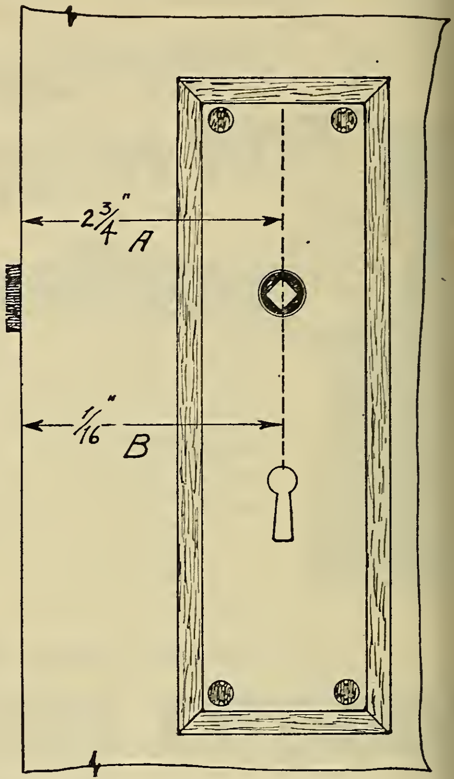
The prongs pointed out at the bottom, are somewhat exaggerated, especially for use on an incline as flat as the one shown. But if the incline is steep, then the prongs must be long enough to insure safety.

Fig. 2 shows a tressel with crutches setting at a right angle to what is shown in Fig. 1. Here the corners of the legs and the crutches, pointed out at a, a, must be cut off as shown. Always bore holes for the bolts, for safety. Avoid slots for adjusting the crutches.

Lock Trouble

A mortise lock that is properly installed should work freely-neither the latch bolt nor the spindle should bind. (The binding is usually on the spindle.) If they do there is something wrong with the installation. There is, however, a possibility of such binding developing after the work has been done. If the door stile is green or swollen when the lock is put in place, the stile can easily shrink enough to bring about a condition that will bind the spindle.

The accompanying illustration shows how a stile can shrink, especially a solid stile, as much as 1/16 of an inch (see A and B) between the edge of the stile and the center-spindle line. When this occurs, the spindle is brought 1/16 of an inch closer to the face of the lock, which might easily take up all of the play and leave the spindle bound. The remedy is easy—simply adjust the escutcheons in such a manner that the spindle will again have the proper relative position with the face of the lock. A stile that is thoroughly dry when the lock is installed and then becomes water-soaked would develop the same trouble, excepting in the reverse order.



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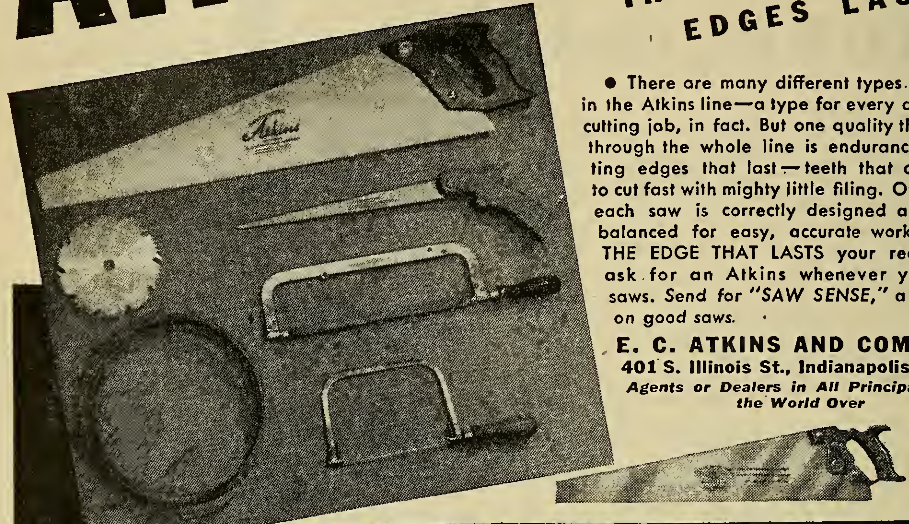

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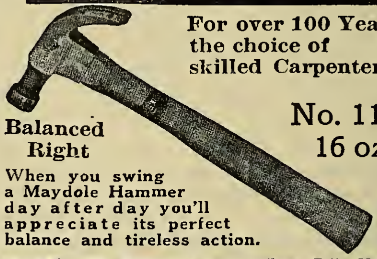

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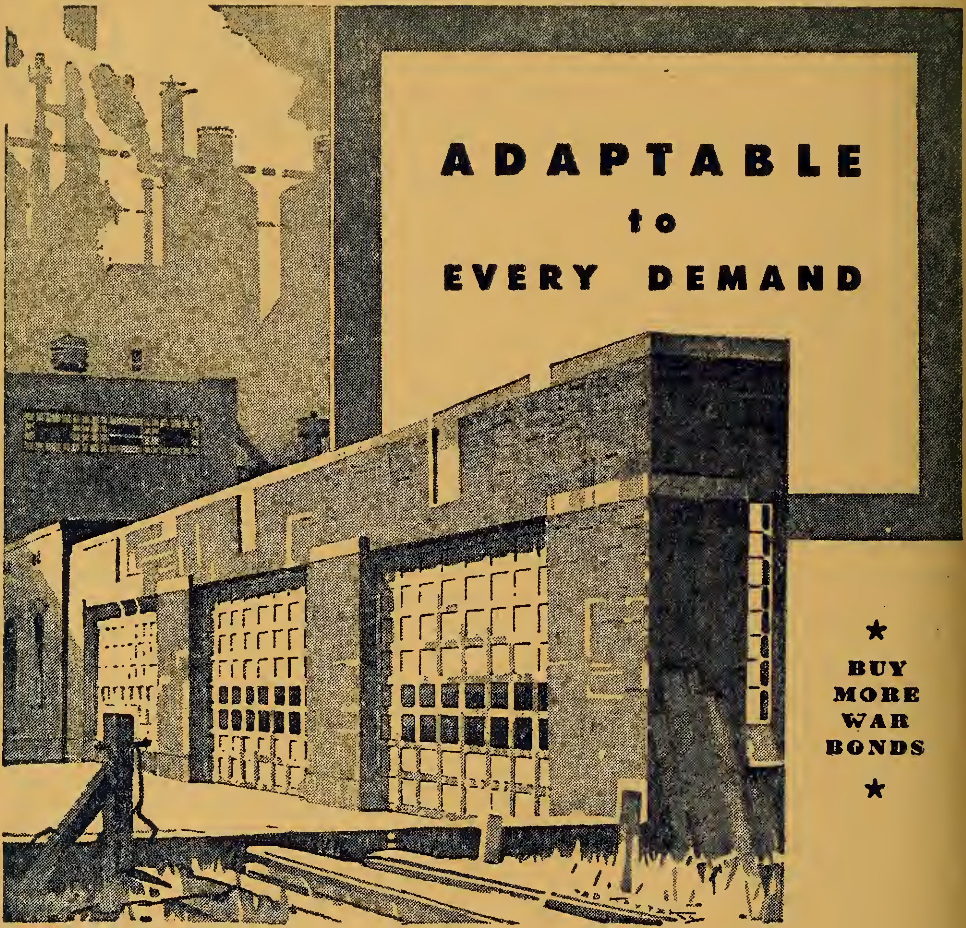

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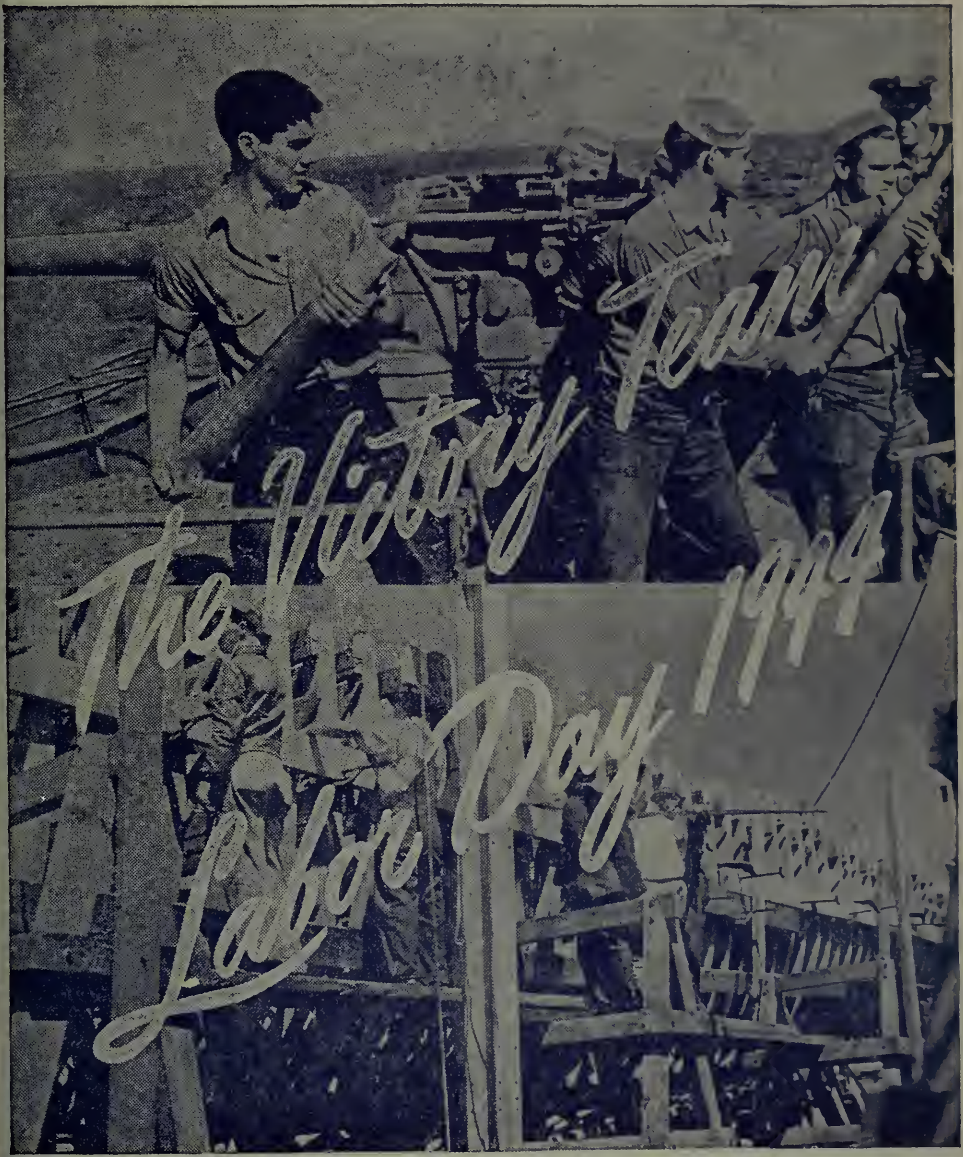
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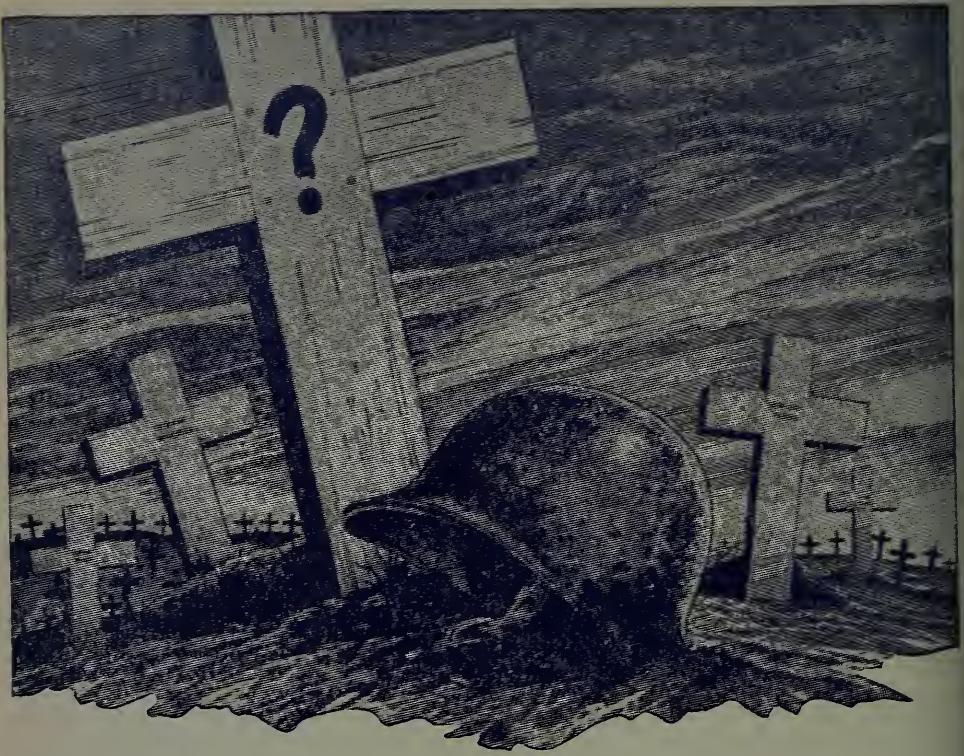
Labor Day 1944

SEPTEMBER 1944



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For this reason, we are asking you to fill out the few questions on the Catalog Request Coupon. Your answers will be kept strictly confidential.

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20-17

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.
FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXIV—No. 9
INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1944
One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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To conform with the Government's restrictions on the use of paper, this issue is limited to 32 pages as another Brotherhood contribution to victory as soon as possible.

★ ★ ★

Cover photos Courtesy Treasury Department and U. S. Navy

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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WHO SPEND MONEY
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Present wage policy not only squeezing labor now but also threatening post-war standards of living

BUREAUCRACY--Labor's Millstone

WITH THE END of the war now actually in sight (although the remainder of the road to Victory is tougher than ever) a survey of existing conditions shows us as unprepared for peace now as we were for war on December 6, 1941. All of us—rich and poor, young and old,—cherish hopes of a better world in the post-war era. On that one fact we are pinning all our hopes and justifying all our current sacrifices. Yet to anyone devoting a little serious thought to the matter it becomes obvious that the post-war world will be no better than the foundation stones we are laying for it right now. No miraculous transition will take place after the last shot is fired. No complete upheaval will transform us into a land of perpetual milk and honey. No magic wand will create lasting prosperity and a permanent job for everyone. Just as in December 1941 we had to take the existing economic structure and gear it to a wartime basis, so will we have to take the existing wartime structure the day the last shot is fired and gear it back to a peacetime basis. What we have to start with the day peace comes will determine to a large extent how far we go and in what direction.

The injustice of the Administration's present wage policy threatens the well-being of American workers in the post-war era and jeopardizes the chances of America's establishing a sound post-war economy where full employment and decent living standards for all will prevail. While corporations, business proprietors, and even farmers have been swelling their incomes steadily, the workers of the nation have found their earnings rigidly frozen by the unjust and odious Little Steel formula. Prosperity has always depended on the purchasing power of the masses. Yet the Little Steel formula today makes it impossible for workers to get wage increases which industry can well afford to pay without increasing prices. The Administration, having failed to live up to its promise to hold down prices, places millions of American workers in the position where it takes every cent they can make to scrape by—even with long hours and overtime pay. The statistical department of the AFL estimates that not more than 6% of American workers today enjoy straight time wages high enough to give their families a living standard commensurate with American ideas of health and decency when computation is made on the basis of a 40-hour week. Yet when the war ends, the 40-hour week must be returned to American industry if jobs for all are to be provided.

A Department of Commerce analysis of the demand deposits in the nation's banks shows to what extent labor is being discriminated against. Deposits of small business men, professional men, and even farmers show very substantial increases while the deposits of workers show a very minor increase despite the fact the number of workers is constantly growing. In other words, all groups except labor are making money out of the war. Because of the long hours worked, the average worker is making both ends meet, but once the war is over and the 40-hour week comes back, he faces a different situation. Both he and the returning veteran will find that the Administration's Little Steel wage freeze has cheated them out of a chance to earn for themselves and their families an American standard of living. Productivity per man-hour has shown a phenomenal increase during the months since Pearl Harbor. However, the Little Steel formula has made it impossible for labor to participate in the benefits thereof. The fruits of this increased productivity are all accruing to the employer despite the solemn promise the Administration made in December 1941 that "no new millionaires would be created out of this war."

The July issue of the Federation's Monthly Survey analyzes the situation as follows:

"Average incomes of workers in private industry have increased only 58% from 1939 to 1943, even though 1943 figures include all the income workers earn from long hours at overtime rates. After the war, overtime will be eliminated when industry goes back to the 40 hour week—as it must do to give jobs to all. Also, millions of workers must shift from high paid war production jobs to lower paid civilian work. So a large part of this gain will be lost after the war unless wage rates can be increased at once.

"Farmers' average income—in contrast to that of workers—has tripled from 1939 to 1943; it increased 204% from $691 to $2103. The war has brought a much needed increase for millions of farmers who were desperately poor.

"Business men, who operate businesses that are not incorporated, have on the average practically doubled their incomes. Their increase of 94% compares with workers' increase of 58%. This group of business proprietors include the millions who own and operate small corner grocery stores or lunch counters, small dry goods or hardware stores, cleaning or repair services, and the electricians, plumbers or other craftsmen working on their own account. Such small businessmen employ few workers and in normal times do not in general make large profits. The group also includes proprietors of large unincorporated businesses, such as some department stores, employing many workers and making large profits; but since the small firms predominate, the average income of the group is comparatively low. It rose from just under $1600 in 1939 to about $3100 in 1943. There were more than 4 million proprietors of unincorporated businesses in 1939; but wartime conditions have forced many to close their businesses and take jobs as employees of corporations. So today the total number is small.

"Corporation income before taxes has more than quadrupled from 1939 to 1943 (increased 329%). Two-thirds of this income has been taken by the Federal government in taxes, but enough has been left after taxes to permit the corporations to double the prewar net earnings. (Increase 101%.) Has this tax policy allowed corporations to earn a fair income on their invested capital? Yes: Average income on net worth (after taxes) for all corporations was: In 1939—3%; in 1943—5 1-2%. The big companies earn much more. Some 1400 large corporations (including 95% of the nation's largest companies) earned (after taxes) 7.9% on net worth in 1939 and 10.4% in 1943.

"Corporation profits before taxes show ample ability to pay higher wages. Income on net worth shows the following high profits before taxes: For all corporations: In 1939, 4%, and 15 1-2% in 1943. For 1400 large corporations: In 1939, 9%, and 27% in 1943. These 1943 average profits are very high indeed.

"Take now the total profit figures for all corporations before taxes: Profits rose from $5.3 billion in 1939 to $22.8 billion in 1943, an increase of $17.5 billion. It would have cost only $7.2 billion to give all wage and small salaried workers in private industry a 10c per hour wage increase over and above what they actually received in 1943.

"If the Administration wage policy had permitted such a lifting of wages, then a certain portion of this wage increase would have been taxed away from the higher income workers and returned to the government in taxes. Such a wage increase would have lifted the incomes of the lowest income workers, and taxes would have been taken from those most able to pay. But instead wages have been frozen by the Little Steel Formula, industry has not been permitted to pay wage rates it could well afford (without raising prices), serious manpower problems have developed in low wage industries such as lumber and foundries. Thus workers are paying for the war by the dollar bills left out of their pay envelopes—anywhere from $4 to $7 every week according to their work hours—which their employers could well afford to pay without any general increase in prices.

"The whole country is paving the way for a post-war shortage of buying power which unless it is remedied, will make continued full production and full employment impossible."

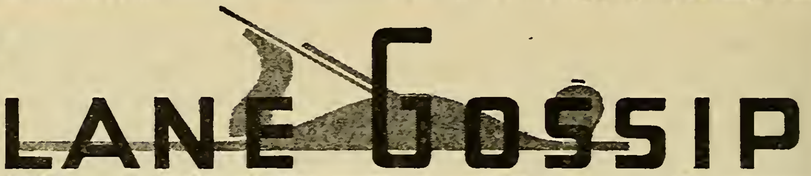
The American People Have Answered

The American people have answered the call to arms in the factories. In the past three years, millions of persons have left their peace-time jobs, businesses, and homes to migrate into war production centers to find war jobs. The number of women at work increased by something over 4 million; older workers, part-time workers, and school graduates have also entered the labor market, eager to contribute to the war effort.

Eighty-five percent of our war production is carried on in factories that have union agreements. When we realize this, we cannot help but conclude that organized labor has done an outstanding job in this war.—*WPB Vice-Pres. Joseph Keenan in his Labor Day message.*

A new type of plastic foam, which is lighter than rockwool, glass or cork and lower in heat conductivity than any of the three, has been announced by the General Electric plastic laboratory at Pittsfield, Mass.

PLANE GOSSIP



IT CAN HAPPEN HERE

The British people, who survived many agonizing months of the Blitz, are now taking another awful beating from the Robot Bombs. The agonizing thing about it is that death and destruction are being heaped on them when certain victory is just around the corner.

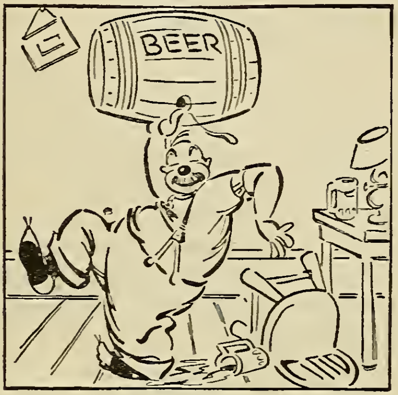
And the American people had better not become too complacent either. It is not beyond the realm of possibility for Germany to aim a few Robot Bombs at New York and other seaboard cities from specially equipped submarines. The guy who ignores the possibility is like the cub reporter whose first assignment was to cover a prominent wedding.

The city editor waited all evening for the cub to return with the story of the wedding but the lad did not show up until the next morning.

"Why didn't we get a report from you on the wedding?" demanded the irate city editor.

"There was nothing to report," replied the cub. "The bridegroom was killed in a car smash-up on the way to church and the bride died of shock, so there was no wedding and I just went home."

★ ★ ★



Hour ago I couldn't lift this barrel. Wow! Is that stuff making me strong!

WE ALL MAKE 'EM

The next time you run across a typographical error in The Carpenter, don't take it too seriously; other journals sometimes make them too. Witness the following correction that recently appeared in a southern paper:

"Our paper carried a notice last week that Mr. John Doe is a defective in the police force. This was a typographical error. Mr. Doe is really a detective in the police farce."

★ ★ ★

SORT OF IN-BETWEEN

Financial experts from all the United Nations recently wound up a very important conference at Bretton Woods. Out of that conference came a plan for stabilizing the currencies of the world and providing a revolving fund to help war-devastated nations rebuild their industrial plants. Whether the ideas developed in the conference are good or bad, we can't stay; certainly there are plenty of people boosting them and knocking them.

The truth of the matter is that they are probably like the bottle of whiskey a Pullman passenger gave his porter during prohibition. Meeting the porter in the wash-room the next day, the passenger asked: "How was the whiskey I gave you last night?"

"It was just right, boss," retaliated the porter, "If it was any worse it would have killed me, and if it was any better you wouldn't have given it to me."

★ ★ ★

THERE WERE WIVES BEFORE RADIOS

"The advent of radio has added 5,000 words to the English language," says a newspaper squib.

That must apply to unmarried men only, we believe.

CARRYING THINGS TOO FAR

According to newspaper and magazine articles, the dehydrated food industry is expected to experience a big boom after the war. Under the pressure of war, new techniques have been developed and technological improvements have been made; and the backers of the industry expect to capitalize on these things after the war. However, if the comments of the boys overseas who have been having considerable experience with dehydrated foods can be used as a criterion, Americans aren't going to develop an overnight taste for de-watered foods.

And speaking of dehydrated foods, we can't help but remember the story of the two soldiers who fought all through the African campaign on K and C rations. Finally they got a week's furlough and headed for Cairo. Taking in the sights, they finally wound up in the museum. One of them spotted a mummy. For a long time he gazed in awe. Finally he shook his head and said to his buddy: **"This is carrying things altogether too far. Now they are dehydrating women."**

* * *

UNCALLED FOR

Proponents of a bill to draft labor have taken a terrible beating during the past few weeks. Even some of the most prominent employers' associations in the nation have gone on record against such a move. (And why shouldn't they—statistics show twice as many people now drawing unemployment compensation as in November.) This just about makes opposition to the idea unanimous since farm organizations, church organizations and a host of other institutions have already sided with labor against the proposition. From where we sit, this looks like a good time for backers of the idea to forget the whole thing.

A couple of carpenters were once working side by side on the same project. One of them whistled and the other one swore. Each was annoyed by the other's habit, so they made a pact; the one promised not to swear if the other would quit whistling. The pact worked out fine and they got along nicely until one day they were doing some shingling. The fellow who formerly swore missed the nail and bashed his thumb a dandy. Turning to his partner, he claimed through gritted teeth:

"Start whistling, Bub; start whistling."

As we see it, it's time for the labor draft boys to start whistling.

* * *

THE GENUINE SOLUTION

Increasing juvenile delinquency is attracting more and more attention from church groups, law enforcement agencies, and even labor unions. Many programs for combating the menace are being developed. In our estimation, however, Joubert offered the solution a long time ago when he said:

"Children have more need of models than of critics."

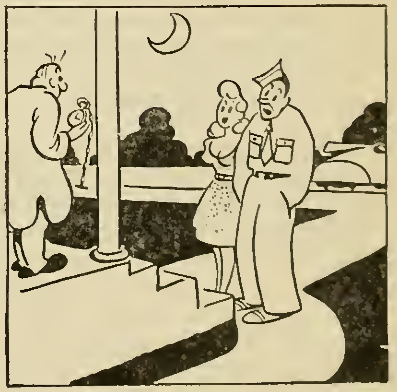
* * *

NOT FOR LONG THO!

With both the Republican and Democratic national conventions out of the way, we are now experiencing the calm before the storm, and for no reason at all it brings to mind the story of the male nurse in the insane asylum who saw one of the patients with his ear pressed to the wall. Hour after hour the patient remained with his ear glued to the wall. Eventually he turned and said to the nurse "Listen here!" The nurse placed his ear to the wall and listened for some time. Finally he said to the patient, "I can't hear a thing."

"No," replied the patient, "and it's been like that all day."

* * *



And, how could you drive so long on an "A" card!

SPECIAL NOTICE

(The following letter has been sent to all local unions)

August 21, 1944.

To All Local Unions,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America

Greetings:

In the recent referendum vote on the proposal to amend Paragraph "F", Section 43 of the General Constitution a Tabulating Committee was appointed consisting of William Goldberg, M. L. Burke, Martin Porges, Theodore P. O'Keefe and William M. Shipp. This Committee has tabulated the returns received from Local Unions and made their report to the undersigned, showing that a total of 1,260 Local Unions sent in returns, reporting a total vote of 75,748, of which 54,224 were cast in favor of the amendment, and 21,524 were cast against the proposed amendment.

Heretofore when a referendum vote has been taken we have always published, in pamphlet form, a list of the Local Unions submitting returns, giving the number of the Local Unions voting, the votes cast for and against, but in this instance, owing to the shortage of paper, labor, etc., we are taking this method of notifying the Local Unions of the result of the vote: Therefore, in conformity with the vote as taken, Paragraph "F", Section 43 of the General Constitution is amended to read:

> **"When an applicant for initiation has reached the age of sixty years or over, or who has received his disability donation, he shall be admitted only as an honorary member at a fee of not less than $10.00.**
>
> **"He shall pay a sum of not less than $1.00 per month to assist in maintaining the working conditions of the district, and the Local Union shall pay 25c per month to the General Office on each such member to assist in conducting the affairs of the United Brotherhood."**

The enclosed sheet is to report the names of all honorary members affiliated with your Local Union. With your Financial Secretary's report for the month of August 1944 you will begin paying accordingly upon these honorary members.

Fraternally yours,

Wm L. Hutcheson

General President.

THE FORESTS and our FUTURE

THE CARPENTERS' STAKE IN CONSERVATION

Forest Depletion--and Opportunity--in the NORTHEAST

By **HARDY L. SHIRLEY**

Director, Allegheny Forest Experiment Station, Philadelphia

IF YOU were to fly over New England and Pennsylvania, or indeed over any of the 11 States that make up the Northeast part of our country you might reasonably come to think that the "plenty of timber" prophets whom we have described in previous articles of this series on the forest situation in the United States were right after all.

Looking over the side of the plane, you would see below vast and spreading forests, occupying thousands of acres of land. It might well appear to you that save for cultivated farms, cities, and roads trees grew everywhere. So plentiful are shade and ornamental trees in most of the Northeast towns and villages, you might not notice many of these settlements at all.

But, readers of THE CARPENTER, any such optimistic view as you might develop while up in the air would soon be dispelled if you then came down to earth, hopped into an automobile with a trained forester and examined the trees on the ground. You would find plenty of trees in the Northeast but too few trees of suitable size and quality to make good lumber, veneer, ship timber, and other quality products that command a good price and furnish raw material for carpenters and other artisans.

Today, though 70 per cent of New England, for instance, is forest land, and could with proper management and care be made to grow more than enough timber for the needs of her people and industries, 75 per cent of all the wood products used there are imported from the forests of Canada, the Pacific coast, the South, and other regions. Mature merchantable stands of the famous New England white pine which every old-time carpenter and pattern maker remembers so well are rare indeed. And they will be still rarer tomorrow because war demands are making heavy inroads in the young stands for box board to crate munitions for our splendid fighting forces.

Pennsylvania, too has a magnificent forest resource, capable of growth and production ample for today's requirements of her people, but producing only one-third of what it might. Within the lifetime of many readers of THE CARPENTER, Pennsylvania was the leading source of the Nation's timber supply. Yet in 1941 the Keystone State ranked 23rd among here sister States, with an output of less than one per cent of the Nation's total lumber production.

How come? By and large, because of years of over-cutting and of fires. Under these pressures, scrub oak, gray birch, aspen, and pin cherry have replaced the original forests over large areas.

The mere fact of this depletion is unfortunate enough, but it becomes ironic when one considers that good forestry and sensible cutting practices, if widely adopted only a few decades ago, would have kept those original forests producing indefinitely plentiful supplies of top grade timber as they did when America, as nations go, was a boy.

Throughout the northeastern States—that is, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New England—heavy pressure on the forest lands continues. Here is a great natural resource, a wood-producing factory if you please, upon which much of the industry and welfare of a population of some 38 million people depends, producing at less than one-third capacity and that right now when our country needs wood as never before. Is it any wonder that the U. S. Forest Service is concerned over the situation?

The total land area of these States adds up to about 112 million acres, and of this 63 million are forest land. In a normal year, wood with a roadside value of $90,000,000 is taken from the forests. With forest products from other States and Canada, that local production supports wood-using industries whose output is valued at more than a billion dollars a year. But that same forest land could, with the application of good forestry and land use principles and practices, be made to yield forest products year after year with a roadside value of $450,000,000, as compared to $90,000,000.

Regardless of whether enough timber for the Nation's needs in the next few years can be produced through heavy over-cutting of remaining old growth and second growth stands in the West and the South, is there any good reason why the people, the industries, the workers, and the communities of the Northeast should not be put on the road to growing and enjoying the abundance of forest products which their lands are capable of giving them; particularly when long deferred housing demands, farm building repairs, new commercial and industrial construction, and other old and new uses for wood are generally expected to sustain peacetime demand for forest products at or above wartime levels for some years to come?

An increasing number of owners and operators in the forests of the Northeast have in recent years been adopting better cutting and management practices, but these still constitute only a small percentage of private owners in the area. Of the 40 million acres in industrial ownership scarcely one million is being managed by methods comparable in acceptability with those applied on most publicly managed forests. For the rest, heavy cutting practices that promote sprouts, wipe out growing stock at the most productive age, and prevent the accumulation of reserves of mature timber for national emergencies are the rule.

The State of Maine, 30 years ago, alarmed at the depletion of its forests, obtained from the Supreme Court of the United States a decision which, in effect, sustained the right of the State to regulate operations on private forest lands when those operations threatened the interest and welfare of the public. However, effective legislation was not passed. Since that time conservation agencies, both public and private, have kept up a continual effort to educate forest owners and operators on the need for, and the advantages of, good management and cutting practices on forest land. More and more people throughout the 11 States are becoming convinced that adequate public controls are needed to check the continuous loss of growing stock from destructive cutting of immature timber. Maryland has already passed such a law. Massachusetts has taken preliminary action and serious study is under way in New York and other States. They need the help and backing of a broad Nation-wide forest policy to supplement their own efforts in forest conservation. Working together, the farmer, the timber landowner, the local and State Foresters and the U. S. Forest Service can bring about adequate forest practice on all lands and intensive practice on the best. In this way the Northeast will gradually restore her forest wealth and the products therefrom will provide a good livelihood to thousands of loggers, mill men, carpenters, and other wood users.

NEXT MONTH: The forestry in Virginia and the Deep South.

Seabees Help Take 2 Nazi Forts

When the Seabees do a job, they do it thoroughly. The Navy Department recently revealed that a Navy shore party of 52 Seabees, Coast Guardsmen and members of the Navy fleet accompanied the Army into Cherbourg and helped force the surrender of two forts, took about 350 prisoners, and liberated 50 American Paratroopers.

The Navy men also participated in the capture of Lieutenant General Carl Wilhelm von Schlieben, commander of the Cherbourg garrison, and Rear Admiral Walter Hennecke, Nazi Naval chief there.

After participating in the Cherbourg street fighting, the party reached the port area and accomplished their mission, which was to survey the damage and estimate the amount of salvage and repair work necessary.

Servicemen Help Boost Production

The War Manpower Commission reports that thousands of men from camps all over the nation are putting in their leave helping to increase war production.

In the last 30 days, over 4,000 have held jobs in Chicago plants. The northern California area USES offices placed 6,100 soldiers and sailors in various war activities in May and June.

In Wisconsin, every day approximately 1,200 service men find war work of some kind. Seven hundred and eighty-seven soldiers and sailors accepted emergency jobs in food processing in Oklahoma last month.

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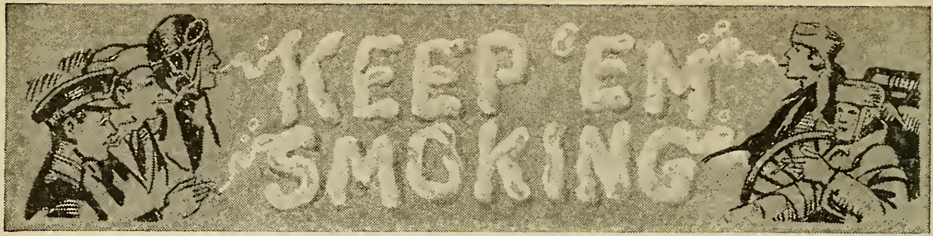
BUY *MORE* BONDS—GIVE *MORE* BLOOD



BROTHERHOOD SOLICITS COOPERATION OF LOCALS AND DISTRICT COUNCILS TO KEEP FIGHTING BOYS HAPPY.

In the thirty day period since the last issue of The Carpenter, contributions to the Cigarette Fund showed a very gratifying climb. Several hundred local unions and district and state councils literally gave the boys on the battefronts a pat on the back by making donations to the Fund.

Letters of thanks keep pouring in from all fronts. Lately many of the letters have been from wounded soldiers and sailors convalescing in hospitals throughout the world. To read them is to appreciate how much American cigarettes mean in the dreary life of a wounded man.

CIGARETTE FUND

Contributions received by the General Treasurer's office from July 24, to August 24, 1944.

L. U.	City and State	Amt.
1	Chicago, Ill.	50 00
4	Davenport, Ia.	25 00
8	Philadelphia, Pa.	25 00
11	Cleveland, O.	10 00
22	San Francisco, Cal.	125 00
25	Los Angeles, Cal.	25 00
28	Missoula, Mont.	25 00
36	Oakland, Cal.	25 00
39	Cleveland, O.	10 00
50	Knoxsville, Tenn.	500 00
54	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
59	Lancaster, Pa.	10 00
62	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
66	Jamestown, N. Y.	10 00
70	Chicago, Ill.	5 00
79	New Haven, Conn.	10 00
81	Erie, Pa.	25 00
94	Providence, R. I.	25 00
98	Spokane, Wash.	25 00
107	Worcester, Mass.	10 00
110	St. Joseph, Mo.	25 00
122	Philadelphia, Pa.	5 00
128	St. Albans, W. Va.	50 00
137	Norwich, Conn.	5 00
146	Schenectady, N. Y.	25 00
142	Pittsburgh, Pa.	50 00
143	Canton, O.	25 00
155	Plainfield, N. J.	10 00
161	Kenosha, Wis.	10 00
165	Pittsburgh, Pa.	25 00
177	Springfield, Mass.	100 00
182	Cleveland, O.	10 00
184	Salt Lake City, Utah	25 00
194	Alameda, Cal.	15 00
197	Sherman, Tex.	10 00
200	Columbus, O.	25 00
203	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	10 00
213	Houston, Tex.	51 90
225	Atlanta, Ga.	200 00
230	Pittsburgh, Pa.	50 00
231	Rochester, N. Y.	10 00
244	Grand Junction, Colo.	10 00
245	Cambridge, O.	25 00
251	Kingston, N. Y.	5 00
261	Scranton, Pa.	10 00
264	Milwaukee, Wis.	25 00
272	Chicago Heights, Ill.	10 00
273	South Haven, Mich.	10 00
274	Vincennes, Ind.	25 00
277	Philadelphia, Pa.	5 00
287	Harrisburg, Pa.	250 00
292	Shawnee, Okla.	50 00
321	Connellsville, Pa.	5 00
328	East Liverpool, O.	10 00
333	New Kensington, Pa.	5 00
338	Seattle, Wash.	50 00
353	New York, N. Y.	25 00
355	Buffalo, N. Y.	10 00
357	Islip, N. Y.	5 00
362	Pueblo, Colo.	50 00
368	Allentown, Pa.	10 00
369	North Tonawanda, N. Y.	10 00
372	Lima, O.	10 00
374	Buffalo, N. Y.	15 00
377	Alton, Ill.	10 00
393	Camden, N. J.	10 00
394	Prairie Du Chien, Wis.	10 00
425	El Paso, Tex.	25 00
428	Fairmount, W. Va.	25 00
437	Portsmouth, O.	25 00
440	Buffalo, N. Y.	25 00
442	Hopkinsville, Ky.	25 00
450	Ogden, Utah	25 00
454	Philadelphia, Pa.	10 00
462	Greensburg, Pa.	10 00
465	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	30 00
480	Freeburg, Ill.	5 00
481	Barre, Vt.	25 00
483	San Francisco, Cal.	25 00
485	Sesser, Ill.	75 00
488	New York, N. Y.	25 00
490	Passaic, N. J.	5 00
493	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	10 00
514	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	5 00
534	Burlington, Ia.	10 00
548	Minneapolis, Min.	20 00
553	San Diego, Cal.	76 00
568	Lincoln, Ill.	20 00
574	Middletown, N. Y.	5 00
599	Hammond, Ind.	50 00
620	Vineland, N. J.	10 00
623	Danielson, Conn.	25 00
624	Brockton, Mass.	25 00
626	Wilmington, Del.	25 00
660	Springfield, O.	10 00
670	Polson, Mont.	10 00
674	Mt. Clemens, Mich.	5 00
712	Covington, Ky.	10 00
715	Elizabeth, N. J.	25 00
750	Junction City, Kan.	25 00
763	Enid, Okla.	15 00
764	Shreveport, La.	25 00
769	Pasadena, Cal.	10 00
780	Astoria, Ore.	10 00
800	High Point, N. C.	25 00
820	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	10 00
822	Findlay, O.	25 00
825	Willimantic, Conn.	10 00
830	Oil City, Pa.	10 00
839	Des Plaines, Ill.	25 00
860	Framingham Mass	10 00
862	Wakefield, Mass.	5 00
866	Norwood, Mass.	5 00
885	Woburn, Mass.	5 00
888	Salem, Mass.	5 00
895	Tarrytown, N. Y.	10 00
897	Norristown, Pa.	5 00
911	Kalispell, Mont.	5 00
921	Portsmouth, N. H.	10 00
932	Peru, Ind.	25 00
951	Brainerd, Minn.	10 00
957	Stillwater, Minn.	25 00
971	Reno, Nev.	25 00
980	Chicago, Ill.	25 00
985	Gary, Ind.	25 00
992	Trona, Cal.	10 00
993	Miami, Fla.	25 00
999	Mt. Vernon, Ill.	15 00
1010	Uniontown, Pa.	20 00
1024	Cumberland, Md.	10 00
1029	Johnston City, Ill.	5 00
1032	Minot, N. Dak.	15 00
1041	Oconto, Wis.	5 00
1045	Great Barrington, Mass.	5 00
1046	Palm Springs, Cal.	26 00

L. U.	City and State	Amt.
1049	Poplar Bluff, Mo..	25 00
1050	Philadelphia, Pa..	5 00
1065	Salem, Ore.	25 00
1073	Philadelphia, Pa..	5 00
1075	Hudson, N. Y....	14 00
1078	Fredericksburg Va	50 00
1080	South Haven, Mich.	5 00
1083	St. Charles, Ill...	10 00
1108	Cleveland, O.	10 00
1122	Jamestown; N. Y.	10 00
1125	Los Angeles, Cal..	25 00
1130	Titusville, Pa. ..	25 00
1132	Alpena, Mich. ...	10 00
1144	Danvers, Mass....	5 00
1146	Green Bay, Wis..	10 00
1149	Oakland, Cal. ...	50 00
1154	Algonac, Mich. ..	25 00
1158	Berkeley, Cal. ...	15 00
1185	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
1188	Mt. Carmel, Ill...	4 20
1194	Pensacola, Fla. ..	25 00
1204	Brooklyn, N. Y...	25 00
1210	Salem, Mass......	5 00
1212	Coffeyville, Kas...	10 00
1233	Hattiesburg, Miss.	25 00
1235	Modesto, Cal.	25 00
1247	Laconia, N. H....	25 00
1255	Chillicothe, O. ...	15 00
1260	Iowa City, Ia...	10 00
1271	Nevada, Mo.	50 00
1272	Seattle, Wash. ..	5 00
1274	Decatur, Ala.	25 00
1280	Mountain View, Cal.	10 00
1289	Seattle, Wash. ..	50 00
1296	San Diego, Cal...	25 00
1307	Evanston, Ill. ...	10 00
1313	Mason City, Ia..	10 00
1316	Brownsville, Tex..	10 00
1329	Independence, Mo.	10 00
1345	Buffalo, N. Y.....	25 00
1351	Leadville, Colo....	25 00
1354	Ogdensburg, N. Y..	10 00
1367	Chicago, Ill.	25 00
1377	Buffalo, N. Y.....	12 00
1394	Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	50 00
1399	Okmulgee, Okla...	5 00
1441	Canonsburg, Pa...	10 00
1461	Traverse City, Mich.	10 00
1466	Camas, Wash. ...	5 00
1467	Brunswick, Ga. ..	10 00
1471	Jackson, Miss.....	25 00
1478	Redondo Beach, Cal.	25 00
1486	Auburn, Cal.	20 00
1502	Seaside, Ore.	5 00
1508	Lyons, N. Y.....	10 00
1515	Pensacola, Fla....	10 00
1517	Johnson City, Tenn.	29 50
1524	Miles City, Mont.	5 00
1527	Wheaton, Ill.	25 00
1538	Miami, Ariz.	10 00
1545	Van Nuys, Cal...	5 00
1556	Huntsville, Ala...	25 00
1552	Salamanca, N. Y..	10 00
1567	Martins Ferry, O..	20 00
1570	Marysville, Cal...	25 00
1577	Buffalo, N. Y....	10 00
1580	Milford, Conn....	5 00
1590	Washington, D. C..	10 00
1607	Los Angeles, Cal..	114 00
1622	Hayward, Cal. ...	25 00
1632	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	15 00
1643	Chagrin Falls, O.	5 00
1649	New York, N. Y...	10 00
1693	Chicago, Ill.	100 00
1723	Columbus, Ga....	25 00
1743	Wildwood, N. J...	10 00
1749	Anniston, Ala. ...	60 00
1761	New Castle, Ind...	25 00
1796	Montgomery, Ala..	25 00
1795	Farmington, Mo...	11 80
1800	Shelton, Wash....	15 00
1808	Wood River, Ill..	25 00
1824	Bellingham, Wash	10 00
1829	Kent, O.	25 00
1835	Waterloo, Ia. ...	25 00
1852	Lourium, Mich....	10 00
1883	Macomb, Ill.	10 00
1917	Tucumcari, N. M..	10 00
1920	Mineral Wells, Texas	5 00
1925	Columbia, Mo. ...	19 50
1927	Delray Beach, Fla.	5 00
1941	Hartford, Conn...	10 00
1938	Crown Point, Ind..	25 00
1981	Ravenna, O.	10 00
1987	St. Charles, Mo..	10 00
1991	Bedford, O.	10 00
2014	Barrington, Ill...	5 00
2020	San Diego, Cal....	10 00
2037	Adrian, Mich. ...	15 00
2061	Austin, Minn. ...	25 00
2078	Vista, Cal.	5 00
2071	Bellingham, Wash	25 00
2100	Amityville, N. Y.	5 00
2125	Whitefish, Mont...	5 00
2134	Beaumont & Banning, Cal......	27 00
2142	Reno, Nev.	25 00
2159	Cleveland, O. ...	25 00
2181	Corvallis, Ore. ..	25 00
2198	Milton, Pa.	5 00
2203	Anahiem, Cal. ...	5 00
2258	Houma, La.	10 00
2261	Fort Myers, Fla...	10 00
2279	Lawrence, Kas...	25 00
2305	New York, N. Y..	25 00
2315	Kearny, N. J.....	15 00
2340	Bradenton, Fla...	25 00
2349	Rockland, Me. ..	25 00
2383	Winfield, Kas. ..	10 00
2389	Leavenworth, Kas.	5 00
2425	Glendive, Mont....	10 00
2514	St. Bernard, Ohio	10 00
2527	Orafino, Ida.	10 00
2536	Port Gamble, Wash.	25 00
2563	Greenville Jct. Me.	10 00
2564	Eureka, Cal.	10 00
2575	Bremerton, Wash..	25 00
2580	Everett, Wash....	10 00
2610	Fort Bragg, Cal...	50 00
2611	Eugene, Ore.	10 00
2624	Reedsport, Ore. ..	10 00
2636	Valsetz, Ore.	50 00
2643	Chehalis, Wash...	10 00
2655	Everett, Wash....	50 00
2664	Lewiston, Ida. ...	18 07
2669	Tacoma, Wash. ..	50 00
2671	Roseburg, Ore. ...	15 00
2704	Willowranch, Cal.	5 00
2712	Corvallis, Ore. ...	25 00
2720	Toledo, Ore.	20 00
2732	Hilt, Cal.	25 00
2739	Yakima, Wash....	50 00
2753	Escanaba, Mich...	10 00
2758	Tacoma, Wash. ..	5 00
2783	Potter Valley, Cal.	20 00
2791	Sweet Home, Ore..	50 00
2805	Klickitat, Wash...	34 00
2806	Tigerton, Wis...	10 00
2829	Forest Grove, Ore.	10 00
2834	Elma, Wash.	15 00
2845	Forest Grove, Ore..	10 00
2867	Albuquerque, N M	10 00
2899	Twisp, Wash. ...	58 50
2944	Grays Flat, Cal..	5 00
2947	New York, N. Y..	25 00
3061	Fortuna, Cal.	10 00
3112	Wilmington, Va...	25 00
3169	Marion, Va.	100 00
3190	Marquette, Mich..	5 00
3191	Chelsea, Mass. ...	20 00

DISTRICT COUNCILS

Bergen Co., D. C., Hack-	
Chicago, Ill., D. C.....	150 00
ensack, N. J....	25 00
Cuyahoga Co., D. C., Cleveland, Ohio.	100 00
Fox River D. C., Appleton, Wis.	10 00
Fresno Co., D. C., Cal..	10 00
Houston & Vic., D. C., Tex.	10 00
Indianapolis D. C., Ind.	10 00
Jefferson Co., D. C., Birmingham, Ala.	10 00
King Co. & Vi., D. C., Seattle, Wash...	100 00
Metropolitan D. C., Philadelphia Pa..	25 00
Miami, Fla., D. C.....	25 00
Middlesex D. C., Stoneham, Mass.	5 00
Morris-Somerset & Vic., Bernardsville D. C., N. J.	10 00
Newton D. C., Mass...	10 00
Palm Beach Co., D. C., Fla.	25 00
Passaic City & Vicinity, Paterson, N. J...	5 00
Providence, Pawtucket, Central Falls, D. C., R. I.........	25 00
Redwood D. C., Napa, Cal.	5 00
Santa Clara D. C., San Jose, Cal.	50 00
St. Louis D. C., Mo....	100 00
Tri-Counties, Ill., D. C. E. St. Louis, Ill.	25 00
Washington D. C. and Vic., Wash. D. C.	50 00
Westchester Co., N. Y., D. C.	15 00

STATE COUNCILS

Mass. S. C., Springfield Mass.	125 00
Miss. S. C., Greenwood, Miss.	25 00

Available Funds July 24, 1944	$ 7,417 95
Receipts	7,626 47
Total	$15,044 42
Expenditures:	
Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co.	$ 2,500 00
Total Available Funds August 24, 1944	$12,544 42

Editorial

Opportunity—Not The Dole

As this is being written, Congress is embroiled in a bitter battle regarding what shall be done in the way of extending financial aid to demobilized veterans and war workers who cannot find suitable employment as soon as their services to the war effort are terminated by a cessation of hostilities. There are almost as many bills on the subject as there are Congressmen. Some advocate unemployment compensation for veterans to the tune of $35 per month for a period up to two years if necessary. Others go even further and advocate the same thing for war workers thrown out of employment by final victory.

The purpose of this piece is not to discuss what veterans of war workers should get in the way of unemployment compensation during periods of enforced unemployment. Certainly the men who faced a ruthless and sadistic enemy on Guadalcanal and Guam and Sicily and Normandy are entitled to everything the nation can give them. These men not only suffered unbelievable hardships for the welfare of the nation but also they stood ready for months on end to lay down their very lives to preserve the nation. Their services to the nation must not be forgotten.

However, we are inclined to feel that a dole—whether $35 per week or $95 per week—is not enough for our veterans. They want and are entitled to something better;—a job, an opportunity, a chance to shape their own destinies. That has been what Americans have always wanted. That is what America always had. In our history it represented thousands of covered wagons pushing westward to new fields and new horizons. It represented little men with big ideas risking everything they owned to create a new product or industry. It represented some of them succeeding and many of them failing, once, twice, or three times but always ready and eager to try again. It represented the son of immigrant parents rising to eminence in medicine, finance, or a thousand and one other fields. It represented all men being captains of their own fates.

Lest it be interpreted that we are opposed to employment benefits for veterans, we hastily state that most emphatically we are not. Those who prepared to give their all for us on some foreign battlefield are entitled to the best the nation can give them. They have the right to freedom from hardship and want. As a stop-gap measure, unemployment benefits are all right; but the point we want to make is that they have earned infinitely more. They have earned a chance to go as far and as fast as their own talents will permit them.

Since the advent of the New Deal an unhealthy philosophy has developed; a philosophy that paternalism belongs in government, a theory that the government owes a citizen something merely because he was born. Nothing contributes more to mental and moral stagnation. Americans don't want paternalism; they want opportunity—and that goes for veterans as well as non-veterans. They want an opportunity to do useful work and contribute something to society. They want an opportunity to use and develop their talents. They want an opportunity to exercise their own judgments, an opportunity to choose their own fields, and an opportunity to chart their own lives. The dole can compensate for none of these things.

So let those who are now wrestling with the problems of returning veterans not lose sight of these things. Veterans don't want doles—they want opportunity. They want opportunity to get a job where they can some day hope to be boss, or opportunity to start a little business that can develop into a big one. Any plan for helping them through the mustering out period must be predicated on this one fact: what the veterans want is not a dole handed out by a magnanimous and paternalistic government but rather a helping hand to open the way to opportunity—American opportunity.

Monopoly in News Can Be Dangerous

The Federal Communications Commission which for a long time opposed the wholesale acquisition of radio stations by newspapers has recently executed a complete about face. Instead of opposing the entrance of newspapers into the radio field, the FCC now seems to be actually encouraging such a move.

To labor, which has long suffered dubious treatment at the hands of the nation's newspapers, the situation is fraught with dangerous possibilities. In the first place the ownership of newspapers has been gradually assuming a monopolistic pattern. One or at most two papers have dominated most big cities. More and more these papers have become units of "chains" extending from coast to coast under the ownership of one family at worst and a small group of share holders at best.

That monopoly in facilities for the acquisition and dissemination of news is inimical to the best interests of democracy seems pretty obvious. Japan and Germany today exemplify what control of facts can do. For years the war lords of those two nations conditioned their people for world conquest by feeding them only the things they wanted them to hear. While there is probably no danger of anything similar happening here, Germany and Japan today show how dangerous control of facts can be.

A free press is one of the foundation stones upon which our way of life depends. Anything that impairs its freedom weakens democracy by just that much.

At a recent labor press conference, M. Koenigsberg, internationally known newspaper executive, emphasized the importance of democratic control of news as an instrument for lasting peace. Among other things, he said: "It (free access to news) will uncover the hidden machinations of war mongers, the conspiracies of traders in false patriotism and the schemes of sordid pressure groups."

In view of all these things, it would seem that the uncontrolled expansion of newspapers into the radio field bears closer watching than the FFC has lately seen fit to give it.

Government White Paper offers no guarantee of a job for every man

The British Post-War Plan

WHILE MORE and more criticism is being directed at Congress in this country because of its failure to lay out a long range program for the post-war era, it is interesting to see what measures England has taken to meet the problems that peace will bring. Outside of the Baruch report (about which very little has so far been done) America is pretty much devoid of an overall plan for meeting tremendous problems that cessation of hostilities will impose. On the other hand, the Government in England has handed down a White Paper outlining the course it intends to pursue after the subjugation of the Axis.

First, it is interesting to note that the British government does not contemplate guaranteeing every man a job. The aim of the government is to keep employment at the highest possible level; recognizing that booms and slumps will occur in spite of anything that can be done. Second, it is equally interesting to note that the British government contemplates some control of wages, prices, etc. for a time after the war, even going so far as to control where and when new factories shall be built.

The Government White Paper, *Employment Policy,* falls into two sections. The first deals with problems of the transition from war to peace, and the second with the general problem of avoiding slumps in a capitalist economy.

For the first period, that of the transition, the Government proposes to maintain certain continuous controls. There will be an adjusted demobilization of munition factories with special reference to (1) building up of exports; (2) production of necessities, and not luxuries, for home consumption; and (3) production of the capital goods needed to re-start and re-equip industry at the highest point of efficiency. One feature of this policy is—

> **that the disposal of surplus Government Stocks shall not prejudice the re-establishment and development of the normal trade channels for producing and distributing similar goods, and the disposal of Government factories in such a way as to help towards the early restoration of employment.**

While the Japanese war continues, there is a likelihood of a shortage of labor, the Paper assumes. During this period, therefore, in order to keep stability in the general level of prices, "rationing and a measure of price control must be continued for some time". This involves, they say, a stable general level of costs, by which is meant that there should be no general increase in wages, supervision of monopolies, and provision of subsidies 'to prevent' temporary and considerable rise in the cost of living. On the other hand, it is envisaged that a rise in prices may follow a rise in the future level of world prices. It is argued that savings must be maintained coupled with control of the use of capital, to the extent necessary to regulate the flow and direction of investment.

As regards the long term policy, the White Paper lays it down that "the Government accept as one of their primary aims and responsibilities the maintenance of a high and stable level of employment after the war". It will be seen this very important acceptance of responsibility by the State does not embrace full employment as that word is usually understood, meaning more jobs than men (with perhaps a margin of a few per cent who are in course of moving from one job to another). Moreover, the Government adopts a much more negative view of its functions than other commentators, for instance the Labor Party or Sir William Beveridge.

> **Employment cannot be created by act of Parilament, or by Government action alone. Government policy will be directed to bringing about conditions favorable to the maintenance of a high level of employment.**

In the White Paper it is laid down, that the building of new factories must be certified to the Government, which will have powers to prohibit the establishment of a new factory. Financial assistance can be given where there is good prospect of commercial success, in the form of short term and long term loans, and, where necessary, share capital. Special efforts are to be made to improve training of workers and in order to eliminate some of the obstacles to transfer of labor resettlement allowances will be made and—

> **steps will be taken to ensure a substantial proportion of the new houses erected after the war shall be available at a rent which is within the means of the average wage earner.**

As regards the general question of maintaining employment, the Government follows the familiar argument that the way to avoid mass unemployment is to see that the "total demand for goods and services is maintained at a high level".

The White Paper also hints that to increase mobility of labor, trade union practices should be adjusted and transfer take place on a considerable scale.

> **Workers must examine their trade practices and customs to ensure that they do not constitute a serious impediment to an expansionist economy and so defeat the object of a full employment program. . . . It would be a disaster if the intention of the Government to maintain total expenditure were interpreted as exonerating the citizen from the duty of fending for himself and resulted in a weakening of personal enterprise. For if an expansion of total expenditure were applied to cure unemployment of a type due, not to absence of jobs, but to failure of workers to move to places and occupations where they were needed, the policy of the Government would be frustrated and a dangerous rise in prices might follow.**

How acceptable the British Government's White Paper is to the labor movement of that country remains to be seen. In any event, the British Government has at least laid out a program which can be criticized, changed, and amended until a workable, satisfactory, long-range program is eventually achieved.

KEEP FAITH
with us—
by buying
WAR BONDS

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

First District

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
Keuka, Fla.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
631 W. Page, Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
10348½ Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

CONVENTION CALL

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution you are hereby informed that the Sixtieth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will be held in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, Ontario, beginning at 10 a.m. (City Time), Monday, October 23rd, 1944, and continuing daily until the business of the Convention has been completed. It is proposed that, if necessary, the Convention will remain in session until November 1st, 1944.

CONVENTION CALL

Pursuant to the Constitution of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, you are hereby notified that the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department will convene in the Gold Room of the Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana, 10 a.m. Friday, November 17, 1944, and will continue in session until the business of the Convention is completed.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother Edward Bednary, Local No. 177, Springfield, Mass.
Brother Henry Brueckel, Local No. 9, Buffalo, N. Y.
Brother Iris Calkins, Local No. 177, Springfield, Mass.
Brother Arthur B. Corsa, Local No. 1292, Huntington, N. Y.
Brother Elmer E. Ediburn, Local No. 268, Sharon, Pa.
Brother Even N. Evensen, Local No. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother Nicholas Giorgio, Local 1613, Newark, N. Y.
Brother Arnold Harrison, Local No. 131, Seattle, Wash.
Brother Charles Hawkins, Local No. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Brother John Kaczian, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother C. A. Keegstra, Local No. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Brother F. Klug, Local No. 419, Chicago, Ill.
Brother Michael Malecki, Local No. 341, Chicago, Ill.
Brother Henry Marquart, Local No. 343, Winnipeg, Man., Can.
Brother Thomas McGee, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother Edward Miller, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother Fred Miller, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother D. E. Nickerson, Local No. 226, Portland, Ore.
Brother Vincent J. Pasquale, Local No. 1613, Newark, N. J.
Brother Chas. Perry, Local No. 9, Buffalo, N. Y.
Brother W. Pfeiffer, Local No. 993, Miami, Fla.
Brother Louis Porrazzo, Local No. 1613, Newark, N. J.
Brother John W. Seem, Local No. 268, Sharon, Pa.
Brother Andy Smith, Local No. 9, Buffalo, N. Y.
Brother E, C. Thompson, Local No. 141, Chicago, Ill.
Brother Joseph Tremblay, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother Harry Turner, Local No. 218, Cambridge, Mass.
Brother Wm. J. Wilson, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.

★ ★ ★

Killed In Action

Brother Frank A. Cutler, Local No. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
Brother Gordon Lessing, Local No. 226, Portland, Ore.
Brother Walter Peach, Local No. 392, Liverpool, N. S., Can.
Brother Stanley Solmes, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

NOTICE

Some time ago, C. Norby, a member of this Local Union (No. 162, San Mateo, Cal.), mailed to all local unions a letter entitled "For The Welfare of Organized Labor."

Please be informed that this letter was not approved by the Local Union. Neither did the Local Union have anything to do with mailing same to Local Unions of the Brotherhood.

A. H. Wilson, Recording Secretary,
Local Union 162 San Mateo, Cal.

◆

Did You Work in Klamath Falls?

As Local 190 has successfully completed its case before the Wage Adjustment Board and has secured our proper wage scale of $1.375 on all Federal work here, we would like to be able to reach as many of our members as possible.

Would you please run this letter in "The Carpenter" in order that the brothers who worked here can be advised all carpenters who have worked on the Morrison-Knudsen-Twaits Company Naval Air Station Contracts at Klamath Falls, Oregon, between November 15th, 1943, and July 12th, 1944, are entitled to back pay by decision of the Wage Adjustment Board and are requested to file a claim with the Company within 60 day from August 3rd.

The company will forward checks to all claimants as soon as it is possible to check payrolls and compute the amounts. This is being done in accordance with the request of Local Union 190 and amounts to 2½ cents per hours for each hour worked, straight time, with 1½ time for all overtime.

This also applies to all carpenters who worked with the Brennan and Cahoon Company on the Marine Barracks as well as with the K.T. Henderson Company on the F.P.H.A. projects here.

Fraternally yours,

C. D. Long, Business Agent,
CDL:gt Carpenters' Local 190.

◆

Bayonne Officer Sets Fine Record

When Brother Chas. W. Austin last month resigned as Financial Secretary of Local No. 486, Bayonne, N. J., a distinguished career was brought to a close. For thirty years Brother Austin served Local No. 486 as

Financial Secretary. In all that time he missed only one meeting;—a record few union officers can match. Throughout his three decades of service he built a fine reputation for loyalty and faithfulness.

Brother Austin has reached the age of 81. His resignation was accepted by Local No .486 with deep regret, but doctor's orders to slow down and failing eye-sight made it advisable for him to turn over his duties to a younger man. Consequently the Local Union had no recourse but to accept his resignation. However, the good wishes of the officers and members of Local Union No. 486 go with Brother Austin in his new life.

Kearney, Neb., Local 1430 Sponsors Picnic

On Sunday, July 23rd, Local Union No. 1430, Kearney, Nebraska, sponsored a picnic at Harmon park in that city. Approximately 100 people including union members and their families were present. Lloyd Thomas, manager of Station KGFW, gave the principal address of the afternoon. Joe Kalous, business agent and financial secretary of the local, introduced the speaker and presented the officers of the union.

Those officers are John Kaufelt, president; Al Hendricks, vice president; Wesley Boyer, Warren Teleford, Ray Meisner, members of the executive board; Frank Veal, conductor; John Olson, warden; Wesley Sallinger, recording secretary; Hubert Bonsack, business agent at Grand Island.

The proposal to organize an auxiliary of the union was discussed.

Mr. Thomas recalled that national authorities had said that Nebraska alone will need 60,000 additional new homes in the post-war period.

He said the welfare of Nebraska depends first upon a prosperous agriculture, but that for too many years "we have depended entirely on raising crops, and not on processing them. I want to tell you that there are industries . . . postwar industries, suitable for Nebraska and that we can get them here, build them here, operate them here, if we will go after them rightly."

Local 740 Has Two Heroes

The Editor:

S/Sgt. George E. Leininger, member of Millwrights Local 740, Brooklyn, N. Y.,holder of Air Medal and three Oak Leaf Clusters, has received the Distinguished Flying Cross from Col. A. W. Snyder, Atlantic City, for extraordinary achievement as gunner on 25 bombing missions over Europe.

Robert McCartney, Jr., son of Brother Robert McCartney, Sr., a member of the same Local who was a prisoner of war has been reported back in Service since June 27, 1944.

Leonard Boldt, Recording Secretary,
Local 740.

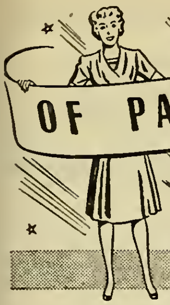
Missouri State Council Holds Great Meet

On June 2 and 3, the Missouri State Council of Carpenters held its Seventh Annual Convention at the Hotel Governor, Jefferson City, Mo. Considering conditions brought about by the war, a splendid group, including all Council officers, was in attendance. Fraternal delegates to the convention included F. R. Hanks of the Oklahoma State Council, S. P. McKenzy of the Iowa State Council, W. Jensen of the Wisconsin State Council, and Ben Kinch, Kansas State Council. Mayor Owens and Chief of Police Markway welcomed the delegates in short addresses opening the convention.

The Carpenters Band and Drill Team of Ladies Auxiliary No. 122 of Kansas City and vicinity contributed the entertainment which included a concert and drill. The band also furnished music for the parade held in conjunction with the convention as well as for the dance put on for the entertainment of the delegates.

Headed by the Carpenters Band of Kansas City and vicinity a parade enlivens the 7th Annual Convention of the Missouri State Council.

A full agenda of business vital to the membership of the Council was acted on during the two day session. Officers unanimously elected for the ensuing term were as follows: President, George Ethridge; vice president, E. B. Martin; secretary-treasurer, Clarence T. Liebi; district No. 1, Mark Bagby; dist. No. 2, Oran Smith; dist. No. 3, E. Martin; dist. No. 4, George Ethridge; dist. No. 5, C. T. Liebi; dist. No. 6, A. G. Lenger; dist. No. 7, Wm. Lewis; western district, Wm. P. Muder; eastern district, Antone Lammert; millwrights, Frank Craig; millmen, eastern district, Antone Lammert; western district, Wm. Muder.



OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

Denver Auxiliary No. 156 Very Active

The Editor:

As it has been some time since our Auxiliary has reported to "The Carpenter" we thought a resume of our recent activities may be of interest to other Auxiliaries.

Our members are active in different branches of volunteer war work. We received an award for 3000 hours devoted to the interests of the Community Service Department, some of which time was spent as clerks at the rationing board, and some at survey work in the capacity of price panel assistants; members who are physically able continue to give blood to the Red Cross Donors' center; some of us participated in the Red Cross, War Chest, and War Bond drives; one member collected cancelled stamps for indigent patients at a sanitarium, collected and delivered approximately 100 decks of playing cards and 1500 magazines to our Veterans' Hospitals, and 4000 Christmas cards to be used in connection with occupational therapeutics at Fitzsimons Hospital, and for the patients at the Hospital for Crippled Children.

But, during our war work, we are not forgetting Unionism; one of our members appeared before the State Council of Carpenters held in Denver in June, and made a plea for the organization of more auxiliaries in our state and stressed the important part women could, and should, take in extending Unionism.

One of our accomplishments during the past year, of which we are justly proud, was the enrollment of a large percentage of our membership in the Blue Cross Hospitalization Plan; and, to our knowledge, only one member has defaulted in her assessment to the Blue Cross.

We have a membership of 100, and usually have new members to obligate at least once a month. We are now having a campaign for new members during which some of our members will make personal telephone calls to wives of our union carpenters.

Another outstanding achievement for the year was our participation in a Come-and-get-it Hour sponsored by the Denver Joint Council of Women's Auxiliaries on last Mother's Day at the Service Men's Center.

The Joint Council is composed of delegates from thirteen affiliated auxiliaries, including our Auxiliary, and is a member of the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor. Each affiliated auxiliary and the Joint Council itself appointed as many hostesses for the Come-and-get-it-Hour as they desired and paid their respective assessments.

Yours fraternally,

Mrs. Guy F. Duncan, Rec. Sec., Denver, Colo.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 192

Before we take up the illustrations of this lesson, which deal with the cuts for roof sheeting on irregular hip roofs, we want to explain how to obtain the cuts of sheeting for regular hip roofs.

To obtain the face cut of sheet for regular hip roofs, take the length of the common rafter on one arm of the square, and the run of the other, the run gives the cut. This can also be stated in this way: The length of the common rafter per foot run and the base figure, 12, taken on the square will give the face cut for the sheeting, the base figure gives the cut. In obtaining the face cut for the sheeting, the figures to be used are the same as those used in getting the edge bevel for the jack rafters, excepting that the application of the square is in reverse order; which is to say, that the arm that gives the cut for the jack rafter does not give the cut for the sheeting, but the other arm does.

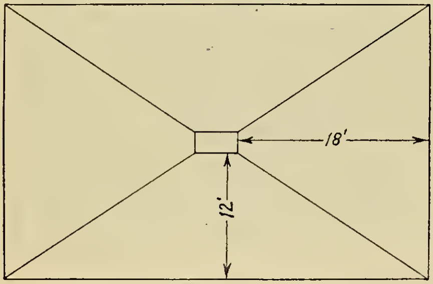


Fig. 1

To obtain the edge bevel of sheeting for regular hip roofs take the length of the common rafter and the rise on the square, the rise, in this case, will give the bevel. The same results can be obtained by taking the length of the common rafter per foot run and the rise per foot run on the square, the rise gives the bevel.

Fig. 1 is a plan of the irregular-pitch roof we have been using in these lessons, and for which we are to obtain the cuts of the sheeting. The short run of this roof is 12 feet, while the long run is 18 feet.

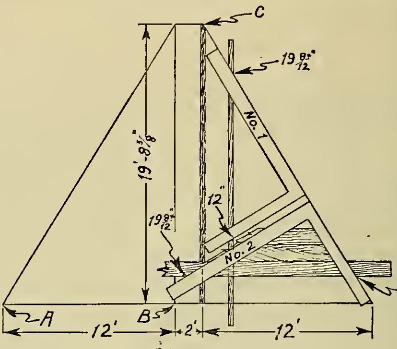


Fig. 2

Fig. 2 shows one end section of this roof, looking straight at the surface. From A to B we have the distance of the short run, or 12 feet, which is represented as inches on the squares shown applied to the timbers. The deck is shown as being 2 feet wide, which has nothing to do with framing the roof, excepting that rafters join it. The length of the common rafter for the long run is 19 feet 8⅜ inches. Now to obtain the edge bevel for the jack rafter we would take the short run, 12, and the length of the common rafter of the long run, 19 8/12, plus, on the square, the length of the rafter giving the cut. See

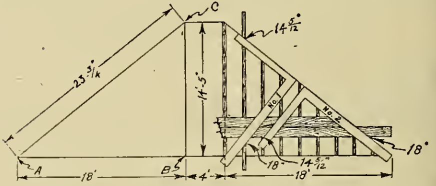


Fig. 3

he application of square No. 1. To nark the face cut of the sheeting, the ame figures are used, but the square is pplied in reverse order, as shown by quare No. 2. If the student will keep n mind the fact that the edge bevel f the jack rafter and the face cut of he sheeting are obtained with the same igures, but applied in reverse order; e will not have any trouble in making hese cuts.

Fig. 3 shows a section of the short run of the roof, looking straight at the surface. Here the long run is shown between A and B, which is 18 feet. The deck is shown as being 4 feet long. The common rafter for the short run is 14 feet 5 inches long. Now, to obtain the edge bevel of the jack rafter for the short run, take the length of the common rafter, or 14 5/12, on one arm of the square, and the long run on the other, the length of the rafter gives the cut, as shown by the application of square No. 1. To obtain the face cut for the sheeting, the square is applied in reverse order, as shown by square No. 2. A little study of Figs. 2 and 3 will show that there isn't anything complicated or difficult about getting these cuts; in fact, the principle is the same as in regular-pitch hip roofs.

In practice the edge bevel of sheeting is usually made without marking, but that the student might know how to obtain it, we are showing two diagrams, one for the long run and another for the short run. Fig. 4 takes up the long run. The triangle a-b-c, represents a common rafter for the long run, lying on one side. Proceed by drawing b-d at a right angle to b-c. Then draw a-d at a right angle to a-b. Extend b-a to e, making it equal to the short run, and draw e-d. The application of the square to the triangle a-d-e, shows how to obtain the edge bevel of sheeting for the long run.

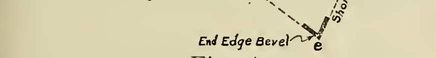


Fig. 4

Fig. 5 shows how to obtain the edge bevel of sheeting for the short run. The triangle a-b-c represents a short-run rafter. Now draw b-d at a right angle to b-c, and a-d at a right angle to a-b. Extend b-a to e, making it equal to the long run. Draw e-d, which gives the edge bevel of the sheeting for the short run. The application of the square as shown on the diagram, shows how to get the figures to be used.

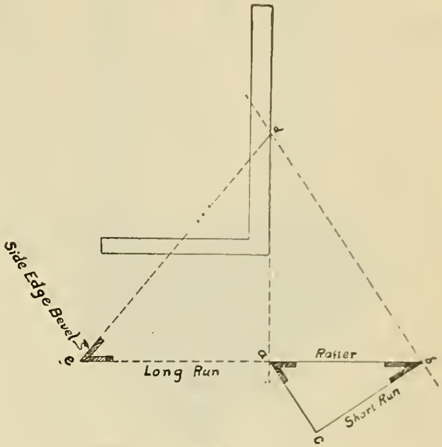


Fig. 5

Just a Reminder

One of the handiest tools a carpenter can carry in his handbox, especially if he is using small nails, screws and so forth, is a fair sized magnet. Perhaps many of our readers already use the magnet in the way we shall suggest, but there are many who do not, and to those we are giving this little trick, which is just a reminder, because every-

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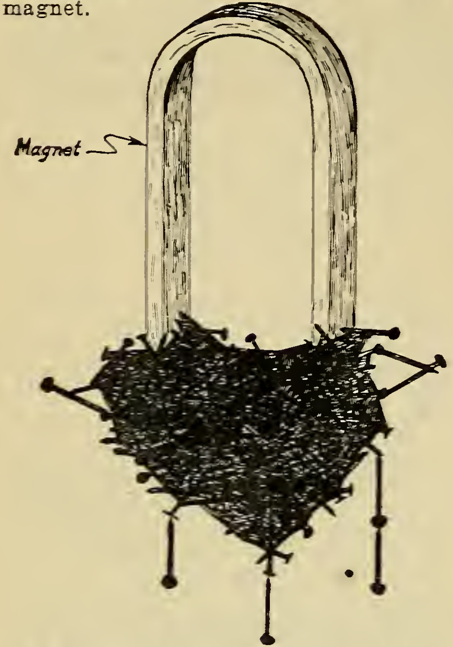
body knows what can be done with a magnet.

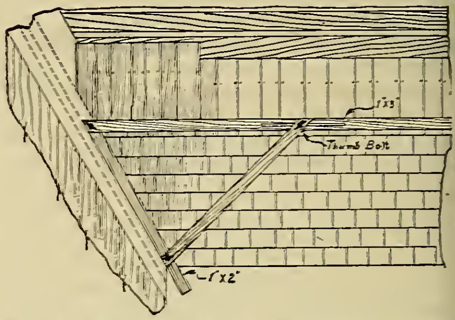


Quite frequently one drops a nut or a screw or some other part of something he is working with and it might be rather difficult to locate it. If he has a magnet he can pass it over the space where the lost part is hidden and in this way recover it without much waste of time. But if he should be working with brads, tacks or even lath nails, and for some reason these are spilled, either on the floor or into the dust, they can easily be recovered to the last one with a magnet.

Shingling Gauge

Any one who has ever shingled valleys, using a gauge on his shingling hatchet knows that it is quite difficult to keep the courses running perfectly straight at the valley. There are different ways that different shinglers solve this problem. Some use a line at frequent intervals to re-establish a straight line and also to keep the courses running parallel with each other. Others use a straightedge and mark the courses a short distance from the valley, and still others use a shingling gauge similar to what we are illustrating.

The gauge is made of wood and thumb bolts. A 1x3 straightedge, about 6 feet long, with a slot cut about at the center for adjusting the gauge, a 1x2 guide contacting the valley shingles and a 1x2 brace held together with thumb bolts as shown constitutes the layout. This gauge can be used over and over on different valleys, because it is adjustable. In cases where such a gauge is needed for one job only, the thumb bolts can be omitted, but then the joints must be fastened with nails.



It is not necessary to use the gauge for starting every course, but it should be used frequently in order to keep the courses running straight and parallel.

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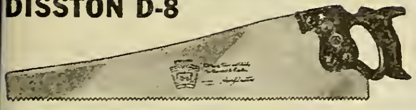

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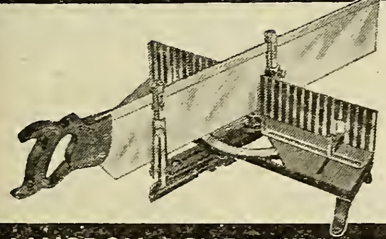

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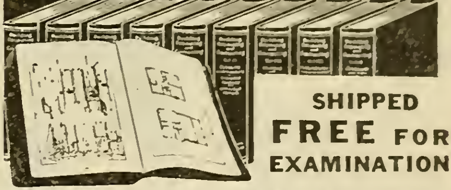

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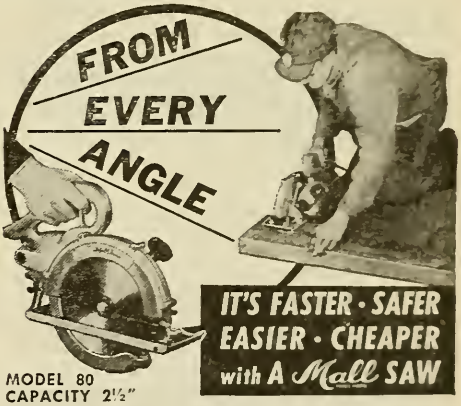

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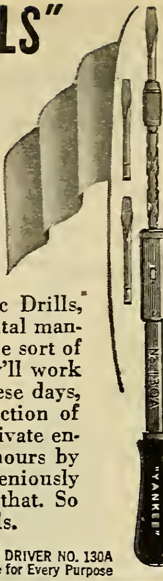

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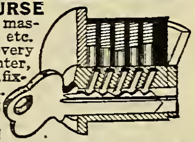

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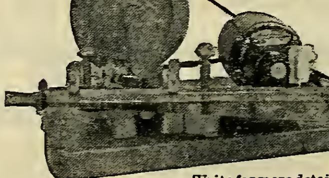

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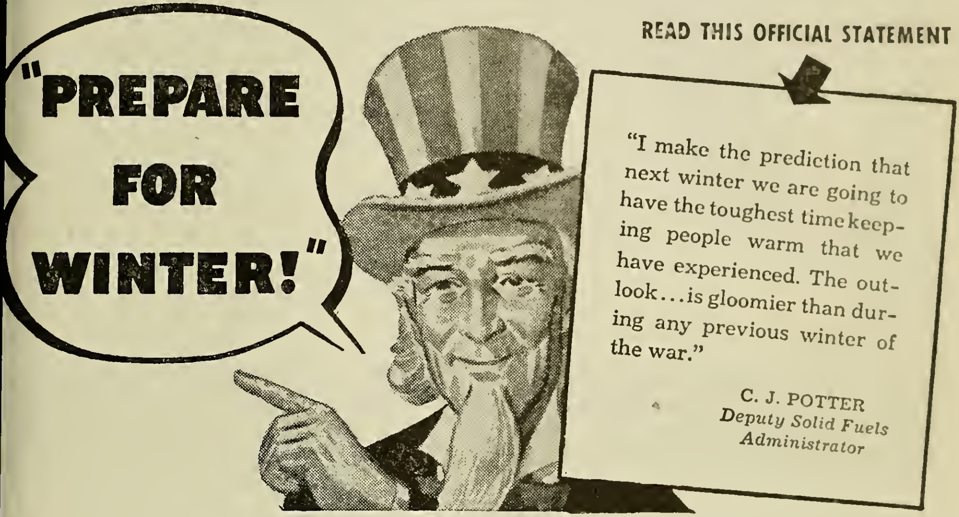
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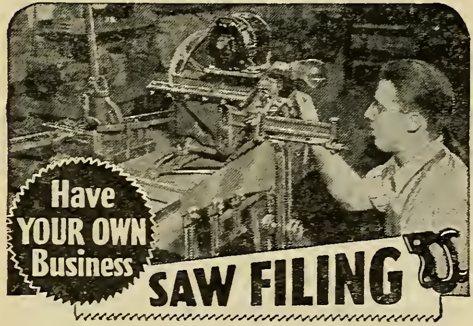

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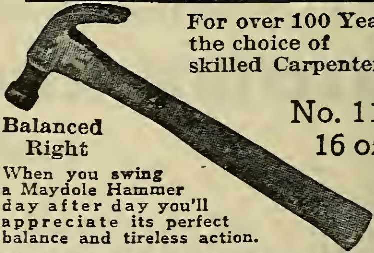

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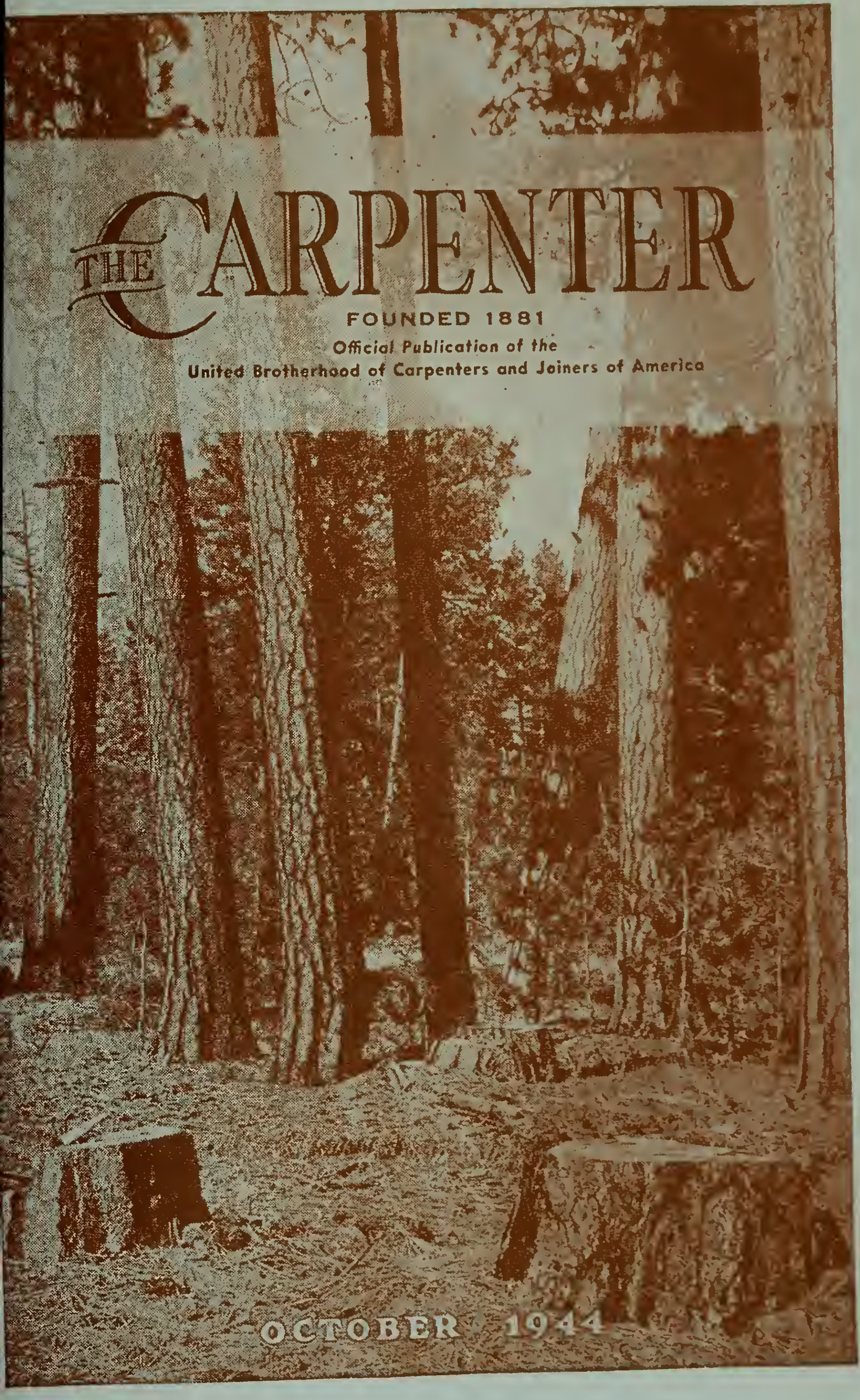

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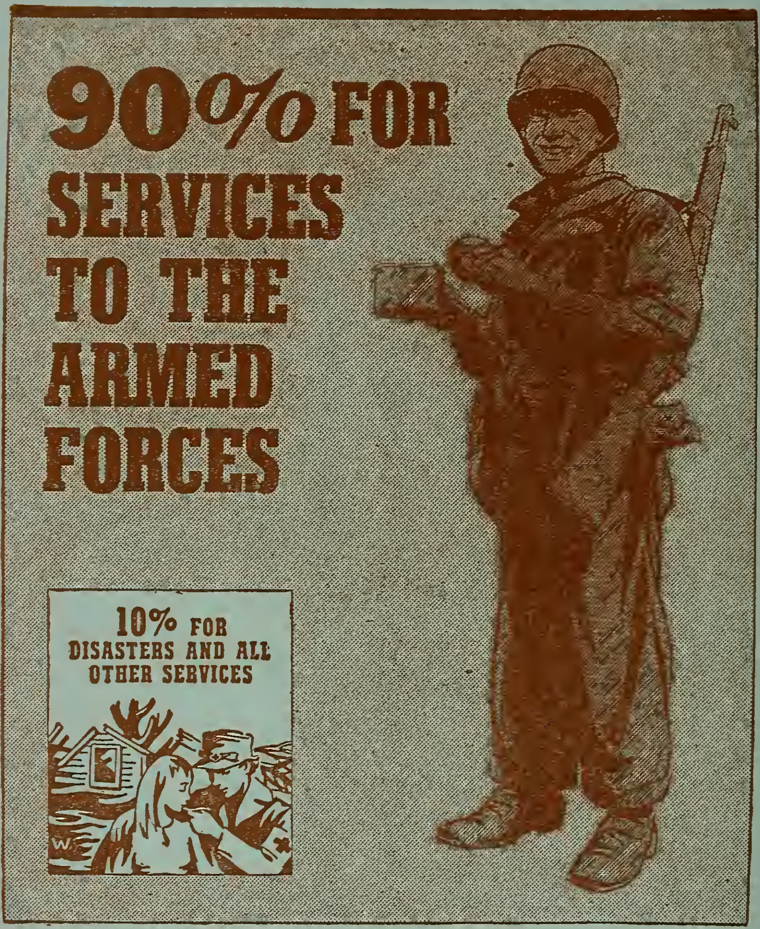
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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.

FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

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(Cover Photo courtesy Edward Hines Lumber Co.)

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We are defeating the enemy on battlefronts all over the world; next the question becomes—

CAN WE DEFEAT UNEMPLOYMENT?

WITH THE END of the German war drawing near, post-war problems become of immediate and urgent concern. Although all citizens' groups—business men, farmers and Labor—agree on the goal of full production and full employment, little has yet been done to achieve it.

Labor is particularly concerned about this problem, for our livelihood depends on jobs at good pay. We know that unless there is enough buying power in the hands of the public to create a demand for full production, there will not be jobs enough for all after the war. We know, too, that American workers buy three-quarters of all the consumer goods and services produced by American industry, and that, because the "little steel" formula has frozen wage rates at 15 per cent above January, 1941, while official figures show that living costs today are 28 per cent higher, workers' buying power after the war will be far short of the amount necessary to support full production and full employment.

Return to the 40-hour week and ending of overtime after the war will mean a loss of $12,000,000,000 in workers' buying power. And it is anticipated that the trend toward higher prices will carry over into the post-war period. So we cannot count on an increase in buying power due to lower prices.

We anticipate that unless wage rates are raised now, workers' buying power will be 15 per cent to 20 per cent below the amount needed to support full employment and full production. Workers' buying power forms three of the pillars on which full production of consumers' goods depends, since workers buy three-fourths of all consumer goods. These three pillars are 15-20 per cent short of supporting full production.

The importance of workers' buying power to support full production is becoming much more widely recognized, as is also the ability of industry to pay higher wages when it operates at full capacity levels. Fortune, a magazine for business men, in January, 1944, outlined a plan for full production and full employment, developed by its own experts. It notes that with industry operating at full production and with taxes at pre-war levels, profits would be so great as to "make a Midas ill with envy. They would exceed by some $5,000,000,000 or $6,000,000,000 the rate of $8,900,000,000 estimated at the end of 1943." Fortune experts feel that "1943 profits, even after taxes, seem high enough," and in their plans, this extra profit, "which is really the saving from the lower taxes, has been added to the computed income of wage and salaried workers."

In 1943, federal taxes on corporation income amounted to $14,600,-

000,000, compared to $1,400,000,000 in 1939. These figures indicate the enormous corporation earnings available for the payment of wages. They are ample to make up the shortage of workers' buying power and still leave industry comfortable earnings on their investment. It is of interest also to note that in 1942 (latest figures), 1086 of America's largest corporations earned 9.7 per cent on their net worth even after today's high taxes. This compares with 8.3 per cent after low pre-war taxes in 1939. No wonder Fortune feels that 1943 profits after taxes are high enough!

Another business leader makes this significant statement on post-war wages, prices and profits: The consumer must be able to buy two items for little more than he now pays for one. The manufacturer must be satisfied with about the same profit on two he now makes on one. When this is done production is tripled and more people work. He makes the following prescription for industry: "Half price to the consumer, three times the production, higher wages to Labor and more profit for everyone concerned."

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, meeting in Chicago, August 21 to 29, placed the responsibility for the "little steel" formula squarely on President Roosevelt and declared that the National War Labor Board no longer possesses the authority to adjust it. The Council instructed President Green to name a committee to take the matter up directly with the President.

Meanwhile our representatives on the War Labor Board have pointed out the consequences of the wage freeze. Secretary Meany stated on August 21, before the New York State Federation of Labor, that "Our present frozen wage structure constitutes a firm basis for a major depression with millions upon millions unemployed immediately after the end of the war. . . . What then is the answer to this vital question of how we can secure the adequate purchasing power necessary for full post-war employment? Are we to await the end of the war?" He pointed out how ridiculous it would be to wait till the end of the war for a wage adjustment when plants are shutting down by the thousand, and said emphatically, "The 'little steel' formula must be readjusted now."

A survey of the unemployment compensation paid in 1943 shows the poverty in which workers would find themselves when, through no fault of theirs, they are laid off from war plants. Even a bare subsistence living level for a family of four costs $35 a week at today's high price levels. Yet under the present state unemployment compensation laws, 39 of the 48 states provide a maximum benefit of less than $19 a week, and in 44 states the minimum benefit may be anywhere from $2 to $7 a week. Of all the weekly benefit checks paid for unemployment compensation in 1943, 43 per cent were for less than $15, and 17 per cent were for less than $10. The highest benefit which can be paid in any state is $22 a week in Connecticut, and in only eight other states is the maximum as high as $20.

With unemployment for 26 weeks to a year or more facing thousands of workers while industry reconverts, the present state laws limit the payment of unemployment compensation to periods so short that many workers will exhaust their benefits long before they find jobs. In 28 states, the maximum benefit period varies from 14 to 16 weeks; in 17, workers may receive benefits from 17 to 20 weeks; 2 states have a maximum period of 23 weeks and one (Wisconsin) 36 weeks.

Congress has condemned workers to a poverty level of compensation lasting only a short period. Workers who have savings cannot afford to spend them when the prospect of unemployment and starvation stare them in the face. Industry has been deprived of buying power necessary to tide it over into full employment and full production.—*AFL Monthly Survey*

Homes To Be Better Class

The majority of American families expecting to build their own homes to order when restrictions are relaxed on manpower, materials and equipment, are budgeting an outlay of $5,500 or more for construction alone, exclusive of land cost.

Findings to this effect, based on an analysis of authenticated reports in single-family dwelling construction contemplated by 18,428 families interviewed during the last seven months by its staff in all states east of the Rocky Mountains, were announced recently by F. W. Dodge Corporation, fact-finding organization for the construction industry.

A spokesman for the company pointed out that the greatest demand for homes as revealed by this survey is in the higher cost brackets of construction prohibited during the last three years by defense and war restrictions. Two-thirds of the post-war demand is for homes to cost more than the War Production Boards's maximum for eligible war workers, the executive declared.

The survey shows that fewer than 12 per cent interviewed expect to obtain a home built to order for $4,500 or less, exclusive of land cost. It was also made known that 16 per cent expect to spend $9,500 or more for dwelling construction.

The Dodge spokesman said that the figures apply to homes built to owners' orders, and not to dwellings built by operative builders for sale or rent.

A separate survey among 200 operative builders in several states conducted by Sweet's Catalog Service shows that 117 already have prospective buyers, and 43 have contracts now to build homes to owners' orders. The 200 builders polled said that they planned at present to build 15,882 dwellings during the first two years materials and manpower become available and most maxima are unrestricted. The builders said that more than half of the homes built for sale would cost $7,000 or more.

Admiral Sees "Long, Hard Road" To Japan

Blows delivered against the Japanese by the Navy's airplane carrier task forces in the last year were just "a sweet summer zephyr" compared with the punishment which the Navy's air arm and other weapons are now prepared to deliver, according to Vice Admiral Aubrey W. Fitch, deputy chief of naval operations for air.

"But the road ahead is long and hard," he warned. "We must be prepared for even greater sacrifices."

VICTORY Comes High

Chasing out enemy only half the battle, report on liberation of Naples shows

MILLIONS of Allied soldiers paid a heavy price in blood, sweat and tears to liberate Paris, Naples, Marseilles and Cherbourg; yet when the last Nazi was driven from each of these ancient cities, a victory for the Allies was not completely won. As the Allied soldiers marched in and the German soldiers marched out, a starving populace, wrecked public utilities, demoralized transportation, and chaos bred of ineffective or non-existent civil authority invariably greeted the victors. Before they could use the city or even count it as an asset they had to bring in food to keep the citizens from starving, rebuild Nazi wrecked public utilities, restore some sort of a transportation system and establish some form of central authority.

How enormous a task is this rehabilitation of liberated cities is disclosed in a report on Naples recently released by the Office of War Information.

The city of Naples was chosen for the report as typical of the serious problems that will confront the Allies in taking over other cities wrecked by the Germans as successive areas of Europe are liberated. Naples was subjected to as savage demolition and bombing as any other major city thus far taken in Italy, and the hinterland was overrun, its tributary transportation wrecked. Its problems were correspondingly greater.

When the Allies entered the city on October 1, 1943, the non-residential parts of the city were in ruins, the entire city was without lights or electric power, telephones or air raid systems, its sewers were clogged and overflowing into the streets, and its people were suffering from thirst after the destruction of the water supply and famished because all food supplies had been stolen or exhausted. The port, through which help must come, was demolished, so that out of all its modern piers, only one afforded berthing for even a half a ship's length.

There was no transportation for distribution of relief within the city. Much rolling stock and many trucks, even livestock, had been carried off by the Germans or destroyed.

In the city were nearly a million civilians who must be provided with the barest necessities of life, water and food and health protection. A few miles north of Naples, the Germans were fighting a savage and efficient retreat. For more than seven months, the combat lines remained only 50 miles from the city, and Naples was the port that had to supply the armies with munitions, equipment and men.

Against this background of deprivation and urgent military supply, the Allies hung up a record of positive accomplishment: Naples' shattered water supply reestablished in 10 days; electricity for essential needs in a month; local telephones operating on a partial basis in 10 days; the port repaired in 10 days so that it handled tonnage equal to peacetime levels, double that amount in two months, triple in six months; a major epidemic of typhus stopped short—the first time in history this has ever been accomplished; the port successfully used as a funnel for military supplies and men in a triumphant series of battles.

Feeding the civilians was and remains a problem complicated by all the destruction and peremptory demands of warfare. In the wake of battle, transportation was disrupted, fear of want caused hoarding by food producers, and Italian systems for the collecting and rationing of locally produced foodstuffs broke down. The Allies have brought in large quantities of food and, after the initial shortage due to all these causes, the situation is greatly improved.

The bread ration, which forms the basis of the Italian diet, is now 300 grams per day per person—about two-thirds of an American one-pound loaf. This is sold at a low, government-subsidized price of 3.6 lire (equal to 3.6 cents at the established exchange rate of 100 lire to the dollar) per kilo of bread, which is equivalent to two and a fifth pounds. This ration is 40 grams higher than was issued under the Germans, who were operating in a country unravaged by war and able to tap the granary of the Po Valley. Other imported foodstuffs include dehydrated soup, evaporated milk, cheese, canned meat, dried peas and beans, and sugar.

On the other hand, prices of food, which rose nearly 200 per cent under the Germans and Italians, have continued to rise since the Allied occupation. However, the prices have been roughly stable since January at an increase of about 170 per cent above pre-occupation levels. Wages have not increased in proportion to the rise in food prices, but a laborer who received 1,000 lire under the Germans now is paid 1,700 lire—an increase of 70 per cent.

The black market, which flourished under the Fascist regime, has continued although vigorous measures have been taken by Allied and Italian officials. Health conditions have been satisfactory after the initial work of the military health authorities who brought typhus under control.

The accomplishments of the Allied Military Government can best be evaluated by an understanding of its objectives. The general civil affairs policies of the War Department, as stated in an official field manual, are as follows:

"The object is to assist military operations, to further national policies, and to fulfill the obligation of the occupying forces under International law. This assistance is rendered by maintaining order, promoting security of the occupying forces, preventing interference with military operations, reducing active or passive sabotage, relieving combat troops of civil administration, and mobilizing local resources in aid of military objectives and carrying out governmental policies of the United States, which usually are predetermined."

AMG does not itself perform the operations of civilian administration. It operates through Italian officials, through Italian distribution machinery, through Italian ration and law enforcement agencies. It would be impossible for AMG to take over all these functions itself, and supply the personnel, since it is estimated that 400,000 Italian-speaking officers would be required. Such a change would also throw additional strain upon the nation's economy by depriving Italian civil servants of a means of livelihood.

It should be emphasized that AMG's difficult task was increased by the necessity of rooting out a hostile Fascist control over all government machinery, finding new personnel that would function efficiently, eliminating such organizations as the Fascist syndicates and helping to set up democratic substitutes; re-establishing the morale and respect for government of a people demoralized through 25 years of Fascist control and corruption.

Naples, because of its importance to the military for bringing in supplies, has been kept under direct military control, rather than turned over to the Italian government under the Allied Control Commission, which, as the name implies, includes representatives of the Allies —Great Britain, the United States, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and The French Committee. This situation is expected to continue as long as the use of the Naples port facilities is essential to the military.

Naples, with a pre-war population of nearly a million, somewhat diminished now, is the third largest city in Italy, and has the second best harbor in the entire peninsula. A multiplicity of highways, railways, air lines and sea routes converges upon it.

To understand the thoroughness of the demolition that the Germans visited upon the city, it is necessary to know something of its topography. Cliff-like hills form the background for Naples, thrusting out spurs toward the curve of the bay. Funicular tramways carry passengers and traffic up and down the steep grades, and the middle class homes are strung along the crests of the hills. Traffic moves also through many tunnels cut under the spurs and shoulders of the hills, and, after Allied bombings began, many of the war industries were moved into century-old quarry caverns beneath the slopes.

This was the city whose essential services and industries the Germans set out to wreck. They had an estimated corps of 4,000 demolition experts at work upon Naples for a full month. They did a thorough job.

Every utility in the city was wrecked by the combination of Allied bombing and German demolition, and by far the larger, and more serious, damage was done by the latter, since they had worked scientifically and methodically to put the services, and machines, permanently out of commission. On October 1, 1943, when the Allies entered the city, there was no electricity, no gas, no telephones, no city transportation system and, more important, almost no water, and no sewage disposal. No lights, not even candles, no refuse collection, ambulances, buses, taxis were left. Fuel supplies had been burned by the Germans.

Of Naples' lavish water supply, only one small reservoir had been saved from destruction by Italians who had cut the fuse of the Germans' demolition charge after the Germans left. All other reservoirs had been drained. The aqueduct from the water source in the hills had been blown up in seven places. One of these was a 150-foot bridge over a stream, which was entirely wrecked.

When Allied soldiers entered Naples, almost every civilian on the street carried a bottle or a container of some kind and was searching for water. At one small waterhole, the water-famished crowd pushed a 12-year-old girl into the hole head-first. So thick was the mob, so frantic for water, that the child was drowning, and no one could help her. Soldiers had to force their way through and drag her to safety.

Another and even more serious consequence of the water shortage was the disease menace, for disposal of sewage depended upon the sewers with plenty of water.

Parts of the lower city were flooded with sewage because the Germans had blown a major drain. Many toilets were out of operation, and clogged. The city is built on volcanic rock. It was thus impossible to dig latrines. The threat of plague from the refuse, uncollected for weeks, the bodies of the dead and the sewage strewing the streets was very great.

One-fourth of the residences had been destroyed in the areas near the industrial section, in the low part of the city, and in the areas adjacent to the port itself. A further factor, complicating the housing problem, was the action of the Germans who, three weeks before the Allied liberation, had ordered all civilians out of an area within about 300 yards of the bay. The thousands were allowed eight hours to move, with the admonition that any remaining after that time would be shot on sight.

The Germans then proceeded to booby trap and mine certain buildings in the area. Booby traps totaling 1,500 pounds were removed from the Parco Hotel, which, outside of this area, had been set up as a billet. The Germans burned all the magnificent hotels along the Via Portenope, facing the prospect of Vesuvius across the bay, such famous hotels as the Excelsior, the Vesuvio, the Santa Lucia and the Royal. In other buildings time bombs were discovered linked with quantities of TNT up to 1,600 pounds. Several others were not found and exploded with heavy loss of life. The wrecking of a corner of the post office killed 30 Allied soldiers and civilians and injured 109 others; an explosion in the Italian Artillery Barracks, formerly used as family quarters for Italian Civilians, killed 24 Allied soldiers and wounded 47.

The industrial area had been heavily hit by Allied bombs, but except where the bombs were very large and fires followed, heavy machinery generally was not damaged beyond repair. German demolition finished up the job, however, and machines in the well protected caverns under the hills were wrecked by experts. Explosives were placed in gear boxes, bases of heavy equipment were cracked, electric motors burned out with kerosene. All internal lifting and conveying devices within plants, such as cranes and hoists, were blasted. According to officials, a great deal of machinery is useful as scrap. It was reported that, in several instances, it would be easier and quicker simply to build a new plant with new machinery than it would be to repair what was left.

Allied bombing disorganized marshaling yards for railways within the city. The Germans destroyed bridges and tunnels. Locomotives and rolling stock that escaped bombing were often burned or carried northward by the Germans. Locomotives had the same vital parts destroyed on each one so that they could not be repaired by "cannibalizing", or switching parts from one engine to another.

At one point a railway tunnel, forming an important link in the system, runs six feet below the surface of the marshaling yards for one of the eight stations in Naples. This tunnel was filled with equipment. Then locomotives and freight cars were assembled above the tunnel on the yard tracks that crossed it. When the roof of the tunnel was blown, the entire mass of wrecked equipment subsided into the tunnel—1,000 feet of twisted steel and blasted concrete and earth.

At another point, where a railway bored under a mountain spur, there was what is known as a "wet" tunnel. It was necessary to operate pumps 24 hours a day to keep it dry and usable. The Germans started two trains into the tunnel from opposite directions and allowed them to crash in a head-on collision. Afterward, they blew up the pumps and let the tunnel flood.

The port facilities of Naples were a complete wreck. For several blocks back from the water front, buildings were flattened. Ships had been sunk to block piers, so that when the Allies entered there was literally not one full berth available. Every single crane or lifting device had been wrecked. Retaining walls for some piers had been blown up. Ships had been sunk to block channels. All buoys, and markers had been removed or shifted. This was the situation in Italy's second greatest harbor, which once handled 1,170,000 passengers a year, and 20,000 ships representing a total tonnage of 21,000,000. Ships, in normal peace times, loaded or unloaded about 6,000 tons a day at these piers.

Many charges of atrocities are under inquiry, Among the cases that have been well substantiated are one of "punitive" destruction by the Germans and another of slaughter of civilians. In the latter case, a crowd of panic-stricken civilians blocked the path of a German tank column, and the commander ordered his men to open fire with their machine guns. Many of the civilians were killed. In the former case, the famous University of Naples, founded in 1224, and the National Library (Biblioteca Nazionale) were burned two weeks before the Allied liberation.

As a final demoralizing blow, the Germans threw open the doors of 12 prisons within the city, loosing hundreds of felons to prey upon the populace.

This was the Naples into which the Allied army of liberation marched on October 1, 1943. The Army had to establish order in the city, take care of its more than 800,000 demoralized people, repair the city's facilities while it funneled troops and supplies through to the northward to battle the Germans, who, only miles away, remained a constant threat.

AMG reports make this summary of the progress of rehabilitation: in the first month, electric power had been returned, but was still rationed, there was a good water supply, the streets were clean and sewers were working; refuse removal had been established. The bodies of the dead were removed. Air raid signals were working and the shelters were clean. Some phones had been allocated for civilian use, hospitals were rehabilitated and provided with ambulances. There were a few taxis, and plans were under way for the operation of cable cars (funicular tramways). Three Italian police forces (the carabinieri, military police assigned to civilian duty; the Finance Guards, charged chiefly with guarding banks and federal property; and the metropolitan police) were functioning. Some fire fighting equipment was in operation. Banks were open without restriction, and food was supplied daily. Fuel for cooking was at hand, and other fuel for the winter was being stockpiled. Shops were open, law courts functioning and buildings were being repaired.

In the second month, power was adequate for all basic needs, and the gas was ready to be turned on. The post office was ready for local use only and to operate its postal savings, or banking, facilities. The funiculars were operating again.

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Job Action Imperative

Frank P. Fenton, AFL director of organization, just back from a visit to the battlefields of France with 5 other labor representatives, brings word that our soldiers demand assurance of employment when the war ends. His report shows the soldiers are impatient with home-front delay in working out a program for post-war employment and prosperity and it constitutes a powerful argument for speedy action.

"While we were in France," Mr. Fenton said in a radio broadcast, "we talked with many high officers, from Gen. Eisenhower, Gen. Patton, Gen. Bradley, Gen. Lee, and the other top men right down the line. But we also talked with a lot plain G. I. Joes. There was one thing that we found them all in agreement on—first, they want to get the war won so they can come home; second, they want assurance that there will be jobs for them when they do get home, instead of a depression.

"These men are preoccupied with the task immediately before them, but at the same time they are intensely interested in what is going on at home. They are well-informed. They told us that they had noted, with satisfaction, that organized labor is calling for and battling for full employment after the war.

"But, they said, 'We see you fellow aren't getting very far. It looks like government and industry don't seem to realize how vital this is. Well, they'd better perk up and give us some action, because there's one thing you can tell them back home, we aren't going through all this over here just so we can go on the dole when the war is over."

In ending, Mr. Fenton emphasized the need for action now and added: "Let's get going. Let us build an economy that the soldiers will be proud of so that the great sacrifices they have made will not be in vain."—Philadelphia Trade Union News

◆

Curiously enough, tobacco is never sold privately in the United States. It is always auctioned.

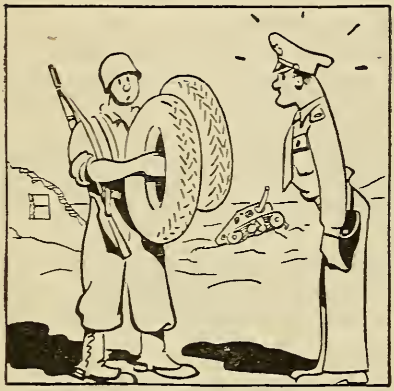
PLANE GOSSIP

QUESTIONABLE SALVATION

There is at the present time a move afoot in Washington to "streamline" the work of Congress. Already the Senate has placed its stamp of approval on a resolution presented by Senator Maloney aimed at simplifying legislative procedure.

From where we sit, it looks like the whole idea is putting the cart before the horse. When it wants to, Congress, as it is constituted at present, can legislate as rapidly as any organization that can be invented by the mind of man. The seeming slowness of Congressional action on many important current matters is not the fault of the organization of Congress but rather of the few individuals seated therein who, because they represent special interests rather than all the people, resort to boondoggling, obstructionism and delay to hamstring measures they don't like. The cure for the situation is to send men to Congress who represent all the people.

The idea of streamlining procedure as a cure for Congressional ills reminds us of the actor who after a long period of unemployment finally got a small part in a production playing in a town 25 miles upstate. Having no money for fare, he started walking along the canal tow-path joining the two cities Mile after mile he walked. His shoes gave out completely and his feet blistered bladly. Finally, completely exhausted, he threw himself down under a tree, still many miles from his destination.



Captain, may I send these German Souvenirs back to the folks?

For a long time he sat there. Eventually a canal boat pulled by a horse hove into view.

"Captain," cried the actor, "I have to get to Umlock by 7 o'clock tonight and I am so tired I can't walk another step. Could you please help me out. I am willing to work my passage."

"All right," replied the captain, "you can lead the horse."

"Oh, thank you very much," cried the actor leaping up. "Thank God I am saved."

★ ★ ★

AND THAT'S A FACT

According to a hoity-toity fashion magazine for males, permanent waves for men are going to be as common after the war as they now are for women.

We doubt it. What us guys need is not permanent waves;—it's permanent hair.

★ ★ ★

INDICATIONS POINT THAT WAY

One of the problems bothering people—especially businessmen—right now is just how long war-time restrictions and controls are going to be extended into the peace-time era. The general feeling is that too many controls can hamper reconstruction and retard the kind of expansion business must have if all returning veterans and released war workers are to have jobs in the post-war era.

From the looks of things, some bureaucrats in Washington are going to try to perpetuate their jobs and keep their fingers in the pie as long as they can. It will probably take the equivalent of Hellcat Dive Bombers to jar them loose from their swivel chairs and mahogany desks.

In fact it begins to look as if the duration is going to last longer than the war this time.

NICE APPEARANCE, TOO

Hopes of millions of American women were dashed recently when the Government announced that, contrary to persistent rumors, no nylon for hosiery would be released in the near future.

A sad state of affairs. In fact one might say nylons appear to be on their last legs.

* * *

SOUNDS LOGICAL

While agreement seems to be pretty general that the military caste and Junkers nobility of Germany must be dealt with severely after Nazism has been ground into the dust, no one seems to be concerned with the fate of German scientists. Yet in the final analysis, German scientists have caused as much suffering and heart-break to humanity as any other one group of individuals. While scientists in the rest of the world devoted their abilities and skills to improving medical knowledge, eliminating human suffering, and improving man's lot, German scientists studied to find new and more efficient ways of slaughtering people. They reached their acme when they designed the crematories at Lubin that could turn 1,200 Jews and Poles per day into ashes for fertilizer.

No wonder the Polish underground has been telling the story of the fellow who died and went to Hades. When he got there he found it like a club—fine chairs, soft music, and refreshments

A waiter serving him said, "Ice, sir?"

"Where do you get ice here?" asked the startled newcomer.

"Oh, sir," replied the waiter, "all the German scientific men live here."

* * *

ONLY TIME CAN TELL

With the end of the war in sight and the presidential election just around the corner, both the Democratic and Republican parties are trying to sell the people on the idea that each has the only sure-fire peace plan guaranteed to keep the world out of war for all time to come.

Mebbe so, but we doubt it. Wars grow out of human misery, poverty, and economic insecurity. So long as these things exist anywhere in the world, there will be wars for all any administration in America can do.

Anyway peace plans make good safe campaign issues; nobody can prove them right or wrong until long after the people responsible for them are dead and gone. It's kind of like the chap who asked Einstein if his Relativity Theory was really true.

"Young man," replied the great mathematician, "I fully believe it true, but it will not be possible to prove it absolutely so until 1981. By then I will be dead and gone."

"What then?" continued the lad.

"Well," replied Einstein, "if I am right, the Germans will say I was a German and the French will say I was a Jew; if I am wrong, the Germans will say I was a Jew and the French will say I was a German."

* * *

AN APT DESCRIPTION

And while we are on the subject of politics and political campaigns, we can't miss the opportunity of passing on to you a Texan's definition of political speeches.

"A political speech," says this observer from the wide open spaces, "is like the horns on a steer: a point here and a point there with lots of bull in between."

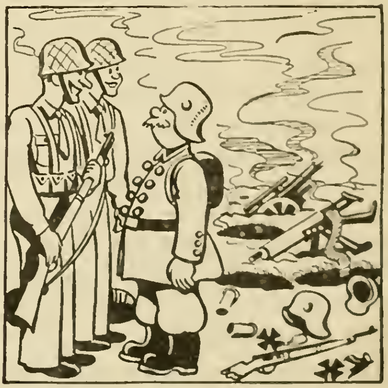
* * *

NOT WHERE IT SHOWS ANYWAY

"What with her war job, her Red Cross work, her participation in USO entertainment, and her never-ending chore of letter writing to boy friends overseas, the modern Miss is really a live wire," says a snooty female magazine.

She should be: she carries practically no insulation.

* * *



Haff you boys seen anything of my regiment? It vos here an hour ago ven I left it!

The case of an obscure Negro workman again emphasizes importance of the 13 amendment

Backbone *of* Human Liberty

By VICTOR A. OLANDER

★ ★ ★

EMANUEL POLLOCK was a humble Negro laborer in Florida. He was in jail for violation of a labor contract. On January 5, 1943, he was arrested on a warrant charging that, on October 17, 1942, he did "with intent to injure and defraud under and by reason of a contract and promise to perform labor and service, procure and obtain money, to wit: the sum of $5.00, as advances from one J. V. O'Albora, a corporation, contrary to the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Florida."

He was immediately taken before the County Judge, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100, and, in default, to serve sixty days in the County jail. He was imprisoned at once. Pollack had been held guilty of fraud for having failed to work for O'Albora. Thereby hangs a tale which ought to arouse the interest of every trade union official in America.

If a Negro laborer in Florida could be legally imprisoned on such charges, then all American workers, white or black, of either high or low degree, could be subjected to the same sort of penalty. All could be held to involuntary servitude by force of contracts which they might be induced to sign.

Pollock was serving time on a plea of guilty. His case seemed hopeless. Then the writ of habeas corpus was brought into play. The Circuit Court inquired into his case. The Court held that the State statute under which he had been sentenced was unconstitutional and ordered his discharge.

The case was then carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. On April 10, 1944, that high tribunal declared the Florida statute unconstitutional under the Thirteenth Amendment, which prohibits involuntary servitude. Pollock was set free.

The Court ruled, as it had done on other occasions, that no man can be held to personal service or labor against his will nor can he be subjected to punishment, either direct or indirect, for refusal to enter into or remain in the service of an employer, contract or no contract.

The Supreme Court of the United States gave resounding emphasis to its previous declarations against involuntary servitude. American labor under the protection of the Thirteenth Amendment, is free labor, and must remain free. The Court left no room for doubt on this point.

The American citizen, white or black, who has not familiarized himself with the moral and legal reasoning of the Court in this instance has much to learn of the fundamentals of American life and labor.

The decision was, in effect, a thunderous call for the attention of every American trade union official charged with the responsibility of leadership in the labor movement.

Referring to the Thirteenth Amendment, the Court stated that the undoubted aim was "to maintain a system of completely free and voluntary labor throughout the United States." Further, the Court said, "It (the State) may not directly or indirectly command involuntary servitude, even if it was voluntarily contracted for." The student of the decision will do well to keep these two pronouncements in mind.

The case was one that ought to have attracted the attention of the trade union officials throughout America. Yet, apparently, it failed to receive more than passing notice, although it dealt with a fundamental of human freedom, without which there can be no free labor movement.

The freedom of the individual from compulsory service in the field of labor is the basic freedom from which all other liberties flow and without which they are of no avail.

There can be no free trade unions without free workers.

The very obscurity, and humbleness, and ignorance, of the Negro laborer involved in this case makes it all the more important. For it shows that the protection of the Thirteenth Amendment is all-inclusive. No man can be held to the service of another. The right to quit is inviolable. That simple right is the most important of all human rights because it marks the essential difference between the free man and the slave.

Let no man dismiss this subject on the belief that it relates solely to some maneuvering against Negroes in the Southern states. In the early part of the present century, several of the Northern states had statutes similar to that of the Florida law. Not all of these have been repealed.

At the moment, there is much concern over the growing disposition to regulate and restrict labor organizations by law. Trade union officials are aroused on this point.

The greater danger, by far, however is the restriction of the rights of the individual. Not enough is being said about free labor. Under the pressure of war problems, there is a brooding silence upon that question.

Through administrative edicts, practices are being initiated and tolerated which plainly ignore the Thirteenth Amendment. The "job freeze" and the "certificate of availability" are examples. Habits once formed are not easily broken. That is the way common law develops. Even Constitutional interpretations may be affected. There is danger ahead.

On all sides, the great libertarians are heard expounding the freedom of speech, and worship, and other liberties set forth in the Bill of Rights, apparently woefully ignorant of the fact that none of these liberties applied to the worker as a Federal constitutional guarantee during the first half of the life of the Nation.

It was the Thirteenth Amendment that broke down the barrier between the American laborer and the Bill of Rights. Prior to 1865, the American worker was at the mercy of the States. Under a clause in Article IV of the Constiution, he could be held to enforced labor service. That clause was nullified by the Amendment.

The enemies of human liberty have tried in devious ways to counteract the effect of the Thirteenth Amendment by resorting to such subterfuge as the Florida law. The Supreme Court of the United States, however, has stood adamant against such efforts. But, strangely, American labor has not yet shown itself fully conscious of the great implications for good, clearly within reach through the labor article of the Constitution of the United States. There must be an awakening on this point.

Construction Running 56% Behind 1943

Total new construction activity in the United States in August amounted to $316,000,000 a 2 per cent increase over the previous month's level of $310,000,000 but less than half the $638,000,000 volume of August 1943, the War Production Board reported recently.

August activity brought the total volume put-in-place during the first eight months of 1944 to $2,540,000,000, or but 44 per cent of the $5,793,000,000 activity registered during the corresponding period of last year. Overall activity is expected to decline slightly in September with sharper declines estimated for the last quarter of 1944, WPB officials said.

Construction work financed by private funds in August accounted for a $127,000,000 volume, or 40 per cent of the total August activity. In August a year ago, private work totaled $143,000,000, which was but 22 per cent of that month's total work.

Publicly-financed construction activity in August amounted to $189,000,000 or only 38 per cent of the $495,000,000 publicly-financed activity during August a year ago. Construction of military establishments (camps, airfields and bases, storage facilities, etc.) amounted to $63,000,000 or 32 per cent of the August 1943 figure; over the same period of time, construction of government-financed industrial plants, $41,000,000 or 32 per cent; government-financed housing, $14,000,000 or 24 per cent; and all other public construction, $71,000,000 or 66 per cent.

Impossible

When America entered the war in December, 1941, War Department officials said the production of 500 heavy bombing planes each month was impossible.

But nothing is impossible to the free American workman when he sets his mind to it.

The War Production Board has just announced from Washington that production of heavy bombers since June has been at the rate of 1,500 each month, more than three times the amount once believed impossible of achievement.

Eleven thousand of these heavy bombers have been turned out since January 1, and while the engineers and planners and technicians who conceived this fanciful production job deserve credit for their jobs, hats off must really go to the man in overalls and shirtsleeves, the trade unionist, who produced the huge "messengers of death for Nazism."

This tremendous production job is proof of that quotation:

"The difficult we can do in a day or so, the impossible takes a little longer."—**Progressive Miner**

The Bridge Of Hands To Victory

PAYOFF

by A. N. SPANEL

President of International Latex Corporation

The war of blood and roaring guns will soon be over and nine million fighting men will return to the ways of civilian life. They are the ones who sacrificed so much to preserve for us our freedom and our dignity as human beings.

Many of them will be as unprepared for peace as they were for war when war called them to the colors, but not for long.

Some of them are coming back with an unhappy estimate of the real contribution made by industry's labor in this global war and victory; but also not for long. Every strike, every work-stoppage had been vividly played up to them as planned sabotage, by printed word, by official public utterance, and by the enemy.

It is the way of half-truths and propaganda that men's minds often hold false pictures while their very hands and bodies touch the demonstrable evidence of real accomplishment . . . the guns, the planes, the tanks, the ships . . . the very tools that help spell victory.

And what is the whole truth? There never was produced such a rushing, surging stream of weapons of war . . . never in the history of man. Every known science and every technology was harnessed by American industry to produce enough and on time.

Yes, American industry-at-war whose fabric is management and labor . . . with 25,000,000 laboring men and women . . . organized and unorganized . . . drawn like our fighting men, from every walk of life, gave of themselves in work, in sweat and in blood to make enough and on time a reality, and not an empty promise.

There have been deplorable stoppages and strikes, far too many of them with America at war. It has even been necessary, at times, for our Government to take over some war factories because their owners forgot our great and dire needs. At other times, workers, blind to our necessity, had to be pressed back to work. Inexperience, ignorance, illiteracy, greed. Neither industry nor labor were ever free from these. Nor mankind. Yet the American Arsenal of Democracy, with its 25,000,000 free men and

Here is a message by one industrialist at least who believes in the integrity and patriotism of American Labor. This message was recently carried in large paid advertisements in the nation's leading daily papers.

women produced by day and by night so that our heroic fighters might have enough and on time.

Significantly, there have been fewer man hours lost by war workers than by equal numbers of workers previously engaged in civilian production.

Enough and on time took on new meaning for industry and its labor in this global war . . . for now the task meant supplying the weapons not only to our fighting men, but to our Allies as well. ***England, Russia, China, France!***

The guns, the planes, the tanks, the ships and the food . . . all these were made by industry with free American labor that produced on rationed time . . . and in astronomical quantities! ***In freedom's cause, this was the great payoff.***

The price was not in profits earned or in wages paid. Nor in sweat or blood alone. Since Pearl Harbor nearly 50,000 workers died through accidents in the rush of speeding war work; the unsung, of the Battle for Production . . . 50,000 laboring men and women whose labors ended in eternity. They sacrificed no less than their sons, brothers and husbands, who fought and died on the battlefields of a tortured world.

As if this were not enough, and it wasn't enough, American labor was called upon to man a Merchant Marine . . . the ships that made a bridge of ships for us and for the whole free world. They were asked to deliver and they delivered, the guns, tanks, planes and food . . . through oceans keyed with sudden death . . . death-pouring planes above. Clay pigeons were never more assailable than these human beings.

Little do we realize when we read it in our papers that when 4000 ships roar out to invade our enemies, 3500 of them are merchant ships manned by merchant seamen.

Since Pearl Harbor 6000 of these brave men, they who manned our bridge of ships, these deliveries in more ways than one, are known to have died . . . 6000 free, American workers, who too, loved life. Compared to their numbers, more merchant seamen have given their lives in this struggle than any of our armed services have been called upon to sacrifice.

They also, are among the unsung. No color ads, to blaze ***their*** glory; only their deeds.

History will record that 'enough and on time' became for American war industry and its 25,000,000 laboring men and women, a direction and a goal, world freedom through world victory . . . victory quickened by the stupendous production they were called upon to give. ***And they gave.***

Every tool, every weapon of war supplied to our brave fighters is the concrete evidence and the steel-clad proof of the full contribution made by free American labor and industry in helping to destroy the nazi-fascist enemies of the free people of this earth.

In our great sacrifice for victory, *let us never forget.*

As a public service we give this answer to the disgruntled who would detract from the unprecedented performance of free American industry and labor in this war for human freedom.

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ARMY DEMOBILIZATION PROGRAM

The Army has disclosed its plans for partial and orderly demobilization after Germany is defeated. It emphasized that the quick, and permanent, defeat of Japan must be the determining factor in the readjustment and demobilization plan, and that millions of men and millions of tons of fighting gear will be needed in conquest of Japan.

To help select individuals for demobilization, all enlisted men will be issued an "Adjusted Service Rating Card" after the defeat of Germany. Four factors determining priority of separation will be scored on the card.

1. Service Credit—based upon the total number of months of Army service since September 16, 1940.

2. Overseas Credit—the number of months served overseas.

3. Combat Credit—based upon first and additional awards of the Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, Legion of Merit, Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, Soldier's Medal, Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal, Purple Heart, and Bronze Service Stars (battle participation stars).

4. Parenthood Credit—credit for dependent children under 18 years up to a limit of three.

The value of point credits will be announced after the cessation of hostilities in Europe.

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They Forgot the Golden Rule

Nazi officials have been heard on the air complaining that the terms of unconditional surrender pronounced months ago by the Allies are unreasonable and too severe. Such cruelty, they insist, is inhuman and can never be agreed to by self-respecting Germans.

These self-respecting Germans are familiar to the world. They advocate force and the only thing they respect is force. It's now coming right at them, and they're squirming, crying for sympathy.

Demanding mercy when they at long last see defeat staring them in the face and Allied troops on German soil will not wipe from our memories the Germans' wanton destruction of everything and everyone that crossed their path.

Nothing can make us forget their determination to destroy as they advanced. Nothing should diminish our duty of assuring the world that never again will this master race of supermen be able to conquer anything.—Chicago Federation News.

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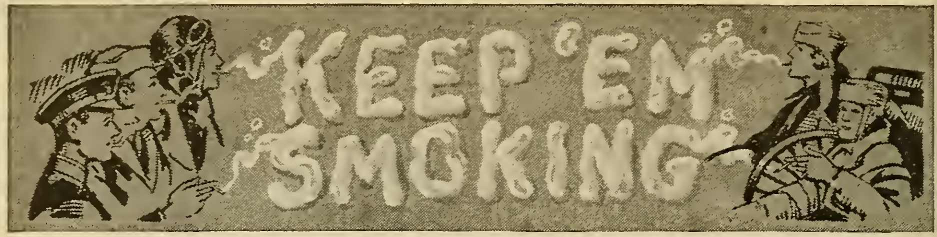
AID THE ATTACK—BUY WAR BONDS



BROTHERHOOD SOLICITS COOPERATION OF LOCALS AND DISTRICT COUNCILS TO KEEP FIGHTING BOYS HAPPY.

Another 1,000,000 good old American cigarettes went to the boys on the various fighting fronts during September with the compliments of our Brotherhood and its Cigarette Fund. This was the fifteenth such donation made to our fighting boys through the Fund. Inasmuch as the tobacco company donates a quantity-purchase bonus of 100,000 additional cigarettes for each 1,000,000 purchased, the Fund has to date furnished something like 16,500,000 union-label American cigarettes to our soldiers, sailors and marines—a record of which every Brotherhood member can be justly proud.

During the month of September, approximately ninety-five councils and local unions made contributions totaling something better than $1,300.00 to the Fund. This amount is roughly half enough to furnish 1,000,000 cigarettes to the boys on the fighting fronts.

Meanwhile letters of sincere thanks continue to pour into the General Office from recipients of the cigarettes provided through the fund. From all theaters of action they come; from flyers and sailors and infantrymen and marines. They come from field hospitals, advanced bases, battleships, and even foxholes. In one respect all the letters are alike; they express a deep feeling of gratitude for the free cigarettes: first because they make battle conditions a little more bearable, and second because they provide concrete evidence that the people at home have not forgotten the lads who are going through so much to insure ultimate and final victory.

Typical of the letters is the following received from a chaplain assigned to an overseas hospital:

186th GENERAL HOSPITAL
APO 63, c/o Postmaster
New York, New York
OFFICE OF CHAPLAIN

The Members of the United
Brotherhood of Carpenters
and Joiners of America,
222 East Michigan Street,
Indianapolis, Indiana

Gentlemen:

We are in receipt of a shipment of cigarettes which we are distributing through our office to the members of the Armed Forces who come through our hospital. In the name of those men, and on my own behalf, I wish to thank you for your kindness and thoughtulness. Men who have endured such trials as modern combat affords are very appreciative of such a service.

Sincerely,
Paul W. Ludden
Chaplain, (Capt.) U. S. Army
Senior Chaplain.

* * *

While victory is undoubtedly drawing closer, the need for cigarettes is greater now than ever before. Millions of our boys are now on foreign soil where American cigarettes are unavailable at any price. Unless we on the home front keep up our cigarette donations, our fighting lads are doomed to do without the comfort that smokes from home bring. Consequently our obligation is greater now than ever before.

Make all checks to the fund payable to General Treasurer S. P. Meadows.

CIGARETTE FUND

Contributions received by the General Treasurer's office from August 24, to September 22, 1944.

L. U.	City and State	Amt.
36	Oakland, Cal.	25 00
62	Chicago, Ill.	20 00
80	Chicago, Ill.	20 00
98	Spokane, Wash.	25 00
122	Philadelphia, Pa.	5 00
137	Norwich, Conn.	5 00
153	Helena, Mont.	20 00
175	Dillon, Mont.	10 00
182	Cleveland, Ohio	5 00
189	Quincy, Ill.	9 00
211	Pittsburgh, Pa.	25 00
259	Jackson, Tenn.	25 00
309	Waukesha, Wis.	4 00
371	Denison, Texas	5 00
377	Alton, Ill.	10 00
393	Camden, N. J.	10 00
404	Painesville, Ohio	10 00
424	Hingham, Mass.	5 00
454	Philadelphia, Pa.	10 00
500	Butler, Pa.	25.00
514	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	5 00
534	Burlington, Ia.	10 00
539	Dos Palos, Cal.	10 00
616	Chambersburg, Pa.	10 00
660	Springfield, Ohio	10 00
682	Franklin, Pa.	5 00
733	Percy, Ill.	15 00
773	Braddock, Pa.	10 00
853	Bound Brook, N. J.	25 00
879	Elmira, N. Y.	5 00
893	Grand Haven, Mich.	10 00
916	Aurora, Ill.	17 28
945	Jefferson City, Mo.	15 00
972	Philadelphia, Pa.	2 00
996	Penn Yan, N. Y.	10 00
1010	Uniontown, Pa.	10 00
1024	Cumberland, Md.	10 00
1050	Philadelphia, Pa.	5 00
1108	Cleveland, Ohio	10 00
1110	East Chicago, Ind.	25 00
1125	Los Angeles, Cal.	25 00
1195	Seattle, Wash.	25 00
1201	Borger, Tex.	20 00
1296	San Diego, Cal.	25 00
1275	Clearwater, Fla.	10 00
1315	Thomasville, N. C.	25 00

L. U.	City and State	Amt.
1353	Santa Fe, N. M.	30 00
1397	Mineola, N. Y.	25 00
1419	Johnstown, Pa.	10 00
1506	Bellingham, Wash.	5 00
1550	Weymouth, Mass.	10 00
1572	McGill, Nev.	20 00
1615	Grand Rapids, Mich.	25 00
1632	San Louis Obispo, Cal.	15 00
1793	Milford, Ill.	5 00
1795	Farmington, Mo.	11 90
1819	Elko, Nev.	5 00
1846	New Orleans, La.	10 00
1869	Manteca, Cal.	25 00
1871	Cleveland, Ohio	5 00
1908	Holland, Mich.	10 00
1920	Mineral Wells, Tex.	5 00
2018	Lakewood, N. J.	10 00
2020	San Diego, Cal.	10 00
2078	Vista, Cal.	5 00
2125	Whitefish, Mont.	5 00
2162	Kodiak, Alaska	25 00
2211	Ft. Atkinson, Wis.	5 00
2526	Mineral, Wash.	50 00
2549	Chicago, Ill.	18 50
2611	Eugene, Ore.	10 00
2656	Newberry, Mich.	10 00
2689	La Grande, Ore.	25 00
2698	Bandon, Ore.	10 00
2715	Medford, Ore.	25 00
2750	Springfield, Ore.	20 00
2829	Forest Grove, Ore.	10 00
2973	Norwood, Ohio	25 00
3078	Olympia, Wash.	5 00
3088	Stockton, Cal.	25 00
3187	Watertown, Wis.	5 00
3191	Chelsea, Mass.	10 00

DISTRICT COUNCILS

Indianapolis, D. C., Ind.	10 00
Mertopolitan D. C., Phila, Pa.	25 00
Mobile & Vicinity D. C., Mobile, Ala.	25 00
San Diego D. C., San Diego, Cal.	25 00
Somerset, Morris and Vicinity D. C., Bernardsville, N. J.	10 00
South Shore D. C., Sayville, N.Y.	30 50
St. Louis D. C., St. Louis, Mo.	100 00

Available Funds August 24, 1944	$12,544 42
Receipts	1,373 18
Total	$13,917 60
Expenditures:	
Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co.	$ 2,500 00
Total Available Funds September 22, 1944	$11,417 60

GLYCERINE: A BOON to the Wood Worker

By GEORGE LEFFINGWELL, Ph.D and
MILTON A. LESSER, B.Sc.

THE COMPETENT wood worker needs to know something about chemistry. In recent years the improvements in plywoods and veneers and in fireproofing and hardening processes have required him to learn about various auxiliary substances of which the early technicians of the industry knew very little. One of the most valuable of these wood-working aids is glycerine, a fluid we have heard much about during the war on account of its importance in the manufacture of explosives, medicines, and a host of other essential munitions.

This clear, syrupy fluid mixes with water and alcohol in all proportions, and is an excellent solvent in itself. Many substances dissolve more readily in glycerine than in water or alcohol. Entirely safe to handle, use and store, glycerine presents no hazards with regard to explosive or toxic fumes.

Undoubtedly the most important characteristic of glycerine is its ability to attract and retain essential quantities of moisture. Because of this hygroscopic action, it is one of our most important industrial platicizers, widely used to maintain flexibility and pliability. This same action prevents excessive drying with subsequent cracking and crumbling. Through its familiar use in antifreezes, most people are aware that glycerine solutions have very low freezing points. Not so well known is the fact that glycerine also has a high boiling point. Hence this fluid remains efficiently active over a wide range of temperatures and climatic conditions. This is one of the reasons for glycerine's wide use in products shipped to all parts of the world by and for our military forces.

This hygroscopic action of glycerine has been used advantageously by wood workers for more than a quarter of a century. Back in 1915, an European authority (1) pointed out that, "Wood which has been impregnated with glycerine obtains a high degree of suppleness, and even brittle wood, impregnated with glycerine, can easily be bent without cracking, a fact which should be of great consideration to the wood worker." Describing current practices, he reported that in order to render wood more receptive for glycerine, it is well to dry it thoroughly in a kiln and while it is still quite warm to place the wood in glycerine or to coat the surfaces with the fluid. The glycerine is absorbed by the hot wood and penetrates deeply. It is said that such treatment not only imparts the requisite flexibility required to shape the wood, but that the glycerine also helps to prevent decay.

The principle involved in this glycerine process has found rather extensive use in various treatments for seasoning, preserving and tempering wood and wood products. (2) One of the widest applications for glycerine in this connection has been in the field of veneers and plywoods. (3) Many procedures use glycerine in methods and materials for rendering veneers pliable and strong. Thus veneer, such as thin crotch and burl, which is often brittle and hard to handle, may be made strong and flexible by treatment with a "sizing" composition, such as the following solution, which may be used cold or warm and applied by dipping or brushing:

White glue (Casco No. 2)	1 part
Cold water	1½ parts
Alcohol	2 parts
Glycerine	1 part

Because of its ability to retain moisture and to improve flexibility and holding properties, glycerine finds extensive use in the preparation of many of the glues and other adhesives used directly and indirectly by the carpenter. It enters extensively into adhesives used to fix veneers to underlying surfaces and is employed as a plasticizer for bonding plies of wood for making plywood. Examples of such usage are readily available in recent patent specifications. (4)

More important to the carpenter, however, are examples of glycerine's employment in glues used in everyday building or repair work. Illustrative of such usage, is the employment of glycerine in the following, rather typical cabinet makers' glue: (5)

Glue	175	parts
Glycerine	10	"
Water	175	"
Betanaphthol	½	part
Terpineol	½	"

Soak the glue in the water overnight, then heat to not over 150 degrees F., stirring until the glue is dissolved. Dissolve in the other ingredients with stirring. Pour into molds and allow to cool and set.

It might be mentioned here that glue which appears hard, dry, and useless may often be restored to use by adding glycerine and heating gently with stirring. Ordinary glue may be made more flexible and efficient by adding one part of glycerine to each four parts of glue.

Of related interest is a special glue for joining wood to brass, after the latter has been etched with acid:

Viscous glue solution	50	parts
Slaked lime	45	"
Glycerine	5	"

During recent years so-called "wood-revivifying" compositions have stirred considerable interest. These patented compositions, (6) depend, not so much on the adhesive action of the ingredients, as upon the efficiency of the components to maintain the wood in its natural state. Glycerine is one of the major ingredients because it prevents shrinkage and keeps the wood in its normal natural shape and size. Since it does not evaporate, it prevents the wood from drying and becoming loosened in the joint. Such compositions, based essentially on glycerine and gums, work best where a tight fit is required when wood is inserted into wood or into metal. The use of these compounds serves to insure a permanently tight joint.

Ornamental molded glue compostions used by carpenters to give a finished decorative effect often owe their ease of handling and permanency to the use of glycerine in the basic mixture. Not only does glycerine take part in the finished molded product, but it is an important ingredient in the flexible molds used to make these ornaments. Similarly, glycerine serves as the plasticizer in the "wood doughs" or putties which come in so handy for repair work, for crack filling or for evening-off holes left by deep set nails. Not so hard to prepare, a typical plastic wood mass can be made as follows: (5)

A.	Wood flour	20.0	parts
	Whiting	6.0	"
	Butanol	4.0	"
	Glycerine	2.0	"
B.	Rosin	5.0	"
	Acetone	3.0	"
C.	Film waste (nitrocellulose)	7.2	"
	Acetone	30.0	"
	Butanol	22.8	"

Solutions B and C are prepared separately and then added to paste A.

Even though glycerine itself is water-soluble it is recommended in compositions for waterproofing wood. (7) As a matter of fact, patented procedures have suggested such preservative use even for garden furniture exposed to all types of weather. (8) In these applications, glycerine itself is used, and in the form of alkyd resins (e. g. glycerine-phthalate resins) it enters extensively into the manufacture of protective paints, varnishes, lacquers and enamels. Widely used prior to the war, (9, 10, 11) these resins are now specified in finishes for all types of military and naval equipment. 12, 13, 14)

Rot-proofing compositions, developed abroad, (15) serve to illustrate glycerine's versaltility. Thus, to prevent the rotting of wood buried in the ground, the buried part of the timber is protected to within a few inches above ground-level with a glycerine-containing sticky mass to which the usual wood-preserving ingredients (e. g. sodium fluoride, dinitrophenol, etc.) are added. A typical composition for this purpose consists of:

Fish glue	10	parts
Glycerine	14	"
Water	10	"
Wood-preserving salt mixture	66	"

This sticky mass is applied onto a pliable, water-impermeable base such as impregnated fabric or paper, then wrapped around the wood.

Glycerine plays a useful part in the formulation of wood preservatives against termites. Such products are usually patented. (16)

Another field in which it is finding increasing use is in the production of composition building materials, now of growing utility in all phases of carpentry and construction. There are patents for these uses not only in the manufacture of compressed wood waste boards, (17) and lightweight fibrous slabs, (18) but, more recently, in the production of sheet-like building materials suitable for roofing and siding, (19) and in new, ready-to-lay surfacing compositions for floors and walls. (20)

Glycerine is used as a plasticizer for both the supporting sheet and the bonding agent for the surface abrasive in the manufacture of sand papers and abrasive cloths. It enters also in processes for bleaching wood and fiberboard to obtain the "blonde" effect now so popular in wood finishes and furniture. (21) Glycerine likewise finds frequent application in the formulation of special inks and markers used on lumber. Here is a formula for an ink useful in marking or printing on wet lumber: (5)

Starch	90-100	parts
Glycerine	8-16	"
Vinegar	60-70	"
Aniline color	sufficient	

These are by no means all the ways in which this versatile fluid serves the woodworker. Now that restrictions on the supply, due to military needs, have been removed, we can expect to see it used even more extensively than before the war.

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LABOR IS AMERICAN

There is a good deal of speculation about how Labor will vote in the coming election. The answer is so simple that if the dopesters accepted it they would have nothing left to speculate about. Labor will vote as Americans; not as Jews or Gentiles, not as Protestants or Catholics—but as Americans. Which is another way of saying that union members will vote according to their personal convictions—including their personal convictions about what constitutes their economic interest—just like other American citizens.

Labor has always voted that way. It is no alien group within the body politic, but an integral part of it. Labor is a large percentage of the American people. A union member may be a Republican, a Democrat, a Socialist, and still be a good union member.

Current attempts to deliver the Labor vote *en bloc* may cause editorial writers and politicians to forget that the workers of this country have a tradition of voting as free Americans, but Labor itself has neither forgotten that tradition nor wishes to forget it. For labor knows that political freedom is incompatible with regimentation; and that on the day when American voters are marshalled to the polls to vote in economic blocs, on that day American democracy, and the civil and political liberties which flow from it, will be dead beyond hope of revival.

War Expenditures Mount

War expenditures by the U. S. Government amounted to $7,798,000,000 for August, an increase of $443,000,000 or six per cent over expenditures in July, according to figures compiled by the Treasury Department and announced by WPB.

From July 1, 1940, through August 31, 1944, U. S. war expenditures totaled 215 billion dollars.

THE FORESTS and our FUTURE
THE CARPENTERS' STAKE IN CONSERVATION

The Forest Problem in the South

By **RICHARD E. McARDLE**
Assistant Chief, Forest Service, State and Private Forestry

NOWHERE in the United States, readers of THE CARPENTER, does the problem of how to make our country's forests contribute their full share to the security and well being of the nation—to the permanency of jobs, industries, families and communities—present itself in a more surprising and significant set of facts than in the "Piney Woods" of the South.

Here in the States that stretch from the Potomac to the Florida Everglades and the Texas and Oklahoma plains is an empire of 180,000,000 acres of pine and hardwood forests occupying about 60 per cent of that section of the country. Its warm climate and soil conditions grow trees generously and remarkably fast, as is proved by the fact that in the main the southern forests have been cut over two or three times, even though sadly burned and abused.

How productive these forests are, even though as a whole they have never been managed and protected as they should have been, and how important they are to the people and workers of the United States may be judged by a recent report of the War Production Board that two-fifths of the lumber, one-half of the pulpwood and all the turpentine and rosin required for war purposes have been coming from the pine forests of the South.

Yet today these same southern forests have within their bounds only one-half the amount of timber that they could and should be growing and producing. They are yielding about one-third as much timber as they might under proper management. They provide yearly employment for about 500,000 woods and mill workers, but if rightly handled they could give work to twice that many. And the average farm woodlot in this mighty forest empire earns about one-eighth of what it could be made to earn.

Contrasts such as that between what the southern forest empire could produce and what these vast spreading lands are being allowed to produce runs through the whole picture of the forest situation in the South. Only too well do such contrasts indicate how little and how unevenly among the people has knowledge about forests and forestry been made available; how little, after all, the bulk of the people understand the forest problem and its importance to their lives and pocketbooks.

You find lots of good forest practice throughout the South, but you find it like as not right next door to forests whose owners apparently don't know much, if anything, about their potentialities or how to cash in on them. You can step from fine, managed forests directly onto clear-cut, burned and denuded forest land in another ownership. You can find plenty of woodlots which for years have been yielding successive crops of timber, poles, piling, pulpwood and other products, giving jobs to workers, paying taxes and showing a profit. But in the same locality you can find more woodlots cut and burned clean, with little or no prospect, sometimes, of producing another crop of trees unless planted.

You can go over the properties of some big pulp or lumber companies and find the forests exceedingly well handled. But inside some of these large industrial holdings you find small acreages owned by individuals from which the company has bought and cut every stick that would make a two by four. In other words, you find owners, big and little, who see the good sense and advisability of practicing good forestry on their own lands, but who do not see that *only when all forest land is under proper care and management can the forest resource do its full part toward increasing the jobs, income, wealth and stability of all of us and our economy.* I have heard such owners even complain about how high their taxes are after they have cut down the local tax base by buying and clear-cutting their neighbor's timber and thus rendering his land unproductive and unprofitable for years.

On the other hand, you can find many operators who not only do a good job on their own land, but wherever they cut. Often, however, ignorance or stupidity on the part of others nullifies their good offices. They tell the story of a pulp manufacturer who is honestly interested in promoting permanent forests. Like many southern pulp industrialists, he has acquired a sizeable acreage of forest land and is managing it for continuing yields. He also buys pulpwood from farm woodlots and other ownerships, always having the trees that are ready and ripe for cutting marked by a forester—and leaving the remainder for future growth and harvest. In each instance, he explains just what's been done and why. But, he complains, many a time the owner simply goes ahead and sells the rest of the trees to another pulpwood buyer, allowing his land to be clear-cut and so put out of production for years.

Back in the eighties, the South's forests were old-growth timber, mostly in large ownerships, supporting big sawmills. Most all of the big timber has been cut, and the big mills have been steadily going out of business for lack of logs. Also, there are today in the South about 18,000,000 acres of forest land so cut and burned over that they will have to be planted if they are again to bear trees. Today's southern forests are mainly young, second growth. They are in thousands of small ownerships, almost three-quarters in ownerships of less than 5,000 acres. Operating in these young forests, cutting so the drain exceeds growth, are some 17,000 small mills. Many of them are wasteful and inefficient, and economic pressure makes it pretty tough for their owners, alone and unaided, to observe good cutting practices and still make a living.

Briefly such facts suggest the picture in southern forests as we approach a post-war period when, according to informed opinion, the demand for forest products is likely to be even greater than it has been during the war. This period might well be an opportunity for forest land owners and industries beyond anything we've seen in years, for it will mean stable markets, good prices and ample labor. It well might be a priceless opportunity for anyone who wants to put his timber land in continuous production and keep it so. And it ought to be a great opportunity for conservationists—in and out of the public service—to get together behind a program of education for the people of the United States in the field of forestry such as we never have had before.

There are around 2,000,000 farms with woodlots in the South, and many, many woods people such as I have mentioned in this story, but I don't believe that up to now 20 per cent of them have been reached with educational material. The extension services, the State and Federal forestry services, the private industries through their associations, and conservation-minded publications such as THE CARPENTER, have all done a lot of good effective work, all in their own ways. But, in all humility, we have not done enough, since obviously lack of understanding of forestry and its place in our national life is still widely prevalent among the great mass of the people. We have got to raise our sights. So far as I can judge, most conservationists agree with the program and aims of the Forest Service, which has already been outlined in this series and which, I understand, will later be discussed in detail. It could well be made the basis of the educational work I believe to be a national need—now.

The fact is, the popular will to good forestry has not been created as yet in our country. If we are to create such a will now—at the outset of a post-war period which can, if we choose, be a time of great progress for forestry, we shall have to do a bigger, better and more costly job of education. All will not agree with me, perhaps, but I also feel we shall have to adopt some form of State control of cutting practices on private lands. Not as a policeman's club, let me say, but as an effective vehicle for widespread, intensive popular education.

Next Month: The forest problem in the Lake and Central States.

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Army Secret Weapon Revealed

Engineer and Ordnance Departments of the Army have recently lifted censorship on several new weapons now in use against the enemy, including a tank which is dropped from the air, a combination tank and bulldozer, and a six-wheeled and heavily armored auto which safely carries commanding officers to the front lines to direct operations.

The airborne tank, dubbed the "Locust" by troops overseas, first appeared on the battlefields of Normandy, carried by gliders to places which would ordinarily have been inaccesible to tanks. The element of surprise gained by the appearance of tanks dropped from airplanes is credited with part of the success of the attack on Hitler's fortresses.

PREPARE MATERIALS NOW—AFL

★ ★ ★

THE AFL Executive Council at its recent meeting in Chicago urged immediate intensification of production of building materials so that a nation-wide housing program can be launched as soon as the war against Germany ends.

Calling upon the government for prompt action, the Council emphasized that such a housing program would provide 5,000,000 new jobs at a time when war factories would be forced to shut down and ten million workers may be thrown out of work overnight.

A partial text of the Council's statement follows:

"America should take heed of the statements by Prime Minister Churchill, Gen. Montgomery and other responsible war leaders that the war against Germany may end sooner than expected. The tremendous gains scored by the armed forces of the United Nations on the battlefronts of Europe in recent weeks indicate that the Nazi war machine is in desperate straits and may collapse entirely before long.

"The War Production Board estimates that the war production program may be slashed 40 per cent overnight when Germany surrenders. This means that huge contracts will be canceled, that thousands of factories will be forced to shut down and that as many as ten million workers will be thrown out of their jobs.

"Therefore, the Executive Council strongly urges the immediate acceleration of the reconversion program wherever this can be accomplished without interfering with the even flow of vital war production.

"One obvious field where this can be done most effectively is housing and construction. The construction industry needs no reconversion. It is ready to go the moment the signal is given and materials are available. The market for new homes is tremendous. Every city in the nation is suffering from a serious housing shortage. This shortage will be rendered more acute when the men in the armed forces begin returning home by the millions.

"Futhermore, launching of a large-scale nation-wide housing program will provide immediate employment for more than five million workers, not only in direct construction but in manufacture of home equipment and supplies. In fact, such a housing program is calculated to give the strongest impetus to the post-war recovery drive.

"One serious obstacle to preparations for post-war housing and construction is the present shortage of building materials. Many items needed in construction, such as lumber, wiring and plumbing supplies, are now extremely scarce because the same materials are in heavy demand for war purposes.

"The Executive Council therefore feels that production of these materials should immediately be greatly intensified. The surplus, not needed for the war program, should be stored up on stockpiles by the government in all sections of the country so that the housing program can get going at full blast the moment the war against the Nazi ends.

Editorial

Real Relief or Gesture for Votes?

As this is being written, indications from Washington strongly point toward a probable upward revision of the Little Steel formula. Two study panels appointed by the National War Labor Board have reported back to that body recommending that the 15% wage ceiling be revised upward.

By a strange coincidence, this action comes practically on the eve of the national presidential election. For two years organized labor has lifted its voice against the unfairness of the Little Steel formula. Time after time international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have gone to bat for a realistic wage policy based on common sense and justice. As often, their protests have been ignored until now. Now that a national election takes place within a few weeks, however, the bureaucrats suddenly find out that the Little Steel formula is unfair to the workers (who, incidentally, constitute about 70% of the voting public).

That the Little Steel formula is unfair to those who work for wages is well known to every member of a union. It was unfair a year ago and unfair the year before that. Corporations have doubled and tripled their earnings, farmers have enjoyed average income increases of around 100%, executives have raised their salaries as much as 200%, but, thanks to the inflexibility of the Little Steel formula, workers' wages have remained fixed at 15% above pre-war levels. Of all the segments in America's economic life, labor remains the only group being financially penalized by the war. The price freeze to which the Little Steel formula was supposed to be tied failed miserably. Prices climbed 40 and 50 and even 100% while wages remained frozen at 15%. Despite the protestations of labor over the unfairness of the situation, the administration clung tenaciously to the Little Steel formula for two long years.

Now the bureaucrats seem ready to do a little surgery on the formula. As we pointed out above, by a strange coincidence, the long-needed action comes right on the eve of an important national election.

That labor needs relief from the Little Steel formula goes without saying; but the relief must be honest, forthright, and based on stern realities. We do not want and must not have a make-shift revision designed to catch votes rather than to establish a feasible wage policy for the duration. Obviously if wage ceilings are raised 10% but prices are allowed to skyrocket another 30 or 40% the problem will be aggravated rather than remedied by such a revision of the Little Steel formula.

What is done now about wages will have a vital bearing not only upon the remaining war months but upon our economic prosperity in the post-war era as well. The purchasing power of the masses must be maintained. Workers must receive wages high enough to enable them to buy the products of industry when hours shrink from the present 48 and 50 per week back to the 40 that must prevail when peace comes.

Organized labor certainly welcomes a revision of the Little Steel formula. Let us fervently hope that what we get is a just revision based on economic facts rather than a last-minute political sop, for too much is at stake. Month after month individual productivity has climbed steadily upward. At the same time prices climbed to the stratosphere. Employers generally have been willing and able to pay more money but the Little Steel formula has barred the way. Changes should have been made long ago. However, now that changes appear to be on the way, let us hope they are realistic changes and not mere vote-getting gestures aimed at covering up years of bungling.

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The Vets Will Think for Themselves

To anyone who can read it is no news that certain elements in American life are trying desperately to create as wide a rift as possible between men in the armed forces and organized labor. Some of these elements have axes to grind and others are probably merely misguided as the natural result of the veritable flood of anti-labor propaganda that has filled press and radio for the past several years.

Among the latter class probably is the Oregon State American Legion. Recently that worthy body held its annual convention. At the convention a resolution was reportedly adopted demanding that returning veterans of the present war be given employment in unionized industries without being required to join the union holding the bargaining agency.

Taking issue with the alleged action of the State Legion organization, the Capital Press of Salem, Oregon, editorially made some pertinent remarks on the matter. Said the paper, as reported in Labor:

"The labor unions will probably make generous concessions to the veterans—may admit them to membership without paying the customary fees. That wouldn't suit the Legion at all. *What it wants is for them to refuse to join a union and at the same time demand jobs in unionized industry.*

"Perhaps the Legion has overlooked something. In the armed services are hundreds of thousands of union men whose sentiments have not changed since they enlisted.

"The disturbing phase of the whole business is that, while the rest of us are trying to make arrangements for peaceful procedure and progress and employment for everybody after the war, the Legion in Oregon seems to have a chip on its shoulder; seems to be seeking a means to start something and raise hell and bring all of the returning veterans under its destructive political management.

"To be consistent it should also demand that all returning service men be taken into all of the chambers of commerce and service clubs and enjoy luncheons and banquets without any thought of membership fees or meal charges.

"The Legion has evidently made the same mistake that many others are making—*trying to tell the returning service men what to think and do.*

"It can gain enlightenment by asking any returned soldier if he wants to be coddled and classed as a moocher. It will find that he is still an American citizen with a fully developed sense of American independence and will state what he wants without dictation from anybody else."

We doubt if there is a union in the United States that has not made the most liberal kind of concessions for its members in the service. Unions have insisted that service men retain their seniority rights while serving Uncle Sam. Many Internationals—among them our Brotherhood—have waived initiation fees for qualified returning veterans. Others—also among them our Brotherhood—have provided for dues and benefits of members serving in the armed forces. District labor offices and Central Labor bodies all over the nation are setting up special offices to help returning vets get placed in industry where their skills and aptitudes can be utilized to the best advantage. In fact much of the energy of organized labor is today being exerted toward the job of protecting wages and conditions for the men in uniform and insuring that they will have jobs when they get home. Those who are trying to promote discord between the veterans and organized labor are doing a real disservice not only to the veterans themselves but the whole nation as well.

As the Capital Press pointed out, the post-war era is going to demand a new conception of harmony and cooperation among industry, labor, government, veterans, and farmers if we are to achieve our common goals, prosperity at home and peace abroad. Stirring up strife where no need for strife exists is throwing a monkeywrench into the wheels of progress.

"Bunkum" or "Buncombe" It's Still Baloney

Whether you know it or not, one of the important questions plaguing Washington today is whether the word is "bunkum" or "buncombe." We assume this question is closely tied up with the war effort as some of the academic minds in the capital seem to be worried about it.

Anyway, it all came about like this:

For a year and a half the thousands of Brotherhood members in the Northwest lumber industry have been trying to establish a wage scale more commensurate with wages prevailing in shipyards and in other war industries. Twice their cause was taken to the National War Labor Board. Despite a stern warning from the Brotherhood that lumber production would suffer if wages were not raised, the Board turned down the demands of the workers both times.

Following the last decision of the Board, a representative of the Brotherhood who worked on the case from the start mailed a lengthy letter to the Board. In the letter he pointed out the unwiseness of the decision. He cited the impossibility of getting new recruits for the lumber industry when manpower-hungry war industries in the same region were paying much more. He called attention to the serious situation that would prevail in the critical lumber industry if the decision was made irrevocable. Also he labeled much of the logic in the decision as nothing more or less than "bunkum."

Back came a reply from the ex-college-professor board member who wrote the majority decision turning down the wage demands of the workers. Did it take cognizance to the seriousness of the situation? Did it recognize the merits of the arguments presented by the U. B. of C. and J. of A. official? Hardly. It said the letter would be incorporated into the WLB record of the case.

However, the brain-truster did express one vital opinion—he called attention to the fact the word should be "buncombe" instead of "bunkum" (although Webster's dictionary states both are correct). Also he wanted to know whether the expression was used in its "historical or technical" sense.

In the meantime tighter restrictions are being placed on lumber to try to stretch the supply to meet the demand. WMC report the industry shy tens of thousands of men. WPB undertakes a program for saving lumber by salvaging used boxes, dunnage, etc. Specification for cantonments, etc. are rewritten to cut down on lumber requirements. But the War Labor Board worries about whether the word is "bunkum" or "buncombe."

Before the next war the first thing Uncle Sam had better do is determine whether the word is "bunkum" or "buncombe" and whether its sense is "historical" or "technical."

You Owe It To Yourself

Even in ordinary times it seems ironical that large numbers of citizens, either through carelessness or lack of interest, fail to register and vote in important national elections. However, now that the nation faces the greatest crisis in its history it seems almost unbelievable that many good, honest, hardworking citizens whose whole future is at stake will fail to avail themselves of the greatest prerogative democracy can bestow—the right to cast a ballot. Yet the fact of the matter is that millions of men and women will stay away from the polls on November 7th. They stayed away from the polls in the recent primaries and they will do the same thing in November unless they get busy and register.

If there is any one thing that was bought dearly by the common people of the world, that one thing is the right to vote. Through the ages, millions of little people struggled and suffered and died to establish the right for all to have a voice in shaping their own destinies. Men rotted in prisons because they dared to advocate universal sufferage; others went to the gallows or the chopping block breathing defiance against those who believed that might and right; still others fought and died on battlefields all over the world, just as our boys are doing today, because they believed the right to have a voice in government was more important than life itself.

In 1918 we won the war but lost the peace because people became lackadaisical and failed to make their combined voices heard. It can happen again if we adopt the same attitude now. November 7th will determine what kind of a world we want to build after the war. It will be neither better nor worse than the mandate the people hand down election day.

You owe it to your country, your children, and, most of all, to yourself to register and vote this time.

FIVE MILLION JOBS

★ ★ ★

A strong U. S. Merchant Marine vital to a prosperous America after the war

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AN AMERICAN Merchant Marine and foreign trade can mean 5,000,000 post-war jobs, according to Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administrator.

"The Merchant Marine" says Admiral Land, "can either guarantee the delivery of our goods on schedule to our customers throughout the world, or we can stand in line for a place on any ships that may be going our way. There are jobs for five million men and women, if we develop our Merchant Marine and foreign trade."

Admiral Land's linking of a merchant fleet and foreign trade to more than 5,000,000 jobs in this country after the war is contained in the latest of a series of statements of leaders in all walks of American life being made public by the United States Lines. Eric Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and Representative Schuyler Otis Bland are others who have sounded the same note connecting a merchant marine and foreign trade with post-war jobs.

The Department of Commerce has estimated that post-war exports may reach $7,000,000,000 and that imports may total $6,300,000,000 by 1948 as compared with about $3,100,000,000 of exports and $2,000,000,000 of imports in 1938.

Exports create employment from the moment a ton of ore is taken from the ground until it is loaded aboard ship in processed form and delivered to a foreign market. Between those two steps are farm hands, factory workers, railwaymen and truckers, salesmen and buyers, insurance men, exporters, clerks, stenographers, telephone operators, steamship men, longshoremen, seamen and a host of others, all getting employment out of some phase of the export goods.

From the time an article of import is loaded at a foreign port, it creates employment as it moves to an American dock and travels thence through all the processes of American economic life.

Admiral Land in his statement stressed the point that an adequate American merchant fleet and proper development of foreign trade would add one dollar extra to every nine dollars in the post-war pay envelope of this country's workers.

In his statement, Admiral Land said: "Our Merchant Marine and foreign trade can mean 5,000,000 Post-War Jobs.

"The American Merchant Marine is a basic asset of this nation, just as are our coal, oil and steel or rich farmlands. It can contribute to our wealth, our freedom and our progress and our safety.

"But we must develop and work this asset, just as we do any other. Steel, as iron ore in the ground is worthless. So is a merchant fleet tied to the piers. Topsoil washed down a river is a national loss. So is a merchant fleet rusting in harbor.

"Therefore, we must be able to work this merchant fleet after the war if it is to work for us.

If properly developed and worked, it should carry about half our nation's water-borne foreign commerce. If we fail, we are committing a terrible waste, just as terrible as letting our fertile soil wash downstream.

"If we develop our foreign commerce and support an adequate merchant fleet to carry a fair share of it, we are adding one dollar extra to every nine that will be in our post-war pay envelope. That's worth working for. That's one of the items we owe to the millions of our men fighting overseas.

"Remember one point, the merchant fleet is an asset that we can work for the benefit of all, or we can throw it away and we all lose.

"The American Merchant Marine can contribute substantially to the national welfare. In peace, for example, it is the best means of insuring our access to raw materials we don't have here. In war it is the primary auxiliary to the Navy.

"The Merchant Marine can either guarantee the delivery of our goods, on schedule to our customers throughout the world, or we can stand in line for a place on any ships that may be going our way.

"There are jobs for five million men and women, if we develop our Merchant Marine and foreign trade. There are customers for our goods. There is protection for our nation. These are potentialities. We can develop them if the fires of American genius and enterprise still burn. We think they do."

Fleet Tripled In 4-Year Period

Labor's actions speak louder than words, the Navy Department declared in reporting that on August 18 its fighting fleet became three times as great as the number of combatant ships on hand on July 1, 1940, when the Navy's intensive shipbuilding program was inaugurated. The Navy will have 1,149 combatant ships on that date as compared with the 383 available when the huge construction program began. The Navy points out that the fleet's growth is due to workers.

In addition, the number of Navy planes on hand at the close of the last fiscal year was almost twenty times the number on hand on July 1, 1940, the Navy reports, and the number of planes on hand more than doubled during the 1943-44 fiscal year..

The Navy had no advance base program activity under way on July 1, 1940. From a modest beginning late that year the program has grown to one of the Navy's major activities.

Despite this magnificent record by labor, the Navy is asking that workers continue to "lay it on the line", citing the fact that the Navy's main fight is in the Pacific and that its need for ships, planes and supplies will end only with the defeat of Japan.

Navy Department foresees certain victory in Pacific but only after bitter struggle

The Coming Battle of Japan

★ ★ ★

WITH GERMANY literally pounded to her knees, attention naturally focuses on the Pacific and the coming battle of Japan. In the long, hard days since December 7, 1941, America has learned that the Jap is a treacherous, wily, barbaric foe. The question now uppermost in everyone's mind is, how strong is he and about how long can he hold out against the undivided attention of American sea, air, and ground forces?

Recently the Navy Department issued an overall evaluation of the Japanese situation. Top flight Navy officials unanimously predicted a complete Pacific victory but only after a long and bitter struggle that will severely tax the utmost stamina and war waging ability of the United States. As the Navy sees it, the Pacific situation shapes up about as follows:

There are 73 million Japanese. The Japanese civilian is tough and patient. He has always worked hard and eaten little. He has always lived on a diet that would spell starvation to Westerners.

Japanese war leaders assume that their people will not collapse. The Japanese believe that it will be the Western nations, sated with land, money, and industrial riches, who will fall into an apathy toward continued fighting and an antipathy toward further sacrifices. The Japanese military know that we have only to wage war on them to defeat them; they are staking their chances on the hope that we shall not want to.

In 1936, just before the war with China, there were some 15 million workers in Japanese industry. Today there are twice that number, and most of them are producing materials of war. In addition to these millions of native workers, the Japs control a potential working force of 400,000,000 enslaved people.

The Japanese "know there is a war going on." More than 10,000 small shops in Tokyo alone have been closed to free 15,000 shopkeepers for shipyards and armament plants. Women have been taken from the silk mills and light industries of peace to manufacture aircraft, munitions, and explosives. Lathes are set up in the back rooms of little buildings where families formerly lived and earned their livings by turning out the millions of ash trays and Santa Clauses "made in Japan" that flooded the pre-war markets of the world. Many of the new workers have been taken from white-collar groups and from the farms.

About half of the entire industrial labor force is made up of women, 25 per cent of boys and girls under 20 years old, the other 25 per cent of men. They work from twelve to sixteen hours a day with only two days of rest each month; and they cannot leave their jobs or change jobs. The very highest-paid, in heavy industries, earn up to the equivalent of three American dollars a day, but at least 30 per cent of their wages, and in many cases as much as 75 per cent, is drained off by taxes, compulsory savings, and bond purchases.

Before the war an average Japanese ate a pound of rice a day. He ate a hundred pounds of fish a year and only four pounds of meat. Today his ration ticket allows him eleven and a half ounces of rice a day—less than three-quarters of his customary share—and to make matters worse some of the rice is unpolished and some is mixed with barley from Manchuria or corn from Indo-China.

Because the Japanese have been accustomed to a living standard far below that of America, Japan has been able to achieve a war production strength out of all proportion to her economic and industrial strength.

Today Japan has sufficient supplies of all but a few commodities in order to carry on a long war.

Unlike the industrial power of Germany, which is within bombing range of the Allied Air Forces, the Japanese industrial strength is largely outside the present range of Allied bombers, and has thus far been only slightly impaired by Allied bombs.

The Japanese food situation is, on the whole, adequate to meet all her demands even though at some hardship to the subject population.

Japan has never experienced defeat in war. Let the Allies advance, let Japan give up slowly, piece by piece, the territory she has conquered. Let her desert her outer empire. At home there will still be an inner empire. As the armies fall back, even the pressure of supply problems will lessen. We will be fighting thousands of miles from home; and as we advance we will have to build or rebuild supply bases and construct supply routes. Japan on the other hand will be fighting in her own front yard. Her ships will no longer travel long and perilous routes. Her planes will no longer be spread over vast areas; they will be concentrated in the most effective spots. The outer empire, to be sure, will be gone. But the outer empire and the men who garrison it are the Japanese expendables. The inner empire is the place to stand and fight.

At present Japan has approximately 4,000,000 men under arms. If she were hard-pressed, which she unfortunately is not at present, she could probably raise and equip an additional 16 divisions within the next two years. Furthermore, these divisions would be supplied from bases several thousand miles nearer the front lines than those in the far-off United States.

Not only is the numerical strength of the Japanese Air Force increasing, but the Japanese are producing newer and better types of aircraft.

The chief function of the Japanese Navy has been to act as a troop carrier or as a troop and supply escort. The Japanese military think of fighting in terms of land action; the Navy has the independently important function of protecting home waters and communications lines, but even so it is not expected to seek full-dress naval action. Rather it is expected to strike quickly, preferably at night, inflict enough damage to our plans, and to retire—relying on its superior speed—before being exposed to too much danger.

It is unlikely that anything short of a very real threat to the home islands would bring it into action.

In October 1941, the strength of the Japanese Navy was as follows:

	Built	Building
Battleships	10	8 (est.)
Carriers	8	2 "
Cruisers	46	10 "
Destroyers	125	11 "
Submarines	71	7 "

While the overall result of recent operations against Japan is encouraging and while we are determined to press the advantages of our superior modern weapons to the limit—we will need equal determination on the domestic front really to win this war, and particularly to make a future one with Japan unlikely if not impossible.

Even though Japan's empire collapses, strong and largely self-sustaining Japanese forces can remain unconquered in the vast land masses of Asia and the Netherlands East Indies. Pan-Asiatic Japanese propaganda has not been unproductive in these backward countries.

If their entrenched forces are allowed to remain, and germinate, we may well find, 20 years from now, that in spite of defeat in Japan proper, the enemy has, in fact, gained a Pan-Asiatic Empire and will challenge us to another and even more serious war.

The impression that the bombing of Tokyo will mean the end of Japan is unduly optimistic and the belief that Tokyo is nothing but a paper, tinder-box city is completely mistaken.

The city of Tokyo is far greater than Berlin. Only London and New York are bigger cities than Tokyo. With a population of more than 7,000,000 housed in some million buildings, Tokyo stretches out over 217 square miles. The center of the city, rebuilt after the 1923 earthquake, is like a western metropolis with its great steel and concrete buildings and broad streets built as a firebreak against conflagrations in the outlying, flimsier districts. The people of Tokyo, long anticipating another great earthquake and fire, have specifically built their industrial and business sections to withstand flames, shock and concussion. True, the homes will generally burn easily, but fire fighters have been intensively trained against just such a catastrophe, and, in any case, houses will be far easier to replace than they are in Berlin, so people will not long remain bombed out. Since the targets of the Air Forces will be factories and military objectives, the inflammability of private dwellings is of minor concern to us, except insofar as these house family factories, those small home workshops feeding the munitions industry.

The great industrial belt of Tokyo is strung out some 18 miles from the center of the city, with factories, naval bases, shipyards, piers, warehouses, and arsenals reaching down the Bay of Tokyo to Yokohama. Yokohama itself has some 4,500 factories and it is the great shipping port for Tokyo, its wharves capable of accommodating scores of 10,000-ton merchant ships at one time. So far as bombing is concerned, Yokohama with its population of 886,000 will have to be considered as part of Tokyo, and the destruction of the industrial and military power of these twin cities may require a long, tough campaign by air.

Joseph C. Grew, former ambassador to Japan, summarizes the opinion of the Navy Department in the following words:

"The Japanese will not be defeated easily. Defeat them we shall, but only when every American understands the magnitude of the task. I have no wish to overestimate a people who are our enemies, but I must in the interests of our very survival list a few of their formidable characteristics. They are united. Theirs is a unity of solidarity. Foolish and criminally responsible as their war government is, they support it. They believe in the divinity of their Emporer, and through him, in the rightnes of their war leaders. They are trained. They have submitted to years of enforced discipline.

"The Japanese rely on their belief in American unwillingness to sacrifice. They have put great store in what they think to be our softness. They look upon us as weaklings, demanding our daily comforts and unwilling to make the sacrifices demanded for victory. Japan is counting on each of us individually, to hold back and hold up the American war effort long enough for Japan to consolidate her conquests. It is up to every American at home to prove Japan wrong."

LABOR-FORCE 16,000,000 OVER PRE-WAR

Since mid-1940, the number of persons employed in civilian jobs or in the armed forces has increased by more than 16,000,000 the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor reports.

About 7,000,000 of the wartime gain represents employment of persons who were unemployed in 1940. The remaining 9,000,000 come from increases in the size of the total labor force. The normal expected gain in employment, in line with pre-war trends, would have been 2,500,000, BLS asserts.

Youths of school and college age have been the largest single source of additional wartime labor supply, accounting for more than 3,000,000, or about half the extra workers. Women over 35 have increased their labor-market participation about 1,500,000 beyond peacetime expectations. Adult men have contributed approximately 1,500,000 extra workers about equally divided between men from the "fringes" of the labor market and men who in normal times would be retired.

Just prior to the beginning of the National Defense Program, there were close to 54,000,000 persons in the labor force, including 45,500,000, in civilian jobs, 500,000 in the armed forces and almost 8,000,000 unemployed. Outside the labor force there were 46,500,000 persons (9,500,000 men and 37,000,000 women) including 30,000,000 homemakers, 9,500,000 students, 5,000,000 persons unable to work and 2,000,000 in other nonworking categories.

In July 1944, according to the Bureau of the Census, the civilian labor force, exclusive of about 10,000,000 men in the armed services, was 55,000,000, which included 54,000,000 employed, 1,000,000 unemployed. There were 37,980,000 nonworkers.

SAVE A SOLDIER'S LIFE—GIVE BLOOD

NELSON SHATTERS LABOR SLANDER

TESTIFYING with factual and official authority, Donald Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, shattered the myths and slanders that have been circulated about labor's record in war production.

Nelson gave his testimony before the Senate War Investigating Committee shortly before his departure for China on a special assignment by President Roosevelt.

To show how effectively Nelson blasted the anti-labor lies, we present below numbered paragraphs stating first the charges against labor and Nelson's replies:

1. That war production is practically collapsing.

Nelson: "The production situation at the present time is good, with the exception of a few bad spots such as we have always had in the past two and a half years. Today they are relatively small compared to the problems we have licked in the past. I feel they can be licked, they will be licked, and they will be licked on time."

2. That workers have been letting down on the job and not backing up the fighters to the limit.

Nelson: "Since the outbreak of the war, American labor and industry have cooperated with government agencies to the limit in meeting the stiff schedules of war production. . . . We have had our production problems, but I know of none which has not been solved on time by the active and close cooperation of labor, business and the government. . . Workers have traveled from one end of the country to the other to do the job that was necessary."

3. That workers are deserting war jobs and rushing into civilian jobs.

Nelson: "We can find very little evidence of such labor dissipation. . . . All our people have investigated the problem and find very little of that. The labor force has been reduced, mostly due to natural causes, such as improvement in techniques and in efficiency of workers, rather than out-migration. As a matter of fact, layoffs are greater than the number of people who move of their own accord."

4. That critical manpower shortages exist.

Nelson: "Employment in munitions industries has been receding steadily at the rate of about 100,000 a month since 1943 . . . owing principally to an increase in the efficiency of some of the great labor-consuming war industries... War production does not need more than 100,000 of the 700,000 already released from munitions industries... Current manpower problems consist primarily of the need to maintain or increase employment in a few specific locations and a small number of individual plants."

5. That, because of the supposed stringent manpower situation, recent drastic labor controls, practically equivalent to a "labor draft," are necessary.

Nelson: "Each of the problems we have calls for a carefully aimed rifle shot if it is to be licked. These problems will not be solved by letting loose a blunderbuss against the whole manpower situation or by general edicts and broad limitations on the use of labor."

Labor Cried Out In Vain

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Senate hearing shows unions only pre-war voice against Jap and German trade tie-ups

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HOW PROFIT-HUNGRY American corporations played in with German and Japanese war lords to prevent America from arming was revealed in shocking detail recently before a subcommittee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, headed by Senator Harley M. Kilgore (Dem., W. Va.).

From records of the Department of Justice, Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge disclosed that German cartels, a term for international trusts, were used to make secret war plans in violation of the Versailles Treaty.

James S. Martin, of the Department's Economic Warfare Division, told how American industrialists, in defiance of requests of their government, used underhanded methods to supply both war materials and military secrets to the Japanese government.

So impressed was the Senate committee by these disclosures that Senator Kilgore was moved to protest.

"If we are not to lose the peace, against which the cartelists are now scheming," the West Virginian declared, "Congress must give the matter its immediate attention.

"The heads of German and Japanese cartels are war criminals, equally guilty with the Hitler and Hirohito gangs. Congress should demand that they be put on trial before a United Nations Court, along with their co-conspirators."

In great detail, Berge related how the German optical trust used American companies to help Hitler come to power and launch his blitzkrieg against Allied Nations.

Supporting his charges were documents taken from the files of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company of Rochester, N. Y., which was portrayed as the American "stooge" of Nazi warmongers, and which is still in business, reaping a harvest of profits from war contracts.

Berge contended the operations of Bausch & Lomb were fairly representative of those of other industrial concerns which had betrayed their country through Nazi tieups.

Among those mentioned were the duPonts, which are on record as ready to renew their deal with the German chemical trust at the first opportunity, Berge said.

Among other startling disclosures were:

Bausch & Lomb kept the Nazis fully informed on our production of vital military optical equipment. From this data the German military leaders had an accurate picture of our state of military preparedness, or lack of it.

The German company constantly demanded and was supplied information on secret military devices, including our closely-guarded bomb sight.

The American company refused to sell equipment to England, France and Latin-American countries, while assigning the remainder of the world as the exclusive market for its German ally and assisting it in filling orders.

By threatening suits for patent infringement, the company curtailed production of equipment by American competing firms.

The American company took out German patents in this country under its name, to protect them from seizure by the alien property custodian.

Arrangements between American and German branches of the cartel, Berge declared, "show a definite program to sabotage the effectiveness of the Versailles peace treaty."

He added the program was "conceived in Germany almost before the ink on the treaty had dried and many years before Hitler came into power."

Berge forecast that in the next few months there will be an exodus from Germany of political agents posing as business men, and that they will flock to this country and try to renew the cartel deals. Unless Congress intervenes, he said, they will be successful.

Martin's story was equally sensational and disclosed even greater baseness on the part of American Big Business.

During the period when a "moral embargo" on exports existed against Japan, he said, big American companies used subterfuges to continue to supply the Japanese with war materials and war secrets.

One of the revealing documents presented to the committee by Martin was a confidential letter written by the New York office of the Mitsubishi Trading Company to its Tokio headquarters in February, 1939, discussing the difficulties in purchasing needed supplies here in view of the State Department's opposition to such shipments.

Among other things, the letter said, the companies "were fearful of labor difficulties in the event that their workmen learn that the materials on which they are working are destined for shipment to Japan."

The letter noted that all branches of the American labor movement had gone on record as opposing the sending of war goods to Japan.

Letters Tell the Story

How the companies overcame both their scruples and their fears were indicated in many letters in which managers of big corporations speculated on how they could dodge the State Department and help the Japs.

Six months before Pearl Harbor, Martin said, the Universal Oil Products Company taught the Japanese how to make high octane gas and helped them build plants for its production, while withholding the information from other countries.

For this service the company was paid $300,000—a small price for selling out its country.

In 1940 a representative of the Japanese navy was taken into the Boeing plant at Seattle and given a "close-up view" of the Flying Fortress, then being tested, Martin said.

Japs Given Oil Figures

Six months before the attack on Pearl Harbor, Martin disclosed, the Japanese learned the amount of fuel oil, Diesel oil and gasoline shipped to Hawaii. The information, compiled by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, was supplied by the Tidewater Associated Oil Company, an American company which operated a refinery in Japan.

About the same time the Cooper Petroleum Company of Houston, Texas, wrote a report on our military gasoline in which it said:

> *"The attached report is sent you in complete confidence, and be very careful to whom you disclose it, as it would get me in a terrific jam if it ever leaked out that I sent you this data."*

B. Orchard Lisle, a consulting engineer employed by large oil companies, wrote to the Japanese a long technical letter on how to produce toluene, an ingredient of high octane gas. — *Labor, Washington, D. C.*

"But For The Grace Of God . . ."

"If my father hadn't come to America about 35 years ago . . . I'd be starving in Poland . . . I'd be sobbing in France. I'd be stealing in Greece . . . I'd be shivering in Belgrade . . . I'd be slaving in Frankfurt . . . I'd be hiding in Prague . . . I'd be buried in Russia. . . .

"And they ask me do I want to buy an extra War Bond!"

This was the text of a full-page advertisement which the Plumbers and Steamfitters Local No. 102, ran in the Knoxville, Tenn., Labor News a short time ago. Accompanying the text was a drawing of a typical immigrant family, vintage 1910: father in tight pants and pie-shaped hat, mother with shawl and baby.

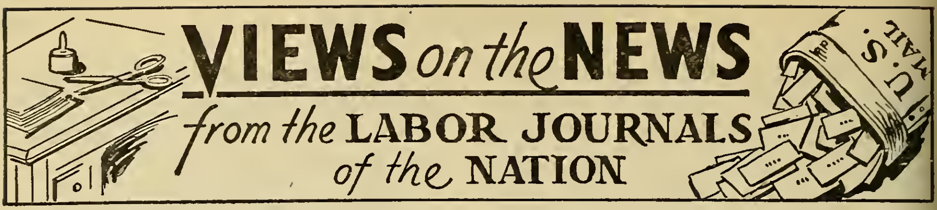
"If my father hadn't come to the United States about 35 years ago. . . ."

It's a simple but telling reminder; as convincing when the point at issue is why the Labor League for Human Rights is sending relief funds to the starving workers in Europe and in Asia, as when the question is whether to buy one War Bond or two.

Poland . . . France . . . Greece . . . the Balkans . . . what would we all be doing if our fathers, our grandfathers, our great-grandfathers, hadn't come to America?

New Housing for Harlem

Harlem, which has a larger Negro population than any community in the world, also has the worst housing conditions. To help relieve the situation, the Metropolitan Life Insurance company plans to erect a $5,000,000, modern, park-like residential community for 1,200 families, to rent at $12.50 a room.



VIEWS on the NEWS from the LABOR JOURNALS of the NATION

Planning Needed At Once

Our great military successes in Europe during the past few weeks have brought us close to the time when the nation will no longer need 50 per cent of our production facilities to make munitions. How shall that period of reconversion be managed and where do we expect it to lead? Decision on these two matters will determine what our soldiers shall return to and the sort of lives all of our citizens shall live for at least the next two decades.

Having in mind the suffering and the losses that would follow mass unemployment, the American Federation of Labor asked for an answer to these basic questions early last Spring. Now a huge change-over lies ahead of us. It will mean dislocation for at least half of our work force while half of our production facilities are made ready for civilian production. The time needed for reconversion might be a few weeks, a few months or two years.

Wage-earners must have current incomes to keep up normal living. State unemployment compensation laws are not designed to take care of such an emergency. They do not cover all the people that are laid off; nor would they provide benefits until workers could get jobs again. They certainly would provide only most meagerly for subsistence needs.

Meanwhile, when industries get under way and are ready to sell new supplies of refrigerators, automobiles, radios, et cetera, would the market be such that they would immediately cut plans for production and lay off workers? That is why the American Federation of Labor asked for emergency unemployment benefits amounting to 80 per cent of full-time earnings. We want reconversion to full employment with a national income of at least $150,000,000,000. We remember the 15,000,000 unemployed in 1932, with the national income at $55,400,000,000. Nor did that unemployment drop below 9,000,000 until the need for war production finally brought about a scarcity of workers. The total national income of $88,600,000,000 in 1939 rose this year to a national income of $186,000,000,000, with unemployment at last below 1,000,000.

Only the progress of our armies in Europe belatedly forced Congress to consider plans for reconversion. Congress considered, but passed measures that are woefully inadequate. There must be a realization that full employment and ample incomes for wage-earners are essential because it is upon the purchasing power of workers, as consumers, that industries are dependent for prosperity in peacetime. We must begin to put this fact into effect by raising the wage rates before we go into reconversion.—**Wm. Green in The Federationist.**

* * * * *

Assurance Needed

In order to set up funds for reconversion and the post-war expansions that mean maximum employment, business needs prompt assurance against future competition from government-owned war plants.

The government is said to have a controlling interest in three-fourths of the country's new industrial plants. Built with public funds, these projects for the most part have been operated by private management in our almost miraculous production for victory.

Government operation of these plants after the war would mean, in effect, that private industry was being taxed to subsidize tax-free, publicly-owned competitors. Facing such unfair and ruinous conditions, manufacturers would get a cold reception from the investing public.

Venture capital demands the possibility of a fair profit to offset the possibility of loss. If unfair competition renders profit unlikely and loss almost certain, wise men will not risk their savings.

To clear the road so that business and industry can create a better post-war economy, Congress should give assurance now that all government-owned plants not needed for national defense shall be leased or sold to private owners.—**Dayton Labor Union.**

* * * * *

It's All Over But The Shooting

There are two schools of thought in this area, and we presume throughout the whole country, racking their brains and also rattling their brains on just what sort of celebration we should kick up when Naziland falls into the dust and debris made by the guns of our fighting armies.

Quite naturally enough "V" Day will loose the emotions of a nation whose sons and daughters have fought and toiled, sacrificed and died. It is a time for celebration, a time for unrestrained joy, a time for jubilation.

Some person of note in the national picture declared there should be a holiday for all workers when news of Germany's fall is flashed over the earth. Night clubs and bistros have been preparing for gala elbow bending festivities. Here in San Francisco, authorities have been apprehensive of the loose flow of exuberance that is expected, and there is a move on foot, as a matter of precaution, to close all establishments engaged in the sale of liquor in any form.

It seems that most of the planners of the "let joy be unconfined" sort of demonstration are mainly those who have never played a heavy part in the prosecution of the war up to the Nazi collapsing point. They have had no part in making the grenades or throwing the grenades in the faces of enemy Germans or enemy Japs. They expect to release their pent-up emotions by throwing confetti in someone's face or blowing a horn in someone's ear.

This is not a cold water editorial. We believe implicitly that "V" Day should be a day of celebration. It should be a day of thanksgiving in its most divine sense. It should be a time for further supplication. It should be a time for inspired humility. It should be a time for prayer. It should be a time to commune with your soul and with your God.

"V" Day most certainly should be a day of celebration. It should be a time to celebrate as some of our fighting heroes celebrated: those who, adrift for days on end in life rafts, fell to their knees and kissed the good earth when the sea tossed them up from its terrifying restlessness on to the haven of God's green earth.

"V" Day should be a day of celebration by bending even harder to the task of finishing this entire bloody business of war. For when that first "V" Day comes around the bloody busines of war won't be even half over. Men are still marked to die. Gallons of human blood are still marked to seep into the sands of the beaches and to be thinned by the waters of the Pacific. Hearts are still marked to break and the Four Horsemen still ride roughshod over this steaming, banging, shuddering world.

The work must go on steadily, steadfastly. We can rejoice, yes. Rejoice as we work, still bathed in "sweat, blood and tears," but still work with a grim determination until the last drops of sweat and blood and the last teardrops fall. We must do this in order to save the lives of as many of our boys as possible who still carry on in the Pacific.

"V" Day should be a solemn day—a gloriously solemn day, because, my friends, it isn't "all over but the shouting." If you must think that "it's all over but the shouting," just transpose that phrase a little to "IT'S ALL OVER BUT THE SHOOTING." And where there is that kind of shooting, many men must die.

Do you think you want to celebrate, with wine, confetti and fiesta, the fact that many men must die? A very grim masquerade, we would call it.—**San Francisco Labor Citizen.**

FREE FRENCH UNIONS BACK

For the first time in more than four years, the French organized labor movement, known as the Confederation General Travail, is back on the job in Paris, according to cabled dispatches reaching this country.

Moving in on the heels of the victorious allied armies and French liberation troops, the labor leaders of France, many of whom had fought a long and bitter underground battle against their Nazi oppressors, have come back to the building on the Rue Lafayette from which they were banned by the Petain government in 1940.

However, there are still a number of prominent French labor leaders missing and their fate is uncertain. Among these is Leon Jouhaux, veteran head of the CGT, who is reported to be a prisoner of the Nazis.

American reporters, visiting at CGT headquarters, obtained an interview with Louis Saillant, a secretary of the organization, who worked in the underground all during the occupation. He said the CGT already is preparing to work out its post-war program on these two broad fronts:

1—Demand important reforms which would satisfy the material needs of the French workers.

2—Repair the injustices caused by the Vichy Government and the Nazis.

Unemployment, he thought, should not be a serious problem in France. There is an enormous amount of reconstruction to be carried out. The French railroads have been reduced to almost nothing by the Nazis; French industrial machinery has aged 20 years during the last four years of German pressure; French luxury trades have been at a standstill and will need reviving.

Among other points made by Saillant during the interview were:

Salaries during the occupation went up about 18 per cent and the cost of living more than 200 per cent. Salaries should be increased immediately by 50 per cent to meet the worst of this inequality which is causing real hunger among many workers.

Owners and managers who were collaborationists should be arrested and tried. He said that there are many in this class.

Factories engaged in war work, which means most of them, should be requisitioned, at least for the present emergency, by the French Provisional Government and administrators installed to control profits and direct administration.

The Government should nationalize France's mines, electrical power, the chemical industry, the steel industry, the insurance companies. The country's banks should be strictly controlled by the Bank of France which should be nationalized.

Indemnities should be paid to the shareholders of these industries. In the case of collaborationists, their holdings should be appropriated by the nation.

Holding companies through which the bulk of French industry was controlled by a small group of men, should be broken up.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

General Office: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

First General Vice-President
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Second General Vice-President
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General Secretary
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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Treasurer
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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Executive Board

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Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
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Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
631 W. Page, Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
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Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of October, November and December, 1944, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis 4, Indiana.

◆

CONVENTION CALL

Pursuant to Section Four of the Constitution of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, you are hereby notified that the Thirty-Eighth Annual Convention will be held in New Orleans, Louisiana, at the Roosevelt Hotel, Wednesday, November 15, 1944, at 10:00 a.m., and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention shall have been completed.

CONVENTION CALL

You are hereby notified that, in pursuance of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the Sixty-Fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in the Municipal Auditorium, New Orleans, La., beginning at 10:00 o'clock Monday morning, November 20, 1944, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the Convention shall have been completed.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2520	Paris, Ill.
2515	Gaberville, Calif.
2525	Willits, Calif.
1703	Curtis Bay, Md.
1718	Port Newark, N. J.
1799	Farmington, N. Mex.
2924	John Day, Ore.
2928	Bend, Ore.
1801	Springfield, Ohio
1804	Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.
2543	Edmonton, Alta., Can.
1805	Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
2566	High Point, N. C.
2594	Inchilium, Wash.
1833	York, Pa.
1876	Salisbury, Md.
2604	Paris, Ill.
2614	Toronto, Ont., Can.
1877	Walterboro, S. C.
2602	Willard, Wash.
2546	Ansley, La.

GEN. EISENHOWER GIVES LABOR CREDIT

One of the most extraordinary tributes ever paid to American Labor was broadcast to America by General Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme Allied commander in Europe.

As the "Battle of France" reached its climax and the invasion of Nazi Germany started, Eisenhower took time out for a radio broadcast to the workers of this country in which he glowingly extolled the job they had done to accelerate victory over Hitler's armies.

"From this battlefront," he says, "American fighting troops send their grateful thanks to the workers of America for having made this the best equipped fighting force in all history.

"In this expression of our gratitude we are joined by our gallant Allies. The British units include in their category of weapons many which you have produced. The French divisions are equipped exclusively with the products of your toil and skill.

Each of you justly shares in the credit for the tremendous successes the United Nations have gained on this important front."

Eisenhower voiced confidence that the workers will continue to break records in production and that at no time will there have to be a halt in the pace of the Allied offensive because of any shortage in ammunition.

Time Off With Pay On V-Day Approved

The third regional War Labor Board (Philadelphia) passed a resolution authorizing all firms within its jurisdiction to grant time off, with pay, to their employes on the day Germany is defeated.

The time off is not to exceed one day and the resolution includes firms in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia and the nine southern counties in New Jersey.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother Richard C. Bechman, Local No. 854, Cincinnati, Ohio
Brother Frank Darroch, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother John De Fina, Local No. 740, Bayside, N. Y.
Brother Anthony De Mario, Local No. 1613, Newark, N. J.
Brother Leo Dorado, Local No. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
Brother Matt Erickson, Local No. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
Brother Harry Farwick, Local No. 1602, Cincinnati, Ohio
Brother R. C. Fox Local No. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
Brother Paddy J. Glennan, Local No. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
Brother Henry M. Glover, Local No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brother Elmer Greenwood, Local No. 1134, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.
Brother Silas D. Hill, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother T. J. Jenkins, Local No. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
Brother Fred King, Local No. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
Brother Ben H. Lee, Local No. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
Brother George Leverett, Sr., Local No. 261, Scranton, Pa.
Brother Fred C. Millhorn, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother Ralph N. Olson, Local No. 783, Sioux Falls, S. D.
Brother Eugene Owens, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother Frank Pratt, Local No. 679, Montpelier, Vt.
Brother J. C. Rankin, Local No. 695, Sterling, Ill.
Brother Dan Simmons, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother J. P. Stokes, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brother James V. Thompson, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother James Walter, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.

★ ★ ★

Killed In Action

Brother Ralph Blowers, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother Ralph Casale, Local No. 1941, Hartford, Conn.
Brother Clarence Huss, Local No. 1169, Gastonia, N. C.
Brother Franklin W. Meetze, Local No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brother Wm. D. Roberts, Local No. 1140, San Pedro, Cal.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

New York Council Holds Fine Meet

The Editor:

The New York State Council of Carpenters' 38th annual convention held in Syracuse August 17-18-19 was one of the most progressive in the history of the group.

Mayor Thomas Kennedy welcomed the delegates to Syracuse. The guest speakers were Reverend William J. Kelley, O.M.I., chairman of the New York State Labor Relations Board, G. Frank Wallace, State Senator; Thomas Corcoran, Area director of the War Manpower Commission; Joseph Teatom, Assistant Industrial Commissioner, Michael J. Finn representing the Labor Division of the War Production Board; Richard O'Hara and Michael Fox from the Apprentice Training Service, War Manpower Commission; James Stiles, Director, New York State Apprenticeship Council; Thomas Murray, President, New York State Federation of Labor; E. W. Edwards, Secretary-Treasurer of the same organization, and others prominent in state and labor affairs.

An old associate of a majority of the delegates, Harold C. Hanover representing the General Office, gave an inspiring talk which was enthusiastically applauded.

Resolutions asking for revisions in the compensation, unemployment insurance and labor laws, and a measure seeking the immediate release of materials for remodeling and other projects unrelated to the war were among those acted upon by the convention. A tribute was paid President Hanson, for his work in building up the council.

President Charles W. Hanson, Vice-Presidents George Mulholland and Sam Sutherland, Secretary-Treaurer John McMahon, Board Members David Scanlan, Edward McLaughlin, John S. Sinclair, William T. Bennis, Thomas Underhill, Herbert H. A. Fox, John Heiden, and Thomas L. Hanover were re-elected.

Bill Quinn and the committee from Local 12 entertained with a clambake at which all records for the consumption of steamed clams were broken. Indians from the nearby reservation presented their tribal dances for the delegates.

Sincerely yours,

John McMahon, Sec.-Treas.

Local 2239 Holds Double Celebration

The Editor:

On Saturday night, August 19th, Local No. 2239 of Port Clinton, Ohio, celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary with a program and party at the Union's newly remodeled home on Jefferson St. The occasion also honored Brother J. B. Pecht who this year is rounding out his twenty-fifth year as Business Agent for the Union, a remarkable record. Brother Pecht is now also serving as president of the Union as well as Business Agent. He is one of the twenty-five original charter members. Two other charter members, Brothers Gust Schmidt and Tom Hambly were also present at the celebration.

Invited to the party were the Carpenters' ladies and a good time was had by all. Principal speakers of the evening were Wm. Reinke, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio State Council and Ben T. Godfrey, safety representative, Columbus. Entertainment included some clever tap dancing and community singing. Refreshments and dancing followed the program and all went away with pleasant memories of a thoroughly pleasant evening.

J. B. Pecht, President,
Local 2239.

A Good Record

When Local Union 54, Washington, Pennsylvania, was organized in April 1900, Brother Frank M. King was a charter member and has held membership therein ever since.

He was born in 1866 and was apprenticed to learn the trade in August 1881, the same month and year that our "Brotherhood" was organized in Chicago, Illinois. It is interesting to know the conditions under which he learned the trade. At the age of fifteen he was "bound out" by his father for a period of six years. His duties were to help in the carpenter shop and to perform any work in connection with the trade. He had to work nights and Saturdays if necessary and attend school during the winter months. For this he received his food, clothing and shelter. However, at the end of his apprenticeship he had the preference of accepting from his employer either

A kit of carpenter's tools
A suit of clothes
Or fifty dollars in cash

He has been a loyal member of the Brotherhood all these years—always willing to do his bit to promote its welfare. We are informed that he is working every day at the trade despite his advanced age. We wish him good luck.

Deaths From Falls In 1943 Were 27,400

More than a fourth of the nation's 97,500 accidental deaths in 1943 were caused by falls, according to the National Safety Council. There were 27,400 fatalities attributed to this cause.

The Council reported an accidental death every 5½ minutes and an injury every three seconds during the year. Injuries totaled 10,100,000.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

Ladies Auxiliary No. 400 Makes First Report

We, the members of Ladies Auxiliary, "The 400 of Beverly Hills, California," feel justly proud of the Charter number we received and will endeavor to uphold the honor of it.

Although we are in Hollywood on the edge of Beverly Hills, we are not Motion Picture actresses, not that we could not be, as several of our ladies could qualify and they would not be Patsy Kelly's or Joan Davises either.

Our Charter was issued on March 11, 1942. We started with a nucleus of sixteen members and with the assistance of our Big Brothers, Local Union No. 1052, we had a wonderful opening meeting. Our Stars and Stripes and Auxiliary Banner were presented to us at that time by Local Union No. 1052 and our Installation of Officers was in charge of our Sister Auxiliary Drill Team No. 62 of Los Angeles.

Our membership, in these times of war has increased slowly, we have an average attendance of 15 to 18 and we are trying various methods to stimulate more interest.

We have several Sisters with members of their families in the Armed Forces and two have gold stars. The fortitude of these Mothers brings War close to us.

Our last Installation was held jointly with Local Union No. 1052. There were over 250 guests present with Representatives of the District Council, other Auxiliaries and Local Unions. An orchestra from Musicians' Local No. 47 furnished beautiful dance music and a family of magicians provided entertainment. Refreshments were served and everyone voted it the "Party of The Year."

We have affiliated with the State Auxiliary Council of California and next year will have our Delegate at the Council Convention. Our Officers for the ensuing year are as follows: President Mrs. Elmer Dorn; Vice-President, Armintia Dreon; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. W. Roberts; Financial Secretary, Phyllis Rose; Conductor, Mrs. Roy Lockwood; Warden, Mrs. J. H. Biggs; Trustees, Mrs. W. L. Logan, Cleo Atkinson, Edith Lindsay.

We would enjoy having correspondence with any or all of our Sister Auxiliaries and if there are questions of Hollywood or Beverly Hills they would like to ask, we will do our best to give authentic answers.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. J. W. Roberts, Recording Secretary,
9016 Melrose Ave.
West Hollywood 46, Cal.

Tulsa Ladies Have Great Year

The Editor:

Greetings to all Auxiliaries; Carpenters Auxiliary No. 331, Tulsa, Oklahoma, reporting. We would like to tell you about some of our activities for the past year. Under the capable leadership of retiring president Mrs. C. D. Steininger we have had a very active year. The officers who so ably assisted Mrs. Steininger were: Mrs. Frank Hanks, vice president; Mrs. Roy Towns, recording secretary; Mrs. Homer Pryor, financial secretary; Mrs. Ned Long, conductor; and Mrs. Joe Horton, warden. Mrs. Peter Gindt, Mrs. Ed. Christy, and Mrs. B. H. Dengler served as trustees.

We meet each Tuseday night except the first Tuesday which is Social Day. A luncheon is held in the home of some member and those who have birthdays during the month are guests of Auxiliary members. We send cards and flowers to all our members when ill.

Through card parties, rummage sales, etc. we have raised money and contributed to the Red Cross, March of Dimes, and other worthy causes.

Many of our members sew and knit for the Red Cross. However, the project of which we are most proud is the campaign we put on last Christmas to provide every disabled service man at Borden General Hospital, Chickasha, Okla., with a Christmas present. Suggested to us by Mrs. John G. Hubbard, president of the State Council of Auxiliary Unions and a member of Local No. 331, the idea was enthusiastically adopted by Tulsa organizations. Carpenters Local No. 943 gave us a check for $100 and many members made personal donations. Thus we were able to provide the boys in the hospital with 165 gift boxes valued at $2.00 each, plus 100 decks of cards, 24 domino sets, 24 checker sets, and a large chest of tools donated by the Local.

We made and presented to the Local a duplicate of their World War I Service Flag; also a Service Flag for the men serving in this war. Both now hang under glass in Carpenters Hall. They can be seen in the background of the accompanying picture taken during one of our parties.

On March 12 we held our regular Annual Anniversary Dinner which was very well attended. We have just closed a very successful membership drive which added 25 new members plus a number of applications still on file.

New officers of 1944-45 are: Mrs. John Hubbard, pres.; Mrs. Homer Grammer, vice pres.; Mrs. J. B. Reed, rec. sec.; Mrs. Gene Bryant, fin. sec.: Mrs. J. L. Smith, conductor; Mrs. Joe Horton, warden; Mrs. Joe Stewart, Mrs. J. W. Benton, and Mrs. J. P. Wear, trustees; Mrs. E. D. Christy, chaplain.

We would like to hear from Sister Auxiliaries.

Mrs. Roy Towns, Rec. Ses.

Auxiliary 343 Celebrates Fifth Anniversary

From Niagara Falls, New York, Auxiliary No. 343, again greets sister Auxiliaries, throughout the reaches of the "The Carpenters Journal."

It has been a pleasure to note the activities of other similar groups. We have found several practical and novel ideas therein, and have tried a few, very successfully, in our own group.

We have the usual socials, Red Cross aid, bond-buying and Birthday Dinners, etc. The Carpenters and families enjoyed a picnic at Hyde Park Stadium on August 13th and we are now looking forward to our celebration of our Auxiliary's fifth anniversary. As has been the custom for the past two years, we will again have a corn-roast at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Harrington, in Pekin, N. Y. on September 17th. The members of the Auxiliary invite their husbands for this event, which is well attended and enjoyed.

Early in August, we lost, by death, one of our most friendly and valuable members, Mrs. Fred (Jean) Olsen. Ever willing and very helpful, Mrs. Olsen will be remembered gratefully, for her efforts in our group. The members of Auxiliary 343 deeply regret her passing.

We are now meeting in Labor Trades Hall, 1103 Main Street, on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. Visiting sisters are most welcome.

Election of officers on June 20th resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Lloyd Harrington; Vice-President, Mrs. Carl Lass; Secretary, Mrs. Edson Hill; Treasurer, Mrs. George Ball; Conductor, Mrs. Nelson Decker; Warden, Mrs. Russell Smith; Trustee, 3 years, Mrs. John Movi; 2 years, Mrs. William May; 1 year, Mrs. Harvey Hutson.

Fraternally,

Mrs. Mary C. Hansen, Publicity,

2906 Ontario Ave. Niagara Falls, N. Y.

IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Ind.

This is an important matter and it is requested that all members notify International Headquarters of change of address IMMEDIATELY.

- -

(Date) ____19___

Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Ind
Please change my address on Journal file.

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Fill out this blank if you have changed your address, paste it on a one cent postcard and send to the General Office.

Honorary members are required to pay one dollar yearly subscription rate.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 193

In regular-pitch roofs valley and hip rafters are framed exactly the same, so far as the length and various cuts are concerned; however, where hips and valleys are backed, which is seldom done, the backing for valleys is just the reverse from the backing for the hips. In theory, though, rafters are framed with the center line as a base to work from; and so long as the roof framer is working to the center line in laying off hips and valleys, the framing of one is the same as the framing of the other. That is to say, the principle is the same; and in cases where everything else is equal, the rafters, after they are framed will practically be the same.

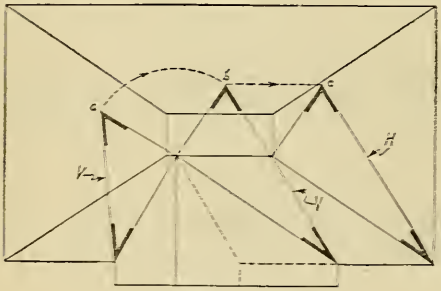

Fig. 1

Fig. 1 is a diagram of an irregular-pitch roof, showing two valley rafters, marked V, and one hip rafter, marked H, in triangular form, lying on one side. At a is shown shaded, the top bevel for the short valley. The rise of this valley rafter is transferred by dotted line to the long valley, whose top bevel is shown at point b. The same rise is then carried to the hip rafter where the top bevel is shown at c. It will be noticed that the long valley and the hip rafters shown are exactly the same in run, rise, rafters and bevels. But if the roof were to be framed on the basis of the dotted lines shown to the bottom, then the two valley rafters would be the same in every respect, excepting that they would have to be framed in reverse order. This lay-out is given again by Fig. 2, where the rafters are shown by single lines.

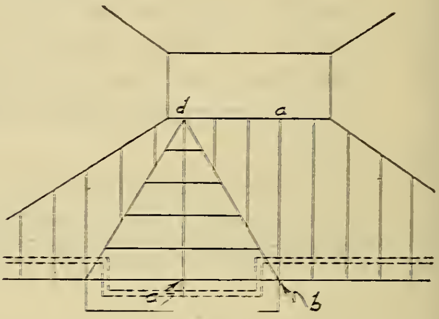

Fig. 2

To obtain the edge bevel for the valley jacks, take the length of the rafter for the run a-b, Fig. 2, and the distance a-d on the square, the length of the rafter gives the bevel. We are using the same reference letters for both sides of the valley rafter, which makes the procedure the same for obtaining the bevels for the jacks of both sides of the valley.

Up to this point we have been assuming that the rafters did not extend beyond the plate line. The dotted lines in Fig. 2 show what would happen if the rafters had to extend beyond the plate. The valley rafter would not rest

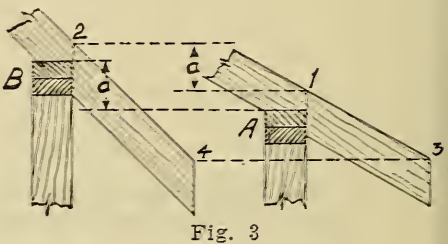

Fig. 3

on the plate directly over the angle, as in common roof framing, but would come to one side as shown. A similar situation would exist in cases of hip rafters, speaking of irregular-pitch roofs. But the matter isn't as simple as that, for the plate carrying the steeper of the two pitches would have to extend beyond the one for the low pitch. Fig. 3 illustrates this. Here A shows the low pitch and B the high pitch. The difference between point 1 and point 2, represented by the letter, a, gives the difference in the height of the two plates. Point 3 and point 4 must be on a level. This illustration should be studied on the basis of the dotted lines shown in Fig. 2.

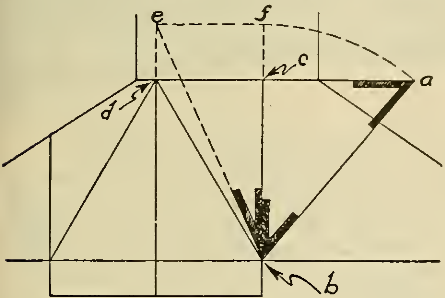

Fig. 4

Figs. 4 and 5 show how to obtain the edge bevels of the valley jacks carried one step farther than what is shown in Fig. 2. Here the triangles a-b-c represent the common rafters lying on the side. With a compass set at b, transfer a to f, in both diagrams. Then extend b-c to f and strike d-e, making it parallel with c-f. To obtain the edge bevel, take b-f on one arm of the square, and e-f on othe other, the former gives the bevel. The same explanation applies to the diagram shown by Fig. 5, as mentioned before, where the reference letters are the same, but the bevel obtained is for the other side of the valley rafter. The plumb cut for valley jacks is the same as for the common rafters of the respective sides.

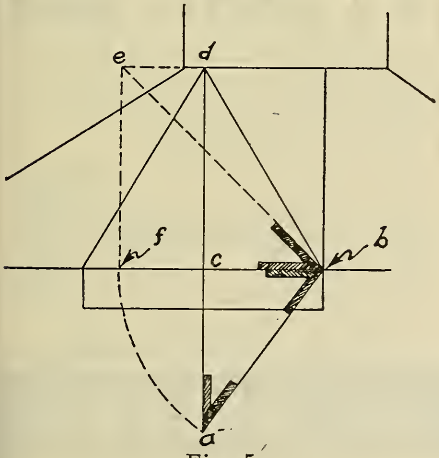

Fig. 5

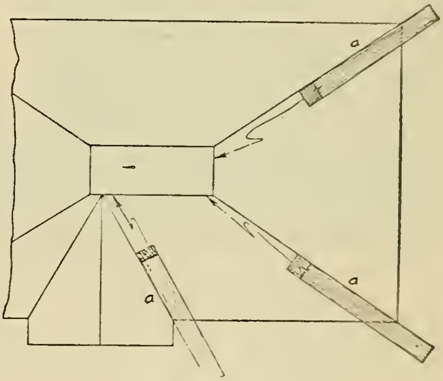

Fig. 6

Fig. 6 illustrates a very practical way of obtaining the edge bevels for hip, valley and jack rafters for regular-and irregular-pitch roofs. Let us take up obtaining the edge bevel for hips and valleys first: Take a piece of rafter material and give it the foot cut on the order shown by Fig. 7. Then set the piece on the plate as shown in Fig. 6, a, a, a and mark the bottom with a pencil as shown by dotted lines. Now turn to Fig. 7, where we have a perspective view of the piece with the foot cut. The dotted line a-b shows where the first mark is made. At a right-angle with the foot cut strike a-c and b-d and con-

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nect d-c—d-c gives the edge bevel of the hip or valley rafters, respectively. This cut will fit the deck as pointed out with arrows in Fig. 6. It also gives the edge bevel that will fit the plate on the side where the block is set for marking.

The procedure is the same for obtaining the edge bevels for hip or valley jacks, with two exceptions. First, you must use the foot cut of the common rafter, and mark it the same as explained for hips and valleys, but the bevel obtained on one side of a hip or valley line, as shown in Fig. 6, will give the bevel in reverse order for the jacks of the opposite side of the hip or valley, respectively. In other words, if you want the bevel for the jacks that will fit the hip or valley rafters on the side marked a, set the block where it is shown in Fig. 6; but if you want the bevels for the side where the blocks are shown, set the blocks on the side marked a, and mark them. These illustrations should be studied and tested in actual practice.

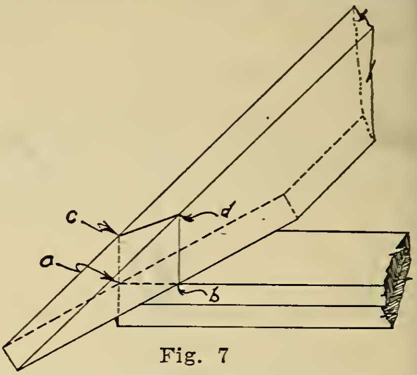

Fig. 7

NOTICE

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H. H. SIEGELE'S BOOKS

CARPENTRY.—Has over 300 pages, more than 750 practical illustrations, covering carpentry from staking out to fitting and hanging doors. It teaches how to do things that carpenters have to do, not theories, $2.
BUILDING.—This new book has 210 pages and 495 practical illustrations, covering form building, scaffolding, finishing, plans for a house, stair building, roof framing and other subjects, $2.
TWIGS OF THOUGHT, poetry, has 64 bulking white pages with artistic rough-trim edges, a nice brown cloth binding, gold stamped and a two-color title page. Only $1.
Postage prepaid when money accompanies the order. C. O. D. orders, postage and C. O. D. fees, extra.
Order today. H. H. SIEGELE
222 So. Const. St. Emporia, Kansas
FREE—Any customer who buys or has bought 3 books in one or in different orders is entitled to a copy of TWIGS OF THOUGHT free. Give date after autograph in books previously ordered.
MAKE THAT CHRISTMAS GIFT A BOOK

HELLER HAMMERS
Carpenter's Nail Hammers; supplied in patterns, styles and weights for every job.
Perfect balance
HELLER BROTHERS COMPANY Newark, N. J. Newcomerstown, Ohio
MADE BY AMERICA'S OLDEST FILE MANUFACTURERS — GOOD TOOLS SINCE 1836

BUILD THOSE EXTRA ROOMS with J-M Insulating Board!

THE MINUTE YOU HANDLE Johns-Manville Insulating Board, you realize it is a superior product. Made of tough, clean pine fibers, it is unusually strong and easy to work; nails nicely, saws with a clean, straight edge. The coated surface of the board is hard, smooth and withstands tough usage. It takes paint easily, requires no priming. It comes in a variety of sizes for ease of application and minimum waste. *For full information and samples,* see your local J-M Building Material Dealer, or write Johns-Manville, 22 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

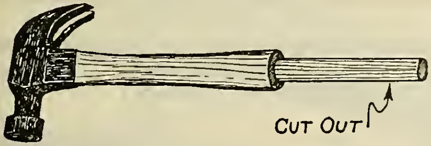
JOHNS-MANVILLE JM PRODUCTS

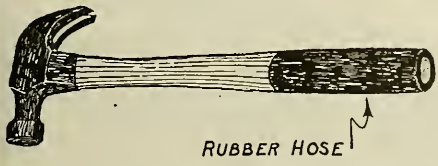
JOHNS-MANVILLE
INSULATING BOARD PRODUCTS

A Hand Hold

If your hammer handle is too smooth for you to get the kind of grip you would like to have, here is a way to fix it:

The accompanying illustration shows two steps in the operation of putting a rubber hand hold on a hammer handle. The upper view shows how the hammer handle must be worked over by cutting off the part shown, leaving only the core for the rubber hand hold. When this is done the rubber hose should be cut to fit, and then apply waterproof glue to the core and to the hollow of the hose, sprinkling just a little sharp sand on the core—the sand will anchor the hand hold to the core after the glue has set. When the rubber-hose hand hold is on the core and the joint is perfectly tight, then it should be trimmed at the end and at joint by cutting away the surplus rubber and rub the end and the joint to a uniform surface with sandpaper.—H. H. Siegele.





YOU NEED *HIM!*
HE NEEDS *YOU!*
BUY WAR BONDS

NUCUT SAW FILES

Cuts, cross-sections and shapes to meet all your saw and other filing needs. NUCUTS cut more, better, faster, with less effort.

HELLER BROTHERS CO.
Newark, N.J. Newcomerstown, Ohio

MADE BY AMERICA'S OLDEST FILE MANUFACTURERS—GOOD TOOLS SINCE 18

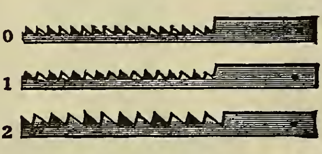
—PRICE LIST—

Label and Emblem Novelties

Card Cases (Label)	$ .10	Solid Gold Charms (Emblem)	7.50
Key Chains (Label)	.15	Ladies' Auxiliary Pins	1.50
Fobs (Label and Emblem)	.50	Cuff Links, pair (Roman or White) Gold	1.50
Gavels (Label)	1.25	Belt Loop and Chain, Rolled Gold	.75
Pins (Emblem)	1.00	Match Box Holders	.15
Buttons (Emblem)	1.00	Automobile Radiator Emblem	1.25

In ordering these goods send all orders and make all remittances payable to

FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary
Carpenters' Building
222 East Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.



50 Cents Per Dozen

	Teeth to In.
No. 0	18
No. 1	15
No. 2	12

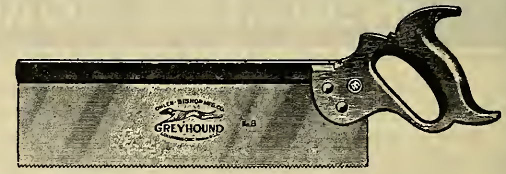
CARPENTERS

Demand the Best The Genuine

F. P. M. SAWS AND BLADES

The Saw of Superior Quality with a National Reputation. Manufactured by a member of U. B. of C. & J. of A. No. 1. If your dealer does not handle, write direct to me.

F. P. MAXSON, Sole Manufacturer
3722 N. Ashland Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

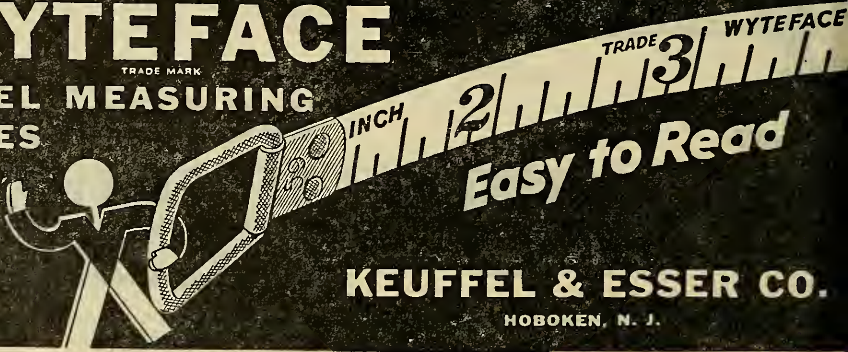


PRECISION-MADE BACK SAW

Here's a quality "Greyhound" Back Saw you'll like for fine cabinet work. Perfectly balanced with extra heavy back strip to stiffen blade. It is another in the family of fine "Greyhound" carpenter saws.

OHLEN-BISHOP MFG. CO.
906 Ingleside Ave., Columbus, Ohio

OHLEN-BISHOP SAWS
MASTER SAW MAKERS SINCE 1852



WYTEFACE
TRADE MARK
STEEL MEASURING TAPES

K+E
TRADE MARK

KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.
HOBOKEN, N. J.

NEW! "SLIDE RULE" for Woodworkers

REGISTERED TOOLS
GREENLEE
FOR THE CRAFTSMAN
HANDY CALCULATOR

Special wartime offer by the makers of famous GREENLEE tools for craftsmen.

ONLY 10¢

You just set the dial and . . .

- Convert linear to board feet
- Determine slope per foot in degrees
- Compare hardness, weights, shrinkage, warping, ease of working of various woods
- Find bit sizes for head, body and thread of standard screws
- Determine nail specifications
- Get helpful tool sharpening tips

Heavy varnished cardboard . . . soil-proof . . . 6 inches in diameter . . . fits tool kit.

Get Ready with Greenlee!
REGISTERED TOOLS
GREENLEE
FOR THE CRAFTSMAN

Send for yours now!

GREENLEE TOOL COMPANY, 2090 COLUMBIA AVENUE
ROCKFORD • ILLINOIS

☐ Enclosed is 10c. Send your "Handy Calculator" by return mail.

Name ______________________

Address ______________________

City ______________________ State ________

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9 BIG BUILDING BOOKS

SHIPPED FREE FOR EXAMINATION

Learn to draw plans, estimate, be a live-wire builder, do remodeling, take contracting jobs. These 9 practical, profusely illustrated books cover subjects that will help you to get more work and make more money. Architectural design and drawing, estimating, steel square, roof framing, construction, painting and decorating, heating, air-conditioning, concrete forms and many other subjects are included.

BETTER JOBS -- BETTER PAY

Keep busy now at good pay, and be prepared for after-war building boom. Big opportunities are always for MEN WHO KNOW HOW. These books supply quick, easily understood training and handy, permanent reference information that helps solve building problems.

UP-TO-DATE EDITION

These books are the most up-to-date and complete we have ever published on these many subjects.

Coupon Brings Nine Books FREE For Examination

AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY Vocational Publishers since 1898
Dept. G736 Drexel at 58th Street, Chicago 37, Ill.

You may ship me the Up-to-Date edition of your nine big books, "Building, Estimating, and Contracting" without any obligation to buy. I will pay the delivery charges only, and if fully satisfied in ten days, I will send you $2.00, and after that only $3.00 a month, until the total price of only $29.80 is paid. I am not obligated in any way unless I keep the books.

Name ______________________

Address ______________________

City ______________________ State ________

Please attach a letter stating your age, occupation, employer's name and address, and that of at least one business man as a reference. Men in service, also please give home address.

Speed Up
YOUR HAND
PLANING JOBS

with PORTABLE ELECTRIC **Mall Planes**

WITH BEVELING FENCE FOR DOOR WORK

One man and a Portable Electric MALL Plane can do the work of 10 men equipped with hand propelled jack planes and do a smoother, better job. The operator simply guides the plane across the work and the heavy duty motor does the rest. MALL Planes make cuts up to ⅛" and 2½" wide in both pine and hardwood with speed and precision. The cutter is under constant control and can be raised or lowered while cutting to vary depth of cut. A hairbreadth adjustment 0" to ⅛" is easily made by turning the handle.

MALL Planes are full ball-bearing mounted . . . grease incased gears transmit the power to cutter head . . . and a trigger switch places full control at one's finger tips. Comfortable handles plus perfect balance make for easier handling. A removable beveling fence can be supplied for fitting, sash and doors. With skilled hands at a premium, you can do hand planing faster and cut costs with Portable Electric MALL Planes.

Ask your Dealer or Write for Literature.

MALL TOOL COMPANY
7751 South Chicago Av., Chicago 19, Ill.

"Bet Your Life I'm Sold On

ATKINS–

AND HERE'S WHY"

Illustration shows Atkins "2000" Silver Steel Handsaw

● "It's because I never owned an Atkins that didn't give me my money's worth—and more—in downright good service. I mean better cutting, smoother jobs...more cutting, with mighty little filing...and easy handling, the right "hang" and grip. That goes for every type of Atkins saw—handsaw, hack saw, coping saw, compass saw, circular, and all the rest. You can't beat Silver Steel."

Send for This Useful Booklet "SAW SENSE"

Illustrates and describes Atkins Saws, together with numerous hints and tips on care and use of saws. Send for your free copy today.

E. C. ATKINS AND COMPANY
401 S. Illinois St., Indianapolis 9, Indiana

Always Ask for **ATKINS** *Silver Steel* **SAWS**

This is the way to Make Money!

MACHINE SAW FILING with the Foley Automatic Saw filer is the modern way to recondition saws. Anyone can do the work—no experience needed—no eyestrain. Start in spare time—Foley-filed saws cut so smooth and fast, they will advertise for you, bring you new customers and a steady repeat cash business.

"I bought a Foley Saw Filer, one year later had all debts paid and also $400 on a new home. Many days I earn as much as $16." says *J H Kellogg.*

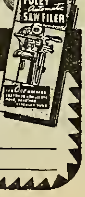
W L. Tarront writes. "I left my old job last September and in 10 months have filed 2,159 saws. We have a lovely business worked up and cannot keep up with the work"

Thor Nedribe, Iowa, says: "I have filed 550 saws, made $350. As I'm a carpenter, I just file saws in spare time—have more than I can take care of"

The Foley is the ONLY machine that files all hand saws, also band and cross-cut circular saws, —enables you to handle work from schools, shops and factories as well as farmers, carpenters, etc.

Send for FREE PLAN

Shows how to start — no canvassing. No obligation, no salesman will call. Send coupon today.

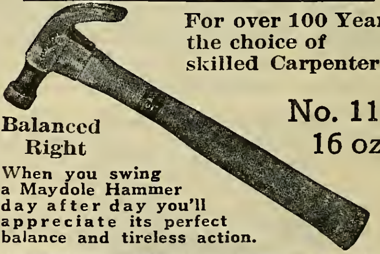


FOLEY *Automatic* **SAW FILER**

FOLEY MANUFACTURING CO.
1018-4 Foley Bldg., Minneapolis 13, Minn.
Send Free Plan on Saw Filing business, no obligation
*Name*______________________________
*Address*______________________________

MAYDOLE

For over 100 Years the choice of skilled Carpenters



No. 11½
16 oz.

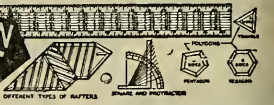
Balanced Right

When you swing a Maydole Hammer day after day you'll appreciate its perfect balance and tireless action.

MAYHEW STEEL PRODUCTS, Inc., Shelburne Falls, Mass.

Sold Through Hardware Dealers

ANYONE CAN DO THIS IF



THEY HAVE OUR CHART Big 27"x36" blue print chart on the steel square, Starting Key, also new Radial Saw Chart. Blue print shows how to find length of any rafter and make its cuts, find any angle in degrees, frame any polygon 3 to 16 sides and cut its mitres, read board foot and brace tables, octagon scale, rafter tables and much other valuable information. Can be scaled down for model work as well as full scale framing. Radial Saw Chart changes pitches and cuts into degrees and minutes. Every carpenter should have these charts. Complete set for 50c coin or M.O.—no stamps or checks.

MASON AND PARRISH, ENGINEERS
2105-CM, Burdick St. Kalamazoo 81, Mich.

STANLEY TOOLS

No. 106
STANLEY

It has been nip and tuck at times for Stanley to meet the tremendous wartime demand for essential hand tools. But, through simplification of finish – without sacrifice of quality – the demand has been met.

Some of your war-worn tools will eventually need replacement—especially in view of the great postwar construction era ahead. Stanley aims at supplying you with tools of the most advanced design and finish – once the stress of war is past. Ask for Stanley!

- Anvil Tools
- Awls
- Bars – Ripping
- Bit Braces
- Boring Tools
- Breast Drills
- Chisels – Cold
- Chisels – Wood
- Hammers
- Hand Drills
- Knife
- Levels
- Marking Gauges
- Mitre Boxes
- Planes
- Punches
- Rules
- Saw Sets
- Scrapers
- Sledges
- Soldering Irons (Electric)
- Spoke Shaves
- Screw Drivers
- Squares
- Vises

STANLEY
THE TOOL BOX OF THE WORLD

STANLEY TOOLS
111 Elm Street, New Britain, Conn.

Carboloy→ Tip
Cuts Drilling Time in Masonry & Concrete

PAINE
"SUDDEN DEPTH"
DRILL BITS

365

Available in 17 sizes from 3-16" through 1¼" diam. (graduated in 1-16" sizes). All have maximum ½" shank. For use in any rotary drill (slow speed). Cut 50 to 75% faster. Quieter in operation. Hold edge 50 times longer than ordinary drill bits. They eliminate noisy pounding and flying chips. Can be used to drill holes any depth by welding on extra shank. Ask your Hardware Dealer and write for new Catalog.

THE PAINE CO.
2967 Carroll Ave., Chicago 12, Illinois
Offices in Principal Cities

★ PAINE ★
FASTENING and HANGING DEVICES

AUDELS Carpenters and Builders Guides
4 vols. $6

AUDELS CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS GUIDE 1
TOOLS STEEL SQUARE SAW FILING JOINERY FURNITURE
AUDELS CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS GUIDE 2
BUILDERS MATHEMATICS DRAWING PLANS ESTIMATING
AUDELS CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS GUIDE 3
HOUSE AND ROOF FRAMING LAYING OUT
AUDELS CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS GUIDE 4
DOORS WINDOWS STAIR BUILDING MILLWORK PAINTING
AUDELS CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS GUIDES

Inside Trade Information for Carpenters, Builders, Joiners, Building Mechanics and all Woodworkers. These Guides give you the short-cut instructions that you want—including new methods, ideas, solutions, plans, systems and money saving suggestions. An easy progressive course for the apprentice and student. A practical daily helper and Quick Reference for the master worker. Carpenters everywhere are using these Guides as a Helping Hand to Easier Work, Better Work and Better Pay. To get this assistance for yourself simply fill in and mail the FREE COUPON below.

Inside Trade Information On:

How to use the steel square—How to file and set saws—How to build furniture—How to use a mitre box—How to use the chalk line—How to use rules and scales—How to make joints—Carpenters arithmetic—Solving mensuration problems—Estimating strength of timbers—How to set girders and sills—How to frame houses and roofs—How to estimate costs—How to build houses, barns, garages, bungalows, etc.—How to read and draw plans—Drawing up specifications—How to excavate—How to use settings 12, 13 and 17 on the steel square—How to build hoists and scaffolds—skylights—How to build stairs—How to put on interior trim—How to hang doors—How to lath—lay floors—How to paint

THEO. AUDEL & CO., 49 W. 23rd St., New York City

Mail Audels Carpenters and Builders Guides, 4 vols., on 7 days' free trial. If O.K. I will remit $1 in 7 days, and $1 monthly until $6 is paid. Otherwise I will return them. No obligation unless I am satisfied.

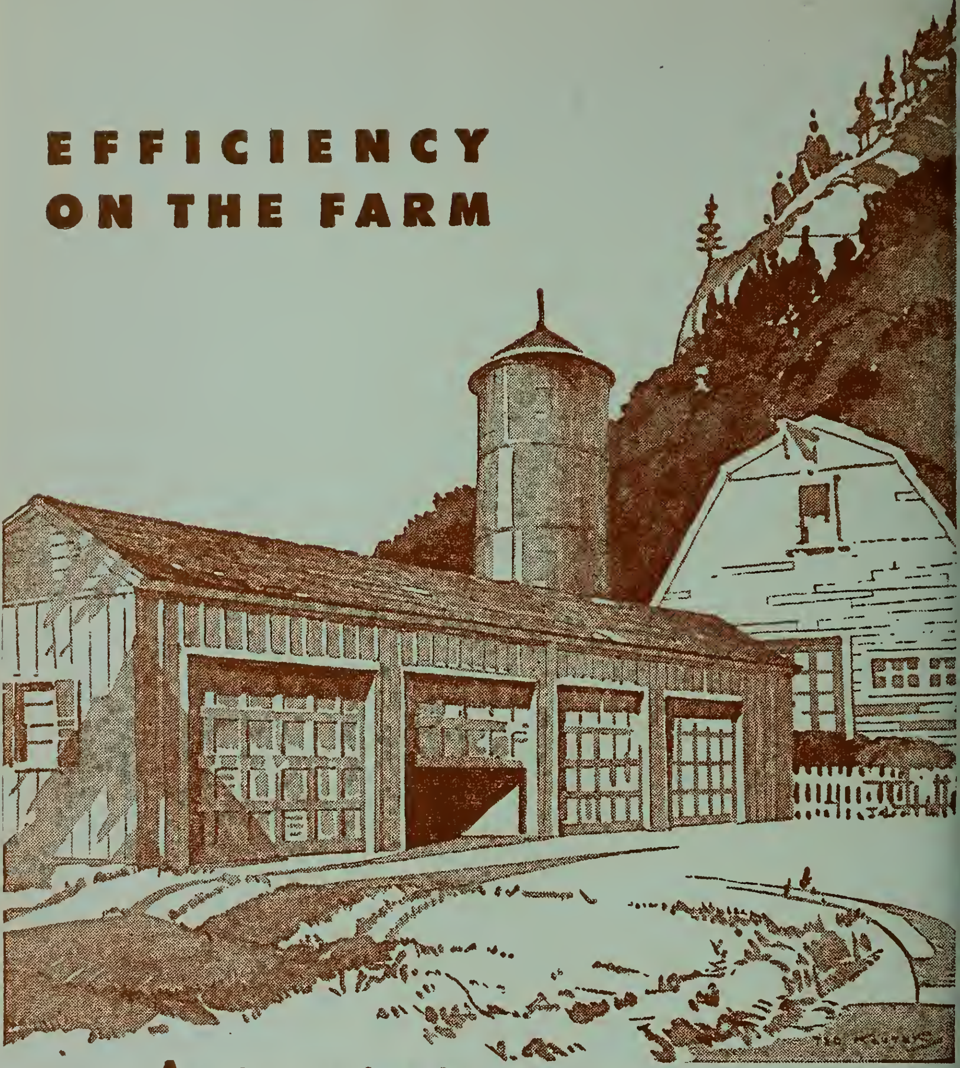
Name..

Address..

Occupation..

Reference.. CAR

EFFICIENCY
ON THE FARM



COPYRIGHT 1944, OVERHEAD DOOR CORPORATION

Agriculture, too, demands efficiency. Animals, machines and other equipment need constant attention and good care. The farmer, often working alone, needs every aid modern engineering can give him. The "OVERHEAD DOOR" with the Miracle Wedge will serve him well. This quality door, built as a complete unit to fit any size opening, is available for government, industrial, and commercial use, and many farm uses.

Any "OVERHEAD DOOR" may be manually or electrically operated. Sold and installed by Nation-Wide Sales—Installation—Service.

THE "OVERHEAD DOOR" TRADE MARK WITH THE MIRACLE WEDGE

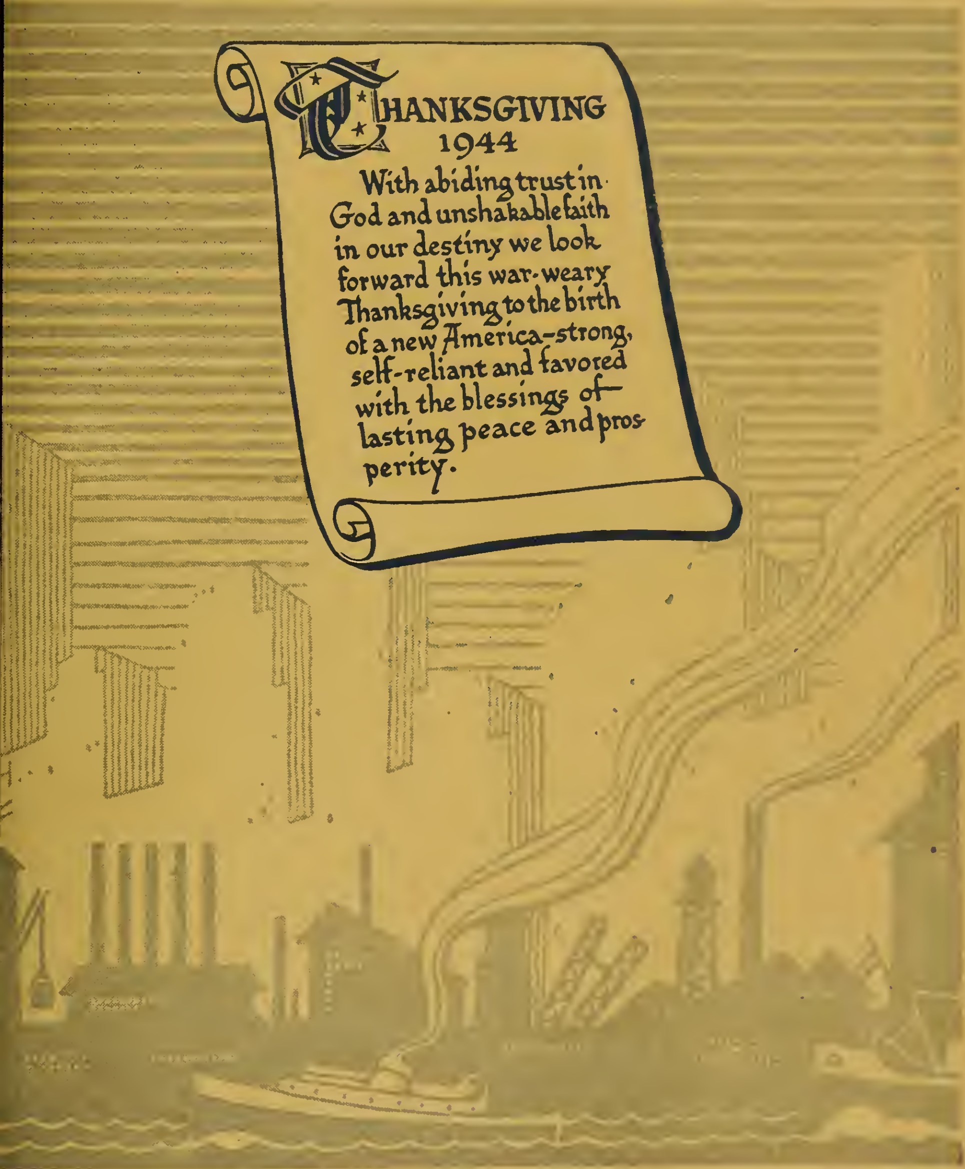
TRACKS AND HARDWARE OF SALT SPRAY STEEL

OVERHEAD DOOR CORPORATION • HARTFORD CITY, INDIANA, U.S.A.

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD *of* CARPENTERS *and* JOINERS *of* AMERICA

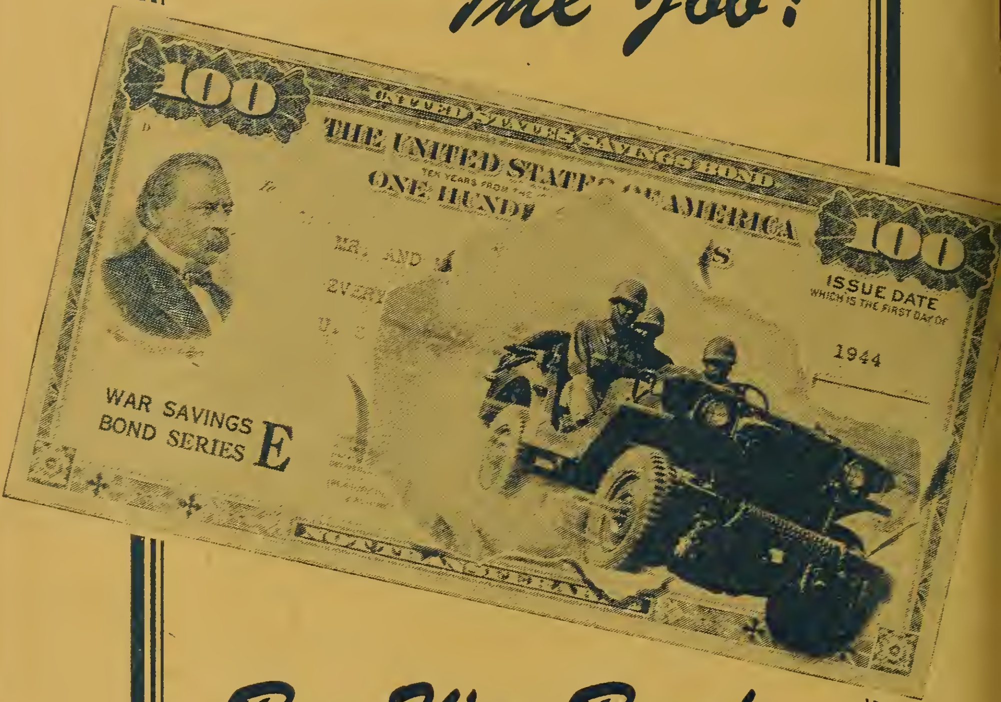


THANKSGIVING
1944

With abiding trust in God and unshakable faith in our destiny we look forward this war-weary Thanksgiving to the birth of a new America—strong, self-reliant and favored with the blessings of lasting peace and prosperity.

NOVEMBER 1944

Let's FINISH The Job!


100
UNITED STATES SAVINGS BOND
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ONE HUNDRED
100
ISSUE DATE
WHICH IS THE FIRST DAY OF
1944
WAR SAVINGS BOND SERIES E

Buy War Bonds

6th WAR LOAN

Father
SHAVING CREAM
NO NEED TO MIX OR HEAT GLUE EITHER
FRANKLIN GLUE

Franklin Liquid Hide Glue is convenient to carry right with your tools. It's used as is, on any job, anywhere. Stronger than the wood itself, yet easy to use with no danger of chilled joints.

FRANKLIN
Liquid Hide
GLUE

A genuine hide glue in ready to use form. No mixing or heating. No chilled joints.

EVERY DROP WORKS!
FRANKLIN
GLUE

AT YOUR HARDWARE DEALER

or send 30c for generous ¼ pint trial size to

THE FRANKLIN GLUE CO.
Columbus 3, Ohio

CARPENTERS BUILDERS *and* APPRENTICES

Send for These:

FREE Blue Print Plans and Book "HOW TO READ BLUE PRINTS" *See Offer Below*

Find out *now*,—by this Free Trial Lesson,—how easy it is to learn the technical side of Building, right in your own home, in your spare time. No charge for this Lesson either now or later!

FOR PRACTICAL MEN

If you have had practical experience as a carpenter or builder,—so much the better. The most competent builders,—foremen, estimators, superintendents, master builders and contractors,—must understand blue prints and specifications. Here is your chance to become a trained builder. Send the coupon or a post card for details.

HOW TO LAY OUT JOBS

Learn how to lay out and run a building job. How to read blue prints. How to understand specifications. How to estimate costs. No books—no classes! Just use the blue prints, specifications and easy lessons we furnish. Same as the contractor uses. Fits in with your daily experience. This practical plan is the result of our *40 years of experience* in training practical builders.

FOR PROOF SEND COUPON
--or a Post Card

To prove to you how easy it is for a practical man to learn this "headwork" side of Building we will send you,—(if you are a carpenter, builder or apprentice),—our Free Trial Lesson or Booklet: *"How To Read Blue Prints,"* and *a set of blue print plans*,—all Free of cost. They are valuable and instructive.

Send Coupon or Post Card

CHICAGO TECHNICAL COLLEGE
The School for Builders
P-105 Tech Bldg., 2000 So. Michigan Ave.,
Chicago, 16, Illinois

Please send at once,—no obligation,—Your FREE Book "How to Read Blue Prints" and a complete set of Blue Print Plans.

Name ....
Address ....
P. O. .... State ....
Occupation ....

THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.
FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXIV—No. 11

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1944

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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The building industry overcame innumerable obstacles to complete in an almost unbelievably short time the greatest overall construction program ever undertaken by man—a potent factor in our rapid advance along the road to victory.

Housing—Britain's No. 1 Job - - - - - 8

Five years of bombings, plus five years of almost complete cessation of home building and home repairing, will leave Britain faced with the most acute need for rapid expansion of its home building facilities.

Labor's Three Goals - - - - - - 15

The American Labor Movement is ready and eager to mobilize all its resources for a concerted drive on the three goals it deems most important—Victory, Peace, and Prosperity.

Carpenters' Circus - - - - - - 24

Flying repair squads, living and moving about like circus people, help to counteract effects of Robot bombings by making speedy, on-the-spot repairs to English homes and buildings.

Labor and the G. I. Joes - - - - - 30

Labor is fighting for a better break for the veterans when they come home from the wars.

★ ★ ★

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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

PRICE LIST
OF
SUPPLIES

One Charter and Outfit	$15.00
Application Blanks, per pad	.50
Application Blanks, Ladies' Auxiliary, per 50	.50
Constitutions, each	.10
Constitutions, Ladies' Auxiliary	.03
Due Books, each	.25
Treas. Cash Books, each	.50
F. S. Receipt Books, each	.50
Treas. Receipt Books, each	.50
R. S. Order Books, each	.50
Official Note Paper, per 100	.50
Ritual and Constitution, bound together	.50
Rituals, Ladies' Auxiliary, each	.05
Minute Books, 100 pages	1.50
Minute Books, 200 pages	2.25
Day Books (padded) 50 original and 50 duplicate sheets	1.00
Ledgers, 100 pages	2.00
Ledgers, 200 pages	3.00
Ledgers, 300 pages	3.75
Ledgers, 400 pages	4.50
Ledgers, 500 pages	5.00
Gavels	1.25
Receipting Dater for F. S.	1.75
Card Cases	.10
Withdrawal Cards, issued by General Office only, each (always send name)	.50
Rubber Seal	1.75
Belt Loop Chain	.75
Watch Fobs	.50
Key Tags	.15
Rubber Label Stamps	1.00
Match Box Holders	.15
Cuff Links	1.50
Blanks for F. S. Reports for Treasurer's Remittances and for Donation Claims	Free
Emblem Buttons	1.00
Emblem Pins	1.00
Ladies Auxiliary Pins	1.50
Solid Gold Watch Charms	7.50

PRICES ON WORKING CARDS, POSTCARD NOTICES, ARREARS NOTICES, OFFICER'S CARDS, STATIONARY, ETC., WILL BE SUBMITTED BY GENERAL SECRETARY UPON REQUEST.

Note—the above articles will be supplied only when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have the Postage prepaid or Express charges paid in advance.

REPLACEABLE POINT
COMPASS-DIVIDER
2 tools in One

- 8½" OVERALL IN HEIGHT
- SWING ARM ADJUSTABLE ¼ TO 7" OPENING
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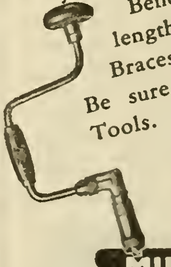

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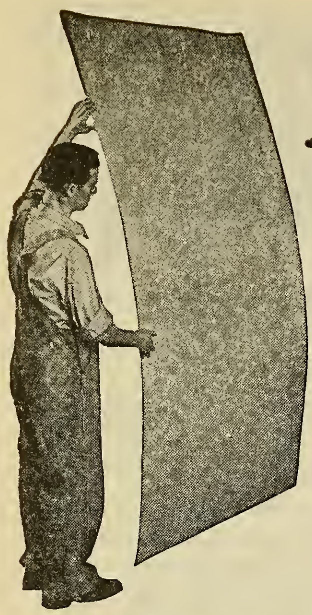

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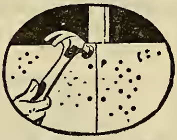

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HISTORY WAS MADE

Nation winding up brightest chapter in the annals of world construction

IN the interval between June 1940 and D-Day the War Department constructed 11 billion dollars worth of facilities, comprising 19,000 projects, says Lt. General Brehon Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces, in an article appearing in a recent issue of The Constructor, which outlines for the first time the details of the nation's war construction program and the results attained.

"Now that so large a percentage of our troops are overseas and most of our facilities for manufacturing are finished, one can look at the construction program in the United States as a whole. We are still building overseas. We will continue to build overseas as long as the war lasts. Here at home, however, little is left to be finished," the General said.

"The conclusion is being written," he stated, "for the most brilliant chapter in world construction history—a chapter that will stand credit to the construction industry and to all others who had a part in the prosecution of this essential emergency program. It was the prelude to training, equipping and supplying the army. Volumes will be required to record the details of this problem, the purposes to be met, the magnificent cooperation all down the line, the problems overcome, the methods developed, and the full influence of the program in the primary purpose of winning the war."

Earlier this year, before the details of this report were available, General Somervell had stated, "The job which the construction industry of America has done in overcoming shortages of labor and material and above all—time—is a remarkable tribute to American organizing skill.

"About one-fifth of the total program was defense construction: that is, the contracts were placed before Pearl Harbor. Since that date some 8½ billion dollars worth has been completed. These projects included camps, hospitals, depots, assembly plants, manufacturing facilities, schools, airbases, ports, fortifications, highways, bridges and railroads. Troop housing alone was large enough to serve the combined populations of Boston, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco, New Orleans, Baltimore and Washington.

"The installation contained 1½ billion square feet of floor space. They included 683 posts, 469 subposts, 3,469 outposts, 460 hotels, 56 hospitals. Not only was this the largest construction job ever attempted, it was completed with unbelievable speed. American contractors who played so large a part in this stupendous program deserve the gratitude of the nation for finishing their job on time.

"Prior to our entrance into the war, the construction of seacoast batteries and facilities for the Army Air Forces was under the direction of the Corps of Engineers, while all remaining construction and maintenance work was the responsibility of the Construction Quartermaster. Defense construction became wartime construction after Pearl Harbor, and nine days later all construction was concentrated under the jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers. The event was of great significance because it marked the first unified command in the war effort. Time became the vital factor in the program and speed the watchword."

The General said that the first problem of national defense was the need to combine the elements consisting of most of the essential raw materials, a vast reservoir of manpower, technological and scientific skills and a traditional ability to improvise brilliantly in time of emergency—into a vast army of effective specialists with the best weapons any army ever had.

When the defense phase of the program ended in December 1941, more than 600 different projects at a cost of about $2,488,000,000 had been undertaken. In the process, the construction industry established new records for mass production of buildings, but not before American genius for improvisation had been tested to the utmost.

"During the period from December 16, 1941 to March 15, 1942," the General added, "more than $2,000,000,000 of new work was authorized and about $570,000,000 of this amount represented construction in place. At the end of this period the total construction program authorized was estimated to cost more than $5,200,000,000 of which fifty-five per cent was in place.

"Throughout the remainder of that fiscal year, the construction program continued to accelerate until it reached its greatest momentum in July. From March 15 to the end of June 1942, almost one and one-half billion dollars worth of construction was put in place. During the last two weeks of June new heights of performance were reached by the Corps of Engineers—construction industry team—when the value of work accomplished rose to the astonishing figgure of about $20,000,000 each day."

During this last year, because of the changing character of the war, seacoast fortification construction was curtailed and passive protection construction was terminated. All necessary civilian housing at military installations has been provided. Outside of continental U. S., construction programs including strategic and access roads to military installations have been completed and maintenance and operational crews are now functioning. Special projects now constitute the major items of construction, such as lengthening and strengthening of runways for the accommodation of heavier aircraft, additional housing, technical facilities and training aids, test and research facilities for the development of new technique, and additional storage, transportation, port and processing facilities for the increasing movement of men and materials overseas.

"Before Pearl Harbor," the General continued, "Air Forces construction amounted to about $471,000,000. Since then it has risen to about two and a half billion dollars. Storage and shipping facilities have expanded at a cost of almost a billion dollars. The value of troop facility construction has amounted to about $1,800,000,000. Total expenditures for the installations since June 1940 total about $2,800,000,000. Almost $2,200,000,000 has been spent in construction of munitions manufacturing plants.

"Without exception, the capacities of all munitions assembly lines far exceeded original estimates. Due credit for completing this program in the limited period available belongs to the architect-engineers, construction contractors and organized labor.

"It may not be too far-fetched to say," concluded General Somervell, "that in the building program achieved here in America we learned a great deal about how to beat the Axis."

◆

Building Backlog Nearly 11 Billion

The backlog of construction projects awaiting the relaxation of government controls and the availability of manpower and building materials exceeds 10½ billion dollars, it was reported recently by F. W. Dodge Corporation, fact-finding organization for the construction industry.

The data were compiled after special inquiry by Dodge's field staff directed to more than 400,000 persons representing city, county, state and federal government agencies, private industry, commercial, religious, social, educational and other organizations, individual prospective home builders, operative home builders, architects, engineers, contractors, insurance companies, banks and other institutional mortgages. The compilation covers all states east of the Rocky Mountains and pertains to projects reported up to August 31.

School and college buildings, hospital buildings, manufacturing, loft and office buildings and churches—in the order listed—are the principal non-residential classifications reported. The backlog of school and college buildings alone amounted to $767,930,000, and all nonresidential building to $2,676,373,000.

In the residential field, Dodge reported a backlog of slightly less than a half billion dollars for one-family dwellings to be built for owners to order and by operative builders for sale or rent. The total of residential building, including apartment houses, dormitories and hotels, was $1,032,066,000.

In the field of heavy engineering construction, comprising public works and utilities, the Dodge corporation has a list of contemplated projects valued at 6.8 billion dollars. Streets and highways represent the bulk of the heavy engineering construction, although substantial volume is indicated for dams and reservoirs, sewerage systems, electric light and power facilities, and airports.

★ ★ ★

AID THE ATTACK—BUY WAR BONDS

★

HOUSING *Britain's No. 1 Post-War Job*

WHILE IN America post-war housing is expected to be one of the major steadying influences in the peacetime economy, in England it looms as the No. 1 post-war rehabilitation job. For more than five years home building in the British Isles has been at a virtual standstill. There have been no defense housing programs such as we in the U.S. have developed since Pearl Harbor to take care of shifting populations in defense centers. In addition, the Blitz bombings of the early 40's and the Robot bombings in more recent months have exacted a heavy toll of dwellings as well as factories. It is estimated that one house out of every four in the bigger English cities has suffered some damage from a German missile. Many have been totally destroyed; others merely damaged. However, all of them will require prompt attention after the war. The demolished must be replaced and the damaged must be repaired adequately. Only the swiftest and most make-shift of repairs have been provided since the bombings began.

Writing from London, Chas. R. Hargrove, in a recent issue of The Wall Street Journal calculates "that in the next ten years four million homes will have to be put up. That is just about the number that was built in the twenty years between the two great wars. No doubt the job can be done, given men, material and finance. But the personnel in the building trade has been cut by two-thirds, there is great scarcity of timber, and, on the question of financing, there is wide difference of political opinion.

"Moreover, it won't do simply to make sure that by 1955 there shall be four million more houses than there are today. There will be a terrific demand for homes as soon as the war ends in Europe. The government wants to have half a million built in the first two years of the ten, just when workers will be hardest to find. So it proposes to run up a quarter of a million prefabricated steel houses—which neither employes nor operatives nor architects nor the general public like overmuch.

"This housing crisis which the war will leave behind it results from five years' cessation of building of new homes and repair of old ones, and from the destruction and damage wrought by bombs brought by raiders and selfpropelled bombs. In five years, less than 100,000 houses have been completed, while camps, airdromes, hospitals, hostels, munitions plants and storage buildings have risen in every direction.

"Of some twelve million separate dwellings existing in England and Wales before the war, a quarter were destroyed or damaged in the blitzes, and of the damaged dwellings quite a large number are beyond repair and a still larger number have been repaired temporarily or not at all. In the London area today nearly a million await major or minor repairs and over 100,000 must be entirely rebuilt.

"But British builders have to think not only of houses but also of public buildings such as museums, libraries, schools and city halls, besides churches and railroad depots and theatres—ruined or damaged by bombs, fallen into disrepair, not yet built or long overdue to meet public requirements or necessitated by such requirements in the future. Finally, there is the backlog in that huge task of slum-clearance to which Britain set itself all too late and rather timidly in the years that followed the last war.

"All that, together with many kinds of other improvements, was halted dead by the new war. And in the country no less than the towns there are slum conditions and the houses fit for habitation are far too few.

"Faced by this enormous task of building and rebuilding it was natural that people should begin to ask themselves and each other whether it would not be wise to ensure against a repetition of the haphazard methods by which Britain has done its building these past 100 years.

"In the period of industrial development towns grew up anyhow and anywhere, just to provide workers for industry or commerce. Only when the evils of over-crowding became dangerous to national health and morale did curbs begin to be set upon the builder. But they were local rather than national and sought rather to avert extension of the evil than its eradication.

Even when town-planning powers were at last given to municipalities they were utilized in small degree. It was difficult to raise money for ambitious schemes of improvements, and local councils lacked initiative and imagination. As a result, Britain's towns remained eyesores, and when the war broke out there were still almost half a million houses officially classed as unfit for habitation and almost four of every hundred dwellings were overcrowded.

"What is more natural than that people should think the time has arrived now to put things straight once and for all? The blitz-ruined areas indicated planning for rebuilding. The tremendous demand for homes suggested that something beside builders' profits should determine where and how they are to be built.

"At bottom it all boils down to the question how shall Britain dispose of her acres of land for the next hundred years or so.

"The Labor Party, of course, said, 'Nationalize.' But the Government is one of National Union, not Labor, and contented itself with appointing commissions to study three main aspects of the problem. They were: Control of the location of industry so as to avoid undue growth of town and concentrations of population; control of utilization of land so as to safeguard agriculture from losing tens of thousands of acres annually for building and give rural families decent lodging; control of values of land required for development and means for its public acquisition.

"The committees have issued voluminous reports which urge reforms, large but not revolutionary.

Government and Parliament have yet to act thereon. But the problems of land control are now definitely placed in the forefront of the political scene and however they be finally tackled, there will be more control, central and local, than Britain ever had before. There are already Ministers of Town and Country Planning and of Reconstruction.

"Meantime, however, decisions on house-building policy become more and more urgent. No sooner will demobilization of soldiers and sailors and airmen and war-workers begin than the demand for homes will become irresistible. So the government here at least has made definite proposals. They are:

1. Long-Term. A target of four million houses in ten years, with a construction labor force of a million and a quarter instead of the present 400,000 and a pre-war million, to be obtained by priority of release from the armed forces and munitions industries. The training of 200,000 apprentices is also planned.

2. Short-Term. A target of 300,000 permanent and 250,000 temporary dwellings in the first two years after the war, plus the speeding up of repairs of damaged houses; in the coming winter in the London area the requisition and reconditioning of existing houses and building of 10,000 huts to house victims of flying bombs.

"What is the public reaction? Favorable as to 1, critical as to 2. The 'Portal' prefabricated steel house, placed on view in London and visited by 30,000 people, still has a doubtful fate.

"Workers and employers in the building industry declare prefabrication will accentuate the decline of skilled personnel and consume a vast amount of steel that might be better used for other purposes. The public has a traditional liking for brick and stone. But the Government points out prefabrication can alone secure quick building (a Portal house can be turned out every three minutes by 10,000 persons working 50 hours weekly). Another argument is that the temporary prefabricated houses, once up, will stay until they fall; the Government answers by offering a pledge of replacement, under ownership by local authorities.

"This is a reminder that over the long-term and short-term plans alike hovers the familiar shadow of the issue between public and private enterprise. Sixty-one per cent of the four million homes built between wars was due to unsubsidized private enterprise, 28% to local governments, 11% to private contractors with subsidies. The vast bulk of the 61% was financed by building societies whose growth in the thirties was phenomenal, so that today they own assets around $3 billion and have two million share-holding investors, 800,000 depositors and a million and a half borrowers.

"They are quite ready to promote another building boom. But they are attacked because hitherto they have built to sell, not to rent. In the past, too, they built for middle-class families, whereas the main need now comes from workers' families, and workers must be mobile if the evil of unemployment is to be dispelled. Moreover, it is argued, the building societies loan on mortgage at rates which could be bettered by local authorities and they tend to acquire the faults of a big vested interest. If they want to play a part in the new building they must change their practices and, it is argued, submit to control. Labor for the most part thinks Government should finance house-building, perhaps employing building societies as agents.

"If Government does that, however, it will also have to reform its practices. Responsible for 90% of new building since the war, its record, by common admission, is one of delay, muddle and waste. Today eleven departments of the central administration and 1,500 local governments decide the fate of the builder, and the builder never ceases to complain.

"Yet the builder must also reform his practices. His industry is among the most conservative and individualistic. Under wartime registration there are 80,000 enterprises on the official list and on the average each employs about six workers. In fact it is reported that 30,000 have no employes and of those employing over 500 persons there are only 143. Judged by American standards the builders have a lot to learn, including the arts of prefabrication. But they don't like learning.

"They must, though, because it is vital for post-war prosperity and comfort that the industry be efficient. It employs directly more men than any other single industry, and, inclusive of ancillary branches, it offers a means of earning a living for 3½ million persons, or almost a quarter of the insured population. The building industry has the greatest opportunity ever before it and should prepare itself to seize it.

"The prospect before Britain is for a building boom of ten years without precedent or a building fiasco—also without precedent."

Japanese War Getting Tougher

Nothing could be more dangerous at this time than too much optimism about the struggle with Japan, Rear Admiral C. H. Woodward, chief of the Navy's Industrial Incentive Division, declared in a statement in connection with the observance of Navy Day on Oct. 27.

"The year which has passed since the last observance of Navy Day has been marked by many successes of our sea-air forces, ably supported by the production forces here at home," he said. "Today, in paying traditional tribute to the achievements of the Navy, it is well for all Americans to give some thought to the tremendous task that still lies ahead for the fighting men and ships of the Fleet.

"We must remember that even after the defeat of Germany we shall still have a major war to win in the Pacific—a war that has been and will continue to be largely a naval war. No one needs to be reminded that the Jap is a tenacious, savage and unrelenting enemy, or that we must fight this war at a grave disadvantage, with our supply lines extending over thousands of miles of water. There is no way to cover these vast distances with heavy cargo in bulk except by ships. Even with our spectacular record of ship construction, there are not enough vessels for all purposes.

"The war is not over; it is only well started. We are just approaching the inner circle of Japanese power with our invasions of such Japanese strongholds as Saipan, Guam, Tinian and Palau. As we move closer to the heart of Japan, we shall run into tougher and more compact defenses."

PLANE GOSSIP

THEY'LL FIND OUT SOON

According to a recent news release by a high WPB official, eighty-five per cent of the tanks, planes and guns that are now blasting the enemy in Europe and the South Pacific are union made; a fact in which all unionists can take justifiable pride.

As an answer to those who are viciously trying to mislead our soldiers into believing that labor on the home front is throwing them down, it might not be a bad idea to stamp "union made" on all armaments produced in unionized shops.

And for the benefit of the Krauts it might not be a bad idea to stamp "PATTON PENDING" on all arms going to the European theater.

★ ★ ★

NOT SO DUMB

The irrepressible Gracie Allen who made a dumb-bunny role pay big dividends in radio and pictures ain't so dumb. Recently she said:

"I have been reading about Adolph Hitler's special submarine in which he plans to escape when Germany surrenders. It is said to be equipped with special heating devices for the cold depths of the sea. Believe me, WHERE HITLER IS GOING HE WON'T NEED ANY HEATING DEVICES.

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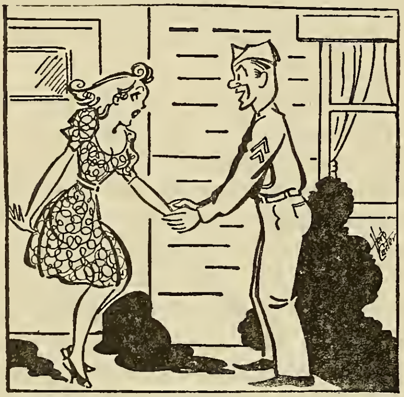


If you kiss me again I'll call father —when he gets back from maneuvers!

NOT LAUGHING GAS

Appalling as our casualties are on the various battlefronts, accidents in the home and factory and on our highways are killing and maiming people almost as fast. According to the National Safety Council, an American is accidentally killed every five and a half minutes and one is seriously injured every couple of seconds. Unlike battle casualties, which are inevitable in war, most of the home-front tragedies are avoidable.

Despite slower driving speeds and gas restrictions, automobiles remain the deadliest killers on the home front. Thousands upon thousands are killed or hopelessly crippled every year by cars. No wonder a small western town displays a sign on its outskirts reading:

40,760 people died last year of gas.
390 inhaled it.
370 put lighted matches to it.
And 40,000 stepped on it.
Drive slowly.

★ ★ ★

THIS JOURNALISTIC WAR

According to radio reports and newspaper headlines, our armies now strike, disgorge, spear-head, speed, rush, race, swarm, roll, thunder, roar, lunge, surge, and plunge.

Wonder what became of the old-fashioned outfits that just used to advance and march?

★ ★ ★

THE INDOMITABLE BRITISH

As an inspiration to union secretaries who find themselves hard done by in getting their reports out on time, we are herewith reprinting a letter received on July 4th by the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers from one of its branches in lower England:

"Enclosed please find Quarterly Report Sheet for June. I didn't think it would be done in time as my home was blasted twice last week. Ceilings, doors, and windows out, but the job has been done to time and be damned to them. Things are pretty awful around here."

NOT EXCLUSIVELY OURS

Believe it or not, Red Tape is not a disease peculiar to America.

An artist was employed to renovate and retouch some oil paintings in an old church in Belgium and on presenting his bill for $67.28, was informed that an itemized statement was required; so the following was duly presented:

For correcting the Ten Commandments..	$ 5.12
For renewing heaven and adjusting the stars	7.12
For touching up purgatory and restoring the lost souls	3.06
For brightening up the flames of hell, putting a new tail on the devil, and doing odd jobs for the damned	7,17
For putting a new stone in David's sling and arranging Goliath's head	6.13
For mending the shirt of the Prodigal Son and cleaning his ear	3.39
For putting a new ribbon on Pilate's bonnet	3.02
For putting a new tail and comb on St. Peter's rooster	2.20
For regilding the left wing of the Guardian Angel	5.18
For putting carmine on the left cheek of the servant of the high priest	5.02
For taking the spots off the son of Tobias	10.30
For putting earrings in Sarah's ears	5.26
For mending the roof of Noah's ark, and putting a new head on Shem	4.31
Total	$67.28

* * *

THE MORE THE BETTER

With mighty Allied armies knocking at the back, front and side doors of Germany, the Nazi party members are reportedly heading underground.

It's O.K. with us—especially if they each get a suitable headstone.

* * *

REALLY TERRIFIED

One of the legion of high-powered Washington bureaucrats recently was quoted as being "afraid" it will be necessary for his agency to continue in existence for "some time after the war." Yeah! He was afraid all right— about like the young woman who was walking down a country lane with a handsome farm lad one evening. It seems that the lad was carrying a large pail on his back, holding a chicken in one hand, a cane in the other, and leading a goat. Approaching a dark lane, the girl said:

"I'm afraid to walk here with you. You might try to kiss me."

Said the farm lad: "How could I with all these things I'm carrying?"

"Well," replied the girl, "you might stick the cane in the ground, tie the goat to it, and put the chicken under the pail."

EISENHOWER'S HOUR

And speaking of Germany's plight, the encirclement and annihilation of the Nazi armies in France was so swift and so complete that many German generals were captured before heart attacks could be ordered from Berlin.

* * *

ONLY HALF THE BATTLE

By and large, all segments of the population seem agreed that V-E Day (the day Germany collapses) should be a day for humiliation and prayer rather than a day of riotous rejoicing. Certainly beating the Nazis will be a big task well done, but it will still only be half the job; the Japs will still have to be ground into the dust before we can sit back and relax with a clear conscience. Those who go off halfcocked when Germany capitulates will be anything but smart; which brings to mind the story of the checker-playing dog.

A travelling salesman once walked into a little country store and there at a table sat the proprietor and his dog pushing little discs around a board.

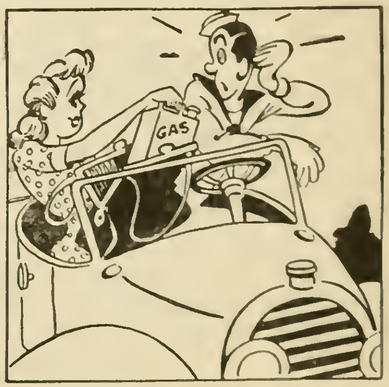
"You mean to say," exclaimed the incredulous salesman, "that your dog is actually playing checkers?"

"Sure," drawled the merchant, "I learned him."

"Why man, do you know what you've got there," said the salesman. "You could go into vaudeville and clean up a fortune with a dog as smart as that."

"Can't see as he's so smart," sniffed the merchant, "I beat him the last three games straight."

* * *



So that's why you girls carry such large purses.

CAN YOU AFFORD TO BE HURT?

Can you afford to be hurt?

The cost of on-the-job accidents is measured in time lost from the job—doctor bills—and possibly serious disabilities that cut down future earning power.

Last year 2,395,600 men and women were injured in industrial accidents. Another 18,400 workers were killed.

Accidents cost workers 270,000,000 days of lost time —equivalent to a year's work of 900,000 workers.

They cost the nation $2,000,000,000.

To be on the safe side, OWI urges workers to observe these precautions:

1. Check all equipment regularly, in line with instructions.
2. Take no chances.
3. Use the guards with which the machine is provided.
4. Use proper safety clothing and equipment for the job—helmet, respirators, shoes, and the like.
5. Keep workplace, materials, machines and tools orderly and in good repair. Good housekeeping reduces accidents.
6. Wear goggles, if the job requires it.
7. Lift with your legs and arms—not your back.
8. Don't walk on or under loaded cranes or hoists.
9. Don't jump from ladders, platforms, or moving vehicles.
10. Cut out horseplay and practical jokes.
11. Wear the right clothes on the job.

Victory, Peace and Prosperity are the things for which American workers are fighting

Labor's Three Goals

By GEORGE MEANY

Secretary, American Federation of Labor

★

THERE ARE today just three things that we of American labor are profoundly interested in. First, we want to see the war brought to a victorious conclusion. Second, we want action taken that will prevent the outbreak of another world war twenty or twenty-five years hence. Third, we are determined that there shall be jobs after victory for all who want them and need them, that never again shall there be the disgraceful spectacle of mass unemployment in our country.

Let us consider first the attainment of victory over the aggressors who thought they could conquer and enslave the world; who told themselves that the democracies were soft, lazy and disunited.

This victory, which is our primary objective, as it has been for a period of years, is closer today than ever before. By far the greater part of Italy has been wrested from the Germans' grasp. Our Russian ally has sent the murderous, bestial invaders reeling back toward the Reich. And in Western Europe the mighty armies of the United States and the United Nations under the command of General Eisenhower have been showing Hitler what the "weak democracies" can do when the need arises. As this is written, our forces are already on German soil.

Our phenomenal military progress, not only in Europe but in the Pacific as well, has been made possible, in the main, by just two things. First, by the outstanding fighting skill coupled with courage and stamina of our sons and brothers who engage the enemy in battle. Secondly, by the magnificent manner in which the soldiers of production here at home have backed up our boys.

The record of American war production speaks for itself. It is beyond question the greatest production achievement in the history of the world. It is not inappropriate here to point out that, while all workers have had their part in this feat of production, the chief part has been played by the members of organized labor.

With victory over the Axis war-makers now only a matter of time, it behooves us to give thought to ways and means of making sure that no nation or dictator can again plunge the world into war. We have met the challenge to our democratic way of life that lies inherent in the Hitler system. Now we must meet another challenge, a challenge summed up in the question: Can we secure a peace that will, with reasonable certainty, prevent future wars? In the answer to this question may well lie the future of civilized humanity.

In this war we have seen how far and how fast the science of destruction has advanced since the close of the last great war in 1918. We have seen how instruments for mass murder and for the destruction of property in huge quantities have been developed to a degree undreamed of twenty-five years ago. We have seen cities that for centuries stood as monuments to human progress virtually destroyed in a matter of hours. We have seen winged carriers of high explosives speed through the sky without the guidance of human hands to visit death and misery upon innocent women and children.

Having seen the diabolical art of destroying human life reach the heights that it has in this war, can we visualize the effect that another war—say twenty-five years hence—would have on humanity? Can anyone say with any degree of certainty that modern civilization could survive such a war? Could any form of government based on the liberty and dignity of man, as opposed to the rule of the jungle, live through such a war?

We cannot gamble. We must find the answer to this almost overpowering threat. We must meet this new challenge. We must find a civilized way to settle the differences which will arise between nations in the future.

The working people of the entire world have a vital stake in the efforts to prevent future conflict.

The American Federation of Labor realized from the outset that the organized workers not only had a paramount stake in the durability of the peace but also that they had a heavy responsibility to make a genuine and constructive contribution to the achievement of a lasting peace. The leaders of our movement recognized from the very beginning of this struggle that, just as victory is now our primary objective, so must the establishment of an enduring peace be our No. 1 post-war objective.

It is the position of the American Federation of Labor that if we, as peace-loving nations, wish to be saved from future wars, we must join wholeheartedly with other like-minded nations to prevent any covetous country from resorting to war. We believe that cooperation, which has served us so effectively in coping with the aggressors during this war, must also be our reliance in taking care of any future would-be aggressor the moment he lifts his head.

In 1919 the peoples of the world yearned, as they do today, for an instrument that would insure peace. They were given the League of Nations. There were high hopes for the League, and in this connection it may well be recalled that the American Federation of Labor, in its 1919 convention, declared its approval of the Covenant of the League and of the Treaty of Versailles, and urged the United States Senate to ratify the treaty so that the United States might enter the League.

We know now, with the wisdom of experience, that the League of Nations was not the answer. It was not the answer because it lacked sufficient strength to enforce its decisions. The League did not prevent the Japs from seizing Manchuria. It did not prevent Mussolini from making war on Ethiopia. It did not prevent Hitler from making the various aggressive moves that preceded the actual outbreak of hostilities five years ago.

In our communities we do not expect our local governments to maintain law and order without giving them the necessary force to impose the desires of the law-abiding majority upon the handful of criminals. In our shrunken world we cannot expect an international organization without teeth to be able to maintain international law and order. The answer to the problem is to have an international organization, made up not only of the major powers but of all the peace-loving countries of the world, and to *arm this agency with police powers which it will not hesitate to use promptly and effectively against those who respect no law except the law of force.*

As a corollary to the activities of an international organization designed to preserve the peace, we must have a virile, ever-functioning international organization designed to eliminate the cause of war. It is axiomatic that peace can be established and maintained only if it is based upon economic and social justice. National and international policy must be pointed in the direction of social and economic justice for all peoples everywhere. Constant effort must be made on an international basis, by all nations that are pledged to preserve the peace, to raise the standards of living for workers all over the world.

Can the wage-earners of America look forward to a peace that holds hope for the elimination of future wars? Can humanity as a whole look forward with hope and faith to such a peace?

Or are we to assume pessimistically that this global war is merely the forerunner of a larger and more devastating war a few years hence? Or are we to admit that modern civilization is incapable of providing the means of preventing its own destruction?

To keep faith with the men who have died and with those who will fall before the victory is won, to see to it that democracy, decency and justice, for which man has struggled over the centuries, are not wiped from the earth, we must—we have no alternative—make sure that the peace, this time, is one that will endure.

This brings us to our third outstanding objective, and that is the attainment of full employment in the days and years after the war.

The position of the American Federation of Labor on this subject is that jobs must be provided for everybody who wants and is able to fill a job. For the men who will be returning from service as defenders of the free way of life. For the men and women who have been working here at home.

We of the American Federation of Labor believe in and uphold our economic system against rival systems, but we do not accept the theory that under our economic system recurring periods of mass unemployment and mass misery are unavoidable. We know that this has happened in the past. But that is no reason why it should happen in the future. It will not happen if we determine not to permit it to happen. It will not happen if we of labor make clear—*perfectly* clear—that while we realize there must be some temporary dislocation while the changeover is being made from wartime to peacetime production, we will simply not tolerate any recurrence of prolonged mass unemployment.

There is one thing that this war has made obvious to all of us, and that is that there is no sound reason for suffering and misery in days of peace, that there is no sound reason for mass unemployment, that there is no sound reason for want. For during these years of war we have seen that we can turn the wheels of our industrial machine at top speed and, in so doing, make jobs for all. This we have done for the purposes of war. This we must also do, when victory has been achieved, for the constructive purposes of peace.

The way to provide a job for every returning serviceman and a job for every worker is to put ample purchasing power in the hands of the people.

Purchasing power — purchasing power in the hands of the many—is the basis of full employment and prosperity. This purchasing power comes to the worker from one source alone—his pay envelope. That pay envelope must not be reduced.

We have met the challenge of war. Now we must prepare ourselves to face the challenge of peace. We owe it to all of us, but especially to the brave men who have faced the bullets of the enemy, to win the battle against unemployment and new wars. With the will and the determination, we can rout these enemies as our boys are routing the enemy on the battlefields of Europe.

This has been the best country in all the world. Let us, in the post-war period, make it better yet. Let us make it a country in which every wage-earner has a full opportunity to build a happy and a secure life for himself and his family. Then indeed will we be an example to all the world.

AFL Membership Nears 7-Million Mark

Membership of the American Federation of Labor now stands at the highest point in its sixty-four year history, AFL Secretary-Treasurer George Meany announced.

The total dues-paid membership of the Federation as of August 31, the close of the AFL's fiscal year, was 6,806,913. This represents a net gain of 242,772 over the August figure of 1943, when the total was 6,564,141.

Mr. Meany emphasized that the membership figure does not include more than 1,500,000 AFL members now serving in the armed forces.

"The rate of increase in membership has declined from the 1941-1943 period during which remarkable organization gains were scored as the scope of war industry was expanded," Mr. Meany declared. "Nevertheless, the growth of the Federation has been steady and gratifying. We hope and expect that our total membership will top the seven million mark by the time our annual convention opens in New Orleans on November 20."

Detailed membership figures, giving the dues-paid totals of each affiliated national and international union, will be included in Mr. Meany's financial report to the convention, which is an official and audited document available to public inspection.

SAVE A SOLDIER'S LIFE—GIVE BLOOD

THE FORESTS and our FUTURE

THE CARPENTERS' STAKE IN CONSERVATION

"Liquidation Vs. Productive Forests in the Lake States"

★ ★ ★

By JAY PRICE, Regional Forester
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

FOR THE PURPOSE of understanding the challenging forestry situation in the Lake and Central States—in this parade of nation-wide and regional forestry problems which THE CARPENTER is currently presenting—suppose that you owned 50,000 acres of forest land in Northern Michigan.

Here you had a remnant of the fine old white and red pines that once grew on millions of acres of the three States, that incidentally virtually rebuilt Chicago after the great fire. But most of your stumpage was hardwood—sugar maple, yellow birch, basswood, or beech, with some hemlock. You were cutting out the hardwoods just about as the big pines were cut, about as fast as your mill could handle them. You were doing all right financially, and when you went down to the bank, everyone from the mayor, the doctor, the school principal, the carpenters and other artisans, knew you and looked up to you.

Well, a forester dropped in on you one day and said, "Look here, So and So, at the rate you're cutting out your timber, it'll be all gone in a few years, and this boom operation of yours will stop. You'll have to shut down the mill. Your workers will be stranded, real estate values will drop, and tax delinquency will jump. Even the farmers hereabouts will suffer because of loss of markets they now have here. Had you thought of that?"

Think what you'd say?

Think what you'd say, because basically the strength of our American democracy lies in the soundness and permanency of her thousands of small rural communities—communities whose products feed the jobs, factories and dwellers in the great cities, and whose people provide markets for city-made products.

Would, then, your answer be, "Well, maybe so, but I'm getting mine, and I'm not my brother's keeper, not me. Let the others look after themselves."

Or would you pause, think of the town and its friendly people and workers, their homes and children, their sons fighting overseas; and of what effect in the long run your wrecking your forest, and hamstringing your home community, would have on the future of your country?

Well, that question epitomizes what has been and still is in large degree the forestry problem in the Lake States, and with certain differences in forest types, geography and history in the Central States—southern Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and the Missouri Ozarks—as well. Unfortunately, most timber operators and owners in these areas have, up to now, answered solely on the basis of immediate interest, though a growing number have, let me say, seen the broad truth of this matter and are doing fine jobs of harvesting their timber, with an eye to additional crops in the near future, thus giving their dependent communities a platform of permanence and stability.

But the fact remains that in this potentially magnificent timber producing area, as elsewhere in the United States, the annual growth of usable timber is far below annual consumption, and the dissipation of our forest capital or growing stock goes steadily on.

Look, for example, at the statistical picture in the Lake States. As many an old-time reader of THE CARPENTER knows, around the 90s the Lake States were the principal source of lumber in the United States. For two decades prior to 1900, those States produced 8½ billion board feet of lumber a year, but in 1942—even under the impact of war needs—their depleted and deteriorated forests were able to produce only 1¼ billion board feet.

As for the Lake States forest resources, as of today, less than 13 per cent supports old and second growth saw timber. About 42 per cent bears enough young trees to promise timber in the not too distant future—that is, if the young growth is not cut before it can reach maturity. On another 25 per cent trees are coming back poorly. And on 20 per cent, there are so few new trees that experts class the land as "deforested," and some of it will never bear saw-timber again unless planted. But perhaps—most significant of all is the fact that in 1936 these Lake States, so wonderfully endowed by nature for the growing of forests, imported 60 per cent of the lumber needed for their own use.

But to get back to our question about permanent forests and the stable communities dependent upon them as opposed to "cut out and get out," wrecked forests and blighted towns. It is true that more and more owners and operators of timberland, whether in large industrial units or farm woodlots, are doing their best to turn over a new and brighter page in Lake States forestry. Having faced the old question with courage and vision, they have given up clear cutting and destroying forests and have gone in for management. In other words, in general these modern pioneers have embarked on long range management plans, gearing annual cut to crowded or defective trees and leaving enough of the young thrifty stock to grow another crop. They have begun building up growing stock in their forests by fire protection, desirable cutting practices, by planting and other good forestry practices. They are utilizing parts of trees formerly wasted. What's more, they are proving that this kind of management is practical and profitable, and that it *can* mean permanent forests and communities, homes and jobs for workers, as well as profits for industry.

But perhaps the best way to bring home to readers of THE CARPENTER in this series the actual difference between "cut out and get out" and managed forests is to cite an example of each as recently related by Lyle F. Watts, Chief of the U. S. Forest Service. As to the unbridled exploitation of forest resources, Mr. Watts said:

"Boom times came to the twin villages of Au Sable and Oscoda in Michigan with the erection of a sawmill in 1865. Eight years later these towns had ten large sawmills. In 1890 lumber production reached 324 million board feet. The population had grown to 15,000 with work plentiful and wages good. Hotels, business, newspapers flourished. With exhaustion of local timber supply the 'bust' that came after 1890 proved as rapid as the boom. Lumber cut dropped 82 per cent in six years. Hundreds of families were forced to sacrifice homes, part with friends, and move elsewhere to find jobs. Today, 50 years after the 'bust,' the land devastated by logging and fire, and now being slowly rehabilitated as part of the Huron National Forest, supports less than 1,000 people."

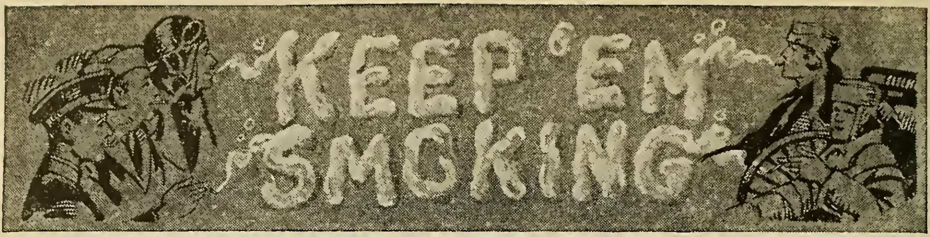
Typical of the kind of management that must be invoked on millions of Lake States forest acres if the forests are ever again to contribute in full measure in support of Lake States economy and prosperity, the Chief cited the story of Goodman, Wisconsin, saying:

"In Wisconsin, when the Goodman Lumber Company undertook partial cutting for sustained yield, it was forced to reduce its output by one-half. But fuller utilization and greater variety of product provided offsetting opportunities for employment by raising the labor requirement to more than 8½ man-days per 1,000 board feet of logs as compared with about 5½ man-days in most other hardwood mills of similar size. Selective cutting has been followed by good growth and, after 16 years of this forestry program, the community exhibits a general feeling of stability and confidence. The significance of this situation can only be gauged by realizing that without forestry this community would be facing total eclipse in a few years."

What the situation in the Lake States adds up to, then, is this: Public interest—including the welfare of workers, communities, our institutions, and even of the United States itself—demands that right cutting and other forest practices be required on all timber land. An all too small percentage of forward-looking timber owners and operators already see this necessity and are blazing the trail. But will the others be willing or able to follow? Most experienced foresters do not believe so. That is why the U. S. Forest Service is advocating (1) a comprehensive cooperative program with the states of many-sided aids to the lumber industry and individuals, designed to make sound forestry easier, financially safer and more profitable, (2) increased public acquisition — community, state and federal—of lands no longer suitable for private industrial operation, and (3) public control of cutting practices on private lands.

NEXT MONTH: Forestry prospects in the Inland Empire, Rocky Mountains and the Southwest.

In the last paragraph of last month's article two words were erroneously omitted. The third sentence should read "All will not agree with me, perhaps, but I also feel we shall have to adopt some form of Federal and State control practices on private lands." The words "Federal and" did not appear in the copy.



BROTHERHOOD SOLICITS COOPERATION OF LOCALS AND DISTRICT COUNCILS TO KEEP FIGHTING BOYS HAPPY.

During the month of October another million American cigarettes went to American fighting men all over the world, thanks to our Brotherhood Cigarette Fund. During the month, however, donations to the Fund totaled a little better than $1,300.00—approximately half enough to take care of the cost of providing a million free cigarettes for our boys.

That the free cigarettes are appreciated now more than ever before is plainly evident from the letters of thanks which continue to pour into the General Office from all sectors of the war. The fighting is getting harder all the time and more and more of our soldiers are now on foreign soil, far from places where cigarettes are sold. The mounting tempo of the war itself is reflected in the letters of appreciation coming to Indianapolis. More and more of the letters are now coming from hospitals—hospitals in the field, in liberated towns and in supply bases. More and more of the recipients of the cigarettes are battle casualties who helped to achieve the heart-lifting victories about which we have been reading lately. And even more than the men in the foxholes and trenches they seem to appreciate cigarette gifts from home.

A few weeks ago newspapers carried a small item on the importance of American cigarettes to our fighting men abroad. The article told about American soldiers being issued extra rations of cigarettes before going into new territory. With the cigarettes they received was a printed admonition not to smoke them but to save them for barter with the natives since cigarettes are more valuable than money in many parts of the world where fighting is going on. Many doughboys have wheedled eggs, chickens, etc. out of the natives in North Africa, Italy, and even France by offering cigarettes after money had been turned down. Even the marker that indicates the first spot on which American troops touched Italian soil in this war rests there because of American cigarettes. Some U. S. doughboys prevailed on an Italian stone-cutter to fix up a suitable tablet; cost, a couple of cartons of American cigarettes.

Accordingly our obligation to keep the smokes rolling overseas is increasing all the time as our troops penetrate deeper and deeper into enemy territory.

All checks for donations to the Fund should be made payable to General Treasurer S. P. Meadows and should be accompanied by explicit instructions that the money is intended for the Fund. Last month several checks arrived at the General Office without specific instructions. The checks were deposited in the Cigarette Fund and later it was found they were payments on per capita tax and bond premium.

CIGARETTE FUND

Contributions received by the General Treasurer's office from September 22, to October 23, 1944.

L. U.	City and State	Amt.
8	Philadelphia, Pa.	25 00
11	Cleveland, O.	20 00
36	Oakland, Cal.	25 00
47	St. Louis, Mo.	25 00
62	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
80	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
137	Norwich, Conn.	5 00
141	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
157	Boston, Mass.	13 86
160	Philadelphia, Pa.	6 00
169	East St. Louis, Ill.	50 00
211	Pittsburgh, Pa.	35 00
246	New York, N. Y.	1 40
277	Philadelphia, Pa.	10 00
367	Centralia, Ill.	25 00
377	Alton, Ill.	10 00
393	Camden, N. J.	10 00
454	Philadelphia, Pa.	10 00
467	Hoboken, N. J.	5 00
660	Spring, O.	10 00
691	Williamsport, Pa.	41 00
741	Bardstown, Ill.	5 00
742	Decatur, Ill.	10 00
763	Enid, Okla.	15 00
886	San Andreas, Cal.	10 00
964	Haverstown, N. Y.	75 00
972	Philadelphia, Pa.	4 00
1010	Uniontown, Pa.	10 00
1024	Cumberland, Md.	10 00
1088	Punxsutawney, Pa.	5 00
1108	Cleveland, O.	10 00
1185	Chicago, Ill.	10 00
1296	San Diego, Cal.	25 00
1471	Jackson, Miss.	10 20
1538	Miami, Ariz.	20 00

L. U.	City and State	Amt.
1739	Kirkwood, Mo.	25 00
1795	Farmington, Mo.	11 60
1819	Elko, Nev.	10 00
1845	Snoqualmie, Wash.	10 00
1846	New Orleans, La.	10 00
1856	Philadelphia, Pa.	10 00
1871	Cleveland, O.	5 00
1920	Mineral Wells, Tex.	5 00
2020	San Diego, Cal.	10 00
2039	New Orleans, La.	25 00
2078	Vista, Cal.	5 00
2125	Whitefish, Mont.	5 00
2250	Red Bend, N. J.	25 00
2605	Tacoma, Wash.	25 00
2611	Eugene, Ore.	10 00
2832	Anacortes, Wash.	20 00
3191	Chelsea, Mass.	10 00

DISTRICT COUNCILS

Carpenters D. C., Boston, Mass.	50 00
Carpenters D. C., Cleveland, O.	100 00
Indianapolis, D. C., Indpls., Ind.	10 00
Metropolitan D. C., Phila., Pa.	25 00
San Diego Co., San Diego, Cal.	25 00
Somerset, Morris & Vicinity, D. C., Gladston, N. J.	10 00
Carpenters D. C., Washington D. C. & Vic., Washington, D. C.	50 00

STATE COUNCILS

Ill. S. C., of Carp. Peoria, Ill.	50 00
N. J., S. C. Bergenfield, N. J.	200 00

★ ★ ★

Available Funds Sept. 22, 1944	$11,417 60
Receipts	1,328 06
Total	$12,745 66
Expenditures:	
Brown & Williamson	$ 2,500 00
Total	$10,245 66

REFUNDS

Two checks, one for per capita tax and one for bond premium, were erroneously added to the Cigarette Fund last month and have been deducted therefrom:

Refund of Per Capita Tax L. U. 1607	114 00	
Refund of Premium on Bond L. U. 986	10 00	$ 124 00
Available Funds Oct. 23, 1944		$10,121 66

"Repairs On The Run" British Blitz Motto

CARPENTERS' "CIRCUS"

By ANON.

★ ★ ★

IN THE YARD of a recently bombed London building I found the "carpenters' circus."

Sixty house repairers, members of a Ministry of Works flying squad, set up camp here not long ago.

"Like circus people, we've travelled many thousands of miles round the country, eating and sleeping on the road and pitching our marquee when there was no other coney," the foreman, Mr. Reg. Agombar, told me.

At their own collapsible tables in the open bicycles shed the men were having a hot dinner of roast beef, vegetables and jam pudding after a long day's work on a bombed site.

They are now doing first-aid repairs at a most satisfactory rate.

Made up in the provinces and composed chiefly of Scotsmen, the squad arrived from Hull in time for the first flying bomb.

There is no red tape about this job. The carpenters—and the plumbers, slaters and bricklayers as well—work all hours to get repairs done quickly.

They sleep in their travelling dormitories, have all their meals from the travelling kitchen and are taken to and from work in the lorries if necessary.

Sometimes the kitchen goes to the site with their meals, all steaming hot.

The "circus" properties include 20 ladders, five blankets and bedding for each man, dartboards and other games equipment, large wireless set, motor-bicycle for dispatches, and fire extinguishers and stirrup pumps.

Kitchen equipment is of the newest labor-saving kind, including even a mechanical tin-opener.

All the vehicles are electrically lighted, and the office is connected by telephone with the Minstry of Works.

The seven drivers, all Londoners, are very useful about the camp. They do the cooking, cleaning, washing and mending, and administer first-aid when needed.

They can get their seven vehicles on the road in ten minutes.

Do they like the roving life? "It's champion," said Arthur Taylor, of Dorinda Street, Islington, leading driver and cook.

They have a song with the chorus:

"Home, home, on the road.
'Tis the rolling home for me."

It is sung to the tune of "Home on the Range." — The Chronicle, London.

Give according to your means, or God will make your means according to your giving.—John Hall.

War Booms Marriages

By **JOHN D. DURAND** and **HENRY D. SHELDON**
Population Division Bureau of the Census—Dept. of Commerce

A WARTIME BOOM in marriages has made a marked change in the marital status of all classes of the population—young and old, farm and city dwellers, whites and Negroes. The percentage of persons married is now higher than at any previous time for which statistics are available.

In 1940 there were 30,100,000 married women in the United States, representing not quite 60 per cent of the female population 14 years and over. By February 1944 this number had increased to 32,900,000 (not including women in the armed forces), or nearly 63 per cent of the total. The unusual character of this change is indicated by the fact that between 1930 and 1940 the proportion of women married showed practically no change.

These trends in marital status were revealed by special questions in the regular monthly sample survey conducted by the Special Surveys Division of the Bureau of the Census. The questions covered the civilian population 14 years and over excluding persons in institutions.

A part of the phenomenal increase in the proportion married probably should be attributed to the improvements in economic conditions since 1940 rather than to the direct effects of the war. During the lean years of the 1930's a great many couples were forced to postpone marriage. As employment and wages increased during the period of preparation for the war, many of these postponed marriages took place. But without doubt the greater part of the marriage boom since 1940 must be arrtibuted directly to the war and its effects upon the attitudes and aims of the people.

This interpretation is supported by a comparison of the trends since 1940 in the proportions married among various age groups. Increases have occurred for women in every age group, young and old, but the increase has been most marked in the case of women under 25. In 1940, 28 per cent of the female population 14 to 24 years old were married; in 1944 the percentage for civilian women in this age group was about 33. The induction of young men into the armed forces has evidently not discouraged them from marrying; on the contrary, many a wedding has been occasioned by an induction notice, or by a furlough for a young serviceman on his way overseas.

Marriages of servicemen and inductions of men already married are reflected in the statistics for married women whose husbands were away in the armed forces. In February 1944, there were about 2,700,000 women who reported that their husbands were in the armed forces. Almost half of these women were under 25 years of age.

A considerable number of younger women must have been married since that time, and probably, in a large proportion of the cases, were married after their bridegrooms had been inducted. Married women with husbands absent in the armed forces constituted about 5 per cent of all married women 14 years old and over. Among married women 14 to 19 years old, about 40 per cent were servicemen's wives, and for those 20 to 24 years old the percentage was about 30. The percentage was also high for the age group 25 to 34 years, but as might be expected it was very small for women over 35.

The statistics on marital status of males show the reason for the popular song, "They're Either Too Young or Too Old." Marriage and the draft have reduced the supply of eligible young bachelors in the civilian population by almost 70 per cent. In February 1944 there were only 2,500,000 single male civilians 20 to 44 years old, compared with 8,400,000 bachelors of this age in 1940.

Up to the present, the decrease in the number of young male civilians has by no means reduced the number of marriages, because servicemen have been available. But in the future, as more and more of our young men are sent overseas, there will be a drastic curtailment in the opportunities for marriage among young people. The result may be to cancel out a substantial part of the increase in the proportion married which has occurred during the last 4 years.

Because survey data on the marital status of men in the armed forces are not available, a direct comparison with respect to marital status between 1940 and 1944 is not possible for males. There is little doubt, however, that there was an increase in the proportion married which paralleled the increase among females, since it takes two to make a marriage. However, for males 45 years old and over—who are not subject to service in the armed forces — increases between 1940 and 1944 in the proportions married exceeded those for women of the same age group.

In spite of wartime conditions the percentage of persons widowed and divorced showed little change for either males or females between 1940 and 1944. In both 1940 and 1944 the percentage of males who were widowed or divorced was slightly less than 6; the percentage of females was about 13.

Workers Respond to Army's Needs

Lieutenant General Brehon B. Somervell, chief of the army service forces announced that American workers boosted production of munitions and supplies for the army during August by 10.7 per cent.

That brought output figures to the highest level since last February, overcoming a summer slump, Somervell said. He paid tribute to workers for "putting their backs into the job of getting out enough arms and equipment, on time.

Most significant, he revealed, is that the chief increase were in items that had been acutely short. "The response has been most gratifying," he said.

"Pipe-dream" conception of post-war homes jeopardizing expected boom in construction

THE DANGEROUS MYTH

For some time The Carpenter has been pointing out the seriousness of the "dream home" threat. Fantastic advertisements by firms not even remotely connected with the building game have built up in the mind of the general public an erroneous notion of what can be expected in post-war housing. This means that many prospective home builders will hestitate about building when they find out that the promised miracles are nothing but pipe-dreams of ad writers. Long ago Practical Builder first called attention to the situation. Now all segments of the building game are genuinely concerned. This article shows why the concern is well founded.

MOST BUSINESS leaders, industrialists and economists look to private building and its allied interests to form a potent stabilizing force in our post-war prosperity. But a recent survey of consumer demands and expectations in post-war homes shows that this will not be true unless the public's conception of "miracle" housing is exploded.

The revealing study, sponsored by the National Association of Home Builders, clearly shows that prospective home buyers are convinced a new era of "dream world" houses will start the day hostilities cease. Their expectations, fostered by well-intended but misguided post-war prophets, portend harmful consequences for the building industry in particular and the nation's economy in general.

The popular delusion of the "miracle" house must be dispelled and replaced with the true story of the many practical improvements in design, construction methods, and interior equipment that will provide more livable houses. Otherwise, the building industry faces the thankless task of dealing with a disillusioned and disappointed public in the immediate post-war years. As a consequence, the industry will not be able to do its full share in providing employment.

The survey was conducted in Atlanta; Chicago; Columbus, Ohio; Hartford, Conn.; Minneapolis; Pittsburgh; Rochester, N. Y.; and San Francisco. It was confined to the broad middle class with an average annual income of $3,027, and embraced the middle younger age bracket. Of the families interviewed, 32% owned their homes and 68% were non-owners, but 45% of the total indicated they expected to build or buy a home. The great majority, or 68%, expected to build or buy from one to two years after the war.

More than half of those interviewed expected to get a six room house with two baths, replete with mechanical wonders. Yet, they planned to pay an average of only $52 per month in financing the mortgage.

Prospective home buyers were asked this question about six projected developments in low-cost homes:

> "At the price you intend to pay, do you believe that any of the following 'revolutionary' changes will be available?"

	Per cent expecting it to be available at price they are willing to pay	Available how soon after the war
Complete air-conditioning in the summer as in the movies	72%	10 months
Electronic controls which will make housekeeping far more simple than today	81%	11 months
Extensive use of plastics for plumbing, pipes, bathroom fixtures, wall surfaces, etc.	81%	8 months
Movable partitions which permit the making of one room out of two, or vice versa	60%	6 months
Outside walls which can be opened up on a gorden or terrace in warm weather	54%	8 months
Rooms built as complete units which can be added or removed, depending on family requirement	56%	8 months

In other words, the overwhelming majority, planning to pay an average of only $52 per month, expect construction features or products which either did not exist in the pre-war period, or which were available only to a minority of home buyers in the high income brackets.

The most revealing part of the survey (which should awaken everyone to a realization of the damage done by over-selling the public with predictions of impractical things to come) was contained in replies received to this question:

> "Would you build or buy a new home if you could not get any or all of the six typical 'revolutionary' changes in home construction?"

Here's what the consumers interviewed had to say:

> 54% said they would not build or buy if they could not get complete, year-'round air conditioning.
>
> 62% said "NO" if they could not get electronic controls which would make housekeeping far more simple than today.
>
> 53% said "NO" if they could not get extensive use of plastics for plumbing, pipes, bathroom fixtures, wall surfaces, etc.
>
> 27% said "NO" if they could not get movable partitions.
>
> 37% said "NO" if they could not get outside walls which could be opened up on a garden or terrace.
>
> 28% said "NO" if they could not get rooms built as separate units which could be added or removed.

A further breakdown of the replies disclosed that families willing to pay more than $60 in monthly installments for their home expected the most for their money; those in the $40 to $60 bracket expected only slightly less; but even among families willing to pay less than $40 per month, from one-fifth to two-fifths said they would stay out of the market unless they could get the six typical "revolutionary" changes they had been led to believe would be available in the immediate post-war years.

In other words, the survey clearly indicates that families in the broad, middle income group—the bulk of the post-war market—say they will postpone buying a home until the "magic house" can be purchased at the price they are willing and able to pay.

Because of these alarming implications, the National Association of Home Builders has inaugurated a nation-wide missionary campaign to destroy the illusion of the "miracle house" and to project in its place a forthright picture of the attractive, practical "Home of Tomorrow."

Just what will the improved "Home of Tomorrow" be like in design, construction and interior equipment?

Frank W. Cortright, Executive Vice-President of the National Association of Home Builders, speaking for the nation's leading builders, says:

"There will be gradual, progressive evolution in home building, but not drastic revolution. Greater emphasis will be placed on selection of the site and designing the house to blend with the general surroundings to provide a maximum of spacious living.

Conventional types of home will continue to dominate the American scene, with reasonable modifications, such as wider acceptance of the low, sweeping roof lines of the California and Florida styles.

"In construction and equipment, the builders will be able to deliver the best types of pre-war housing with considerable more window area, increased emphasis on size and charm of the living room at the expense of the dining room. Especially attractive kitchens and bathrooms and appealing basements will be outstanding features of the post-war homes.

"Practical, labor-saving devices to reduce the burden of housekeeping will be built into these homes, depending upon the wishes of the consumer and his ability to pay for extra interior refinements."

Once the "Magic Home" bubble has been pricked, and the public correctly informed on what it can reasonably expect in greatly improved living conditions, the building industry and its allied interests, will be in the happy position of dealing with enlightened customers. They won't be confused and bewildered by conflicting illusory promises.

It won't be a case of "let's wait and see what happens," but prospective home owners can start planning now to build their practical "dream home," firm in the conviction that the finished product will be up-to-date in every way and the best that money can buy in any price range.

Home Repair to Take Priority

The task of putting the nation's 37,500,000 homes, neglected of necessity during the war, back in a state of good repair will be the Number One job in the housing field in the immediate post-victory period, Abner H. Ferguson, FHA commissioner, told the Morris Plan Bankers Association. He emphasized that home improvement would provide jobs, both for skilled and unskilled workers on the repair job, and in factories and transportation.

The job to be done, he declared, has assumed "tremendous proportions and obviously will at first take precedence over the rest of the housing field, even new construction, as important as that is."

There is almost no reconversion problem in the home repair business, Ferguson said, pointing out that paint, wallpaper, plaster, cement, roofing, lumber and electric wiring have remained the same; they were simply diverted to war uses and can readily go back to the peacetime uses.

Labor And The G. I. Joes

(Following are excerpts from an address by the International Representative of the AFL before the New York Forum,. Oct. 10.)

By ROBERT J. WATT

★ ★ ★

THE FIRST ITEM on the post-war program of the American Federation of Labor is to assure a fair deal for the returning service men. We want to see that they get jobs at which they can earn a decent and constantly improving standard of living. We ask these opportunities not as charity nor as a bonus. We ask them because we know that the very existence of our democracy depends upon the maintenance of employment opportunities. We ask them because we don't want an economy of scarcity that creates unrest and which ends in periodic splurges of the worst kind of extravagance—the wastage of human beings.

We share the eagerness and insistence of those concentrating their concern upon jobs for service men, but we disagree with those who believe the problem can be solved by merely putting all returning soldiers and sailors back into their old jobs. We believe. our problem is to provide steady jobs at decent wages and good conditions for returning service men. We believe that will be possible only if industrial and commercial activity is sustained by steady jobs at decent wages and good conditions for all who want to work for wages.

We must face this problem on the broad basis instead of doctoring our ailments and disregarding the causes. Unless we tackle the big, fundamental problems of a sane economic system and recognize that the well-being of the veteran depends upon the well-being of the community as a whole, we shall not succeed in solving our problem.

We face not merely the problem of fitting 10,000,000 returning service men into useful employment, but the task of converting 10,000,000 or more war workers into civilian jobs.

It will take more than a G. I. Bill of Rights to do the job. If peace should come tomorrow, and if every service man not needed in the peacetime forces were brought home, and placed in jobs, and present jobholders discharged, the reemployed service man, and every citizen would still face the problem of finding jobs for the 8 or 10 million displaced workers, plus a huge number of unemployed war industry workers.

Many questions already have arisen regarding reinstatement rights of veterans, and who is entitled to these rights. In countless contracts, labor unions have protected these rights by provisions for reemployment. We have not relied alone upon the complicated provisions of the Selective Service Act. In fact, we don't yet know whether the veterans must compete with each other for available jobs. We probably won't know until it is decided by the courts whether the status of the veteran was frozen when he left, or whether his rights accumulated during his services in the armed forces.

We face this problem by assuming that everyone, whether employer or worker, wants to see to it that the returning service man will receive his old status as a worker, with the rights he would have had if he had kept at his job. Unfortunately, many of the 11,000,000 service men were not regular employes in civilian occupations when they left. Selective Service interpretations hold that reinstatement rights apply only to so-called permanent workers.

If the individual himself had taken the place of a person who had enlisted, or if the position were a wartime job that will cease after the war, or if the job were based on an individual contract of employment for a limited period, we are informed no right of reinstatement exists. On the other hand, if the veteran were a so-called permanent employe, we are informed that he has an absolute right of reinstatement even if it causes the layoff of a man with much greater length of service.

The legislation I refer to is recent and confused. The language is vague and indefinite. It is full of loopholes. An employer need not reinstate if it is "unreasonable or impossible" to do so. That word "unreasonable" can mean almost anything. We don't know if there are more veterans than there are available jobs how they determine who comes first. The veterans must be qualified to perform their former duties. We don't know who will determine whether they can or not. The employer cannot "discharge without cause" for one year after reinstatement. We don't know whether lay-offs under this section are considered as discharges.

We don't see the equity in this program, even among veterans. The program as it now stands throws the burden of legal enforcement upon the courts. We doubt whether the courts are equipped to handle the number of cases that may arise. Complicated and prolonged court procedures will discourage veterans from efforts to obtain their rights and may lead to widespread violation.

This suggestion may be too simple, but would it not be better to say that the veterans will have the right of reinstatement and tenure, to which their service on the job, plus the period of military service would entitle them? The practical problems could then be settled within the well-established grievance procedure existing under labor-management contracts wherever they exist.

We hope we will, in the next session of Congress, extend Federal old age and survivors' insurance to all wage-earners, establish real federal employment insurance to all wage-earners and provide health insurance against loss of income due to illness or injury. We believe these goals are as important to veterans as to any other workers and to their families. We believe it is unfortunate that we have fallen into the practice of setting up special systems for veterans instead of weaving a social insurance system for service men and workers alike. It would not be difficult to make any necessary extra provisions for the peculiar problems of veterans.

Editorial

We, The People, Remain the Real Master

By the time this issue of The Carpenter rolls off the press, November 7th will have come and gone. In time-honored custom, the American people will have selected a man to head the government for the next four fateful years. The decision will have been made and the voice of the people will have prevailed.

It takes no astute student of political science to realize that this has developed into the bitterest campaign since the time of Lincoln. Even as this is being written, two full weeks before Election Day, the wind and the fury are reaching unprecedented heights. Issues are being lost track of in the confused barrage of recriminations, accusations, and personal attacks which seem to have crept into the campaign—entirely needlessly, we might add.

Upon one thing we can all agree; the next four years will undoubtedly be the most trying and important in the history of our nation. The man who emerges successful on November 7th will carry on his shoulders the heaviest load of responsibility in the history of the Republic. He can discharge this responsibility satisfactorily only if he has behind him a united, enlightened citizenry interested in solving the complex and multitudinous problems.

With very few exceptions, America has heretofore been able to forget the bitternesses engendered during political campaigns to unite behind the choice of the people. More than ever before it is important that we do so this time. After all, any man who becomes the presidential candidate of one of the major political parties must of necessity be a man of ability and integrity. The rough and tumble system of American politics sees to that. Consequently—although the election is still two weeks off—we can say a man of real capabilities is the people's ultimate choice.

Under the American system, we, the people, still remain the real masters of America's destiny. During the next four years colossal problems will have to be solved; first, we will have to win the war in the shortest possible time with the lowest possible cost in lives and money; next, we will have to cooperate with the world to establish a lasting peace. Also we will have to super-charge our domestic economy to produce lasting prosperity and plentiful jobs.

In solving these problems, the President will have to lead the way; but we, the people, will be the ones to choose the paths. A General on the battlefield cannot attack an objective without his army behind him: neither can our President tread a path along which the people refuse to follow him—be that path foreign policy, domestic policy, or economic readjustment.

Let us then forget all the bitterness of the past campaign. America will go only where we, the people, will it to go. The man on whom the people place the stamp of approval on November 7th is a capable man. Only the other day a noted historian said he doubted if America would be much different today if every President in the history of the nation had been defeated and the opposing candidate had served instead. Undoubtedly he based his theory on the fact that a President can lead only where the people will follow.

In view of these facts, it becomes the duty of us, the common people, to prepare ourselves for the job ahead. If we become enlightened, if we study the problems and the measures needed to solve them, success will eventually be achieved. However, first we must bury the animosities and differences that cluttered up the campaign.

It's "Forward America" with the November 7th choice of the people at the throttle but with all of us feeding the coal, repairing the track, or riding in the caboose.

Unionism May Hold the Answer

Only now—nearly six months after the invasion of France—is the true story of the heroic role played by the underground forces in Nazi-subjugated countries coming to light. France, Belgium and Holland were wrested from the Germans in surprisingly short time and with a surprisingly small number of casualties—due lragely to the invaluable assistance rendered by the underground elements that defied the Germans through four long years of occupation. When the time was ripe, General Eisenhower called on these underground elements to openly war on the enemy. This they did. They harrassed German lines of communications, spread confusion behind their lines, and even fought German forces with arms smuggled in by the Allies through underground channels.

To union members here it comes as no surprise that the underground forces in those countries were built around the unions that Hitler banned when he took over. Patriotic citizens from all walks of life threw in their lot with the underground, but the directing force came from men who were labor leaders before German occupation. When Hitler banned their unions, they merely went underground. During the first perilous months of occupation, they risked their lives every minute of the day and night to keep alive a spirit of resistance. One by one they attracted other patriots who loved liberty more than life. Eventually they built up far-flung organizations that harrassed the Germans at every turn before the invasion of Normandy by the Allies and organized open resistance to the Nazi hordes thereafter. Because of their efforts, the German armies were driven back to the fatherland in record time and thousands of Allied lives were saved.

Working underground is nothing new to union members. Even in this country not so long ago men who believed in organization for the common good had to work in the dark. There are tens of thousands of workers still active in the American labor movement today who can remember when meetings had to be held in basements, barns, or even in secluded spots in the woods. A few were killed, many were black-balled, but they carried on their fight with a dogged determination that flinched before no obstacles, and, as a result, unionism today works openly and freely for a better life for those who toil with their hands and brains for a livelihood.

If there is any moral in all this, it is that unionism always has been and still remains the fundamental vehicle of democracy for the common man. In his union the average worker comes into closer contact with democracy than anywhere else in his life. Of course he votes in the municipal, state, and national elections, but that constitutes about his only participation in government. In his local union he takes an actual part in forging his own destiny. He voices his opinion on a myriad of questions that affect his job and his daily life. He actually helps to formulate and put over programs of vital importance to him and his family. In doing so he becomes an integral part of the whole democratic process.

Right now a small underground group headed by former labor leaders is quietly preparing itself in Germany for the day when it can strike a telling blow for liberty. When that day comes they will not be found wanting.

And it would seem logical that if there is any hope for transforming Germany into a democratic peace-loving nation instead of a militaristic one, that hope lies in the restoration and nurturing of a strong, independent labor movement after the annihilation of Nazism.

Victories Increase Need for Plasma

The victories on all fronts which make such glorious reading in your newspaper are not coming cheaply. Each and every one of them is being bought dearly in terms of American blood—the blood of your own boy, or of the boy who used to deliver your paper or bring your groceries.

The greatly increased tempo of the war has brought a greatly increased need for blood plasma. Thanks to the life-saving properties of plasma, thousands of badly wounded boys who would have died in the last war are now being saved and restored to their families and society. Casualties are mounting and so is the need for plasma.

Giving a pint of blood to the Red Cross is such a little thing to do; yet it can mean the difference between life and death to some wounded lad on a foreign battlefield. It takes not more than an hour to keep an appointment at your local Red Cross. In that time you can give your pint of blood and be on your way home. The process is painless. There are no after effects except a warm feeling of satisfaction for having done a noble and patriotic deed. Some individuals have already given ten and twelve and even sixteen times since Pearl Habor; others have yet to give their first pint.

Make a date with your Red Cross as soon as possible for a donation. You will receive courteous attention, you will not be inconvenienced for more than an hour, and you can rest assured that there will not be any pain connected with the process.

Is it worth an hour of your time to save an American life? Only your own conscience can tell you how obviously the answer is "YES."

Worth Some Serious Study

Recently Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., put forth a thought-inspiring plan for stimulating building of new structures. Briefly, the plan suggests that the government revise its method of handling depreciation on office buildings and other structures to encourage new construction. A hasty perusal of the Association's plan leads one to believe that it merits serious consideration by all groups—particularly those connected with the building trades.

Specifically the Association's plan recommends that study be given to permitting owners of structures built after the war to elect to depreciate one-half the cost of the structure in the first quarter of its useful life. Here's the way it works out:

At the present time, the government uses a straight line method in computing depreciation on structures. Suppose a building is put up at a cost of $100,000. The government figures that its useful life will be forty years. The Revenue Department then divides the cost by the estimated number of years of useful life and arrives at the annual allowable depreciation. In this case it would be $100,000 divided by 40, or $2,500 per year.

If the Association's plan were put into effect, the owner could elect to write off half the depreciation in the first quarter (10 years) of the building's useful life. This means that he could deduct $5,000 per year instead of $2,500 for the first ten years.

Now the big advantage to this proposed new depreciation plan is that it would reduce risk and thereby stimulate building. About the first ten years of the life of any structure is the only period in which usefulness can be foreseen. A prospective builder can make a reasonably accurate guess at what prospects will be for about a decade. If he can be assured of securing the return of half his investment during that period, he can much better afford to gamble on the remaining thirty years of estimated useful life for his building. Offhand, at least, it would appear that the idea contains real merit.

Unlike most plans for stimulating business, this one would cost the government nothing. In the forty-year period, the government would lose nothing because the depreciation would amount to the same whether the straight-line method or the accelerated method was used. On the other hand, the prospective building owner would receive a real risk-reducing shot in the arm.

Under the plan, we believe a long-range stimulus could be offered builders. If a man erected a building today and in the first ten years recovered half the cost, we can conceive that twenty years later, owning as he would a relatively obsolete building which at the same time carried a lower than straight-line depreciation status, he might well find it more profitable to tear down the old structure before its useful life cycle is completed and replace it with a new and modern one.

At any rate, the Association's proposed program seems to have some points of genuine merit. Certainly it is worthy of further study. Those who know estimate that if the building industry can be occupied to its full capacity after the war nearly twelve million jobs will be provided directly and indirectly. Hence, anything that promises to stimulate building should be the concern of all of us.

Off to a Bad Beginning

Although the war is still far from won and the need for armaments of many kinds is increasing rather than decreasing, a strong stench has already developed in the disposal of surplus goods by Uncle Sam. A Senate investigating committee which last month was looking into certain questionable procedures being followed by the government discovered to everyone's amazement that a notorious pre-repeal gangster, fresh out of the hoosegow, was acting as a key figure in the disposal of certain lines of government goods no longer needed by the Army. Legitimate business executives were finding it necessary to kowtow to this notorious goon in order to obtain articles they needed to keep their plants turning out war goods. (And in the process they also probably had to pay several hundred per cent profit to the racketeer just as bistro owners did in the lush days of prohibition.)

We suppose it is safe to assume that this particular situation is on the way toward being remedied. However, the problem of surplus goods disposal—which will become tremendous following V-Day—must be worked out in such a way that a reoccurrence of this disgraceful chicanery will be impossible.

After the last shot is fired, the government will find itself stuck with tens of billions of dollars of surplus materials. Some of the stuff, made for specific war purposes, will be valueless to civilian industry. The only recourse will be to sell it for junk value. Other items, because the government buys nothing but the best, will be eagerly sought after by industry. Tens of billions of dollars will be involved. Unless honest effective methods of disposing of these goods are put into operation, Uncle Sam stands to take a bad financial beating.

On the surface it seems that adequate safeguards are needed from two angles. First, disposal must be made in such a way as to encourage rather than discourage reconversion. Second, the goods must bring in the highest possible resale value commensurate with speedy disposal.

Disclosures that a jailbird ex-bootlegger already has wormed his snout into the trough augers ill for the program. A poorer start could scarcely be conceived. By the time the war ends the national debt will probably be crowding 300 billion dollars, a staggering load for even a country as rich as America. Every dollar brought into the treasury from the disposal of surplus goods will reduce the debt by that much. Conversely, every dollar lost through unwise or dishonest disposal of these goods will mean one more dollar we or our children will have to dig out of our paychecks. Certainly we have a right to be worried. The time has come for the Great White Father in Washington to begin cracking the whip and laying down hard and fast rules that will assure 100 cents return to the treasury for every dollar's worth of goods sold.

The Poor Business Agents

By A. F. LOCKHART

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THERE isn't a more abused, a more misunderstood or undervalued mortal under the sun than the average business representative of an average trade union. Nor is there anyone this side of the pearly gates more deserving of the pearly gates when his time comes to die than the average business agent.

A business agent is a human being but no one seems to think so. For example: After putting in a long day at the office he isn't supposed to go to a show, to a party or to his lodge for the simple reason that some member may want to call him up and if he is out of the house—he can't be called. And what do people call a business agent about? Well, a B. A. is supposed to know everything. He is supposed to be able to do anything and everything. He is supposed to be able to create jobs where there are no jobs. He is supposed to know about every job and every project not only within the local jurisdiction but in Iceland, Greenland, Jamaica, Alaska, Canada, Oran, Dakar, the Canal Zone, Pearl Harbor, New Brighton, Rosemount, Portage, Baraboo, Rapid City, Hollywood and God only knows where not. A business agent is supposed to be able to just reach up in the air and pluck out a job that is hand-tailored for the guy who is out of a job.

Yea, verily, a business agent is a man of parts, a genius and a bum all rolled into one. He is supposed to carry on a constant agitation for a shorter work week, more pay, time and a half for overtime and double time for holidays, but he works from 12 to 18 hours a day, his telephone is always busy and if he doesn't show up at the office before 8:30 there are those willing to have him burned in crude oil for trying to act like a banker. And talking of bankers, a B. A. is supposed to be able to hand out a dime or two bits every time a moocher flashes a union card on him; he is supposed to dig down into his jeans for a couple of bucks every time a fellow unionist is short; he has to dig up to buy flowers for someone he never heard of and if he doesn't kick in—he is tagged as one of those cold-blooded gawks who live off the Labor movement, one of those per capita leeches who are sucking the life blood of their fellows and never giving anything in return.

A good business agent is supposed to be able to settle any dispute and all disputes and no matter how many he does settle—someone is always dissatisfied with the way he did the job. He is supposed to be able to out-talk a Philadelphia lawyer, and if he can't—there are always a half dozen or more in his union who know darn well that they could do that job without batting an eye. He is supposed to be able to write a contract that will give the employes everything and the boss nothing. He has to be able to argue classifications, the complicated language of the War Production Board, the OPA, the CCC, the WLB, the NLRB, the U. S. supreme court and the jibberish of Leon Henderson, on a bicycle. He has to know all about base rates, depreciation, capital investment, Vitamins B-one and how to make out an income tax that even Henry Morgenthau doesn't understand.

And that isn't all. A good business representative should be able to settle domestic quarrels that the Court of Good Will and Mr. Anthony would duck in abject fear. He has to be able to explain how one woman's husband is able to get a job while that particular man's brother-in-law can't buy, steal, beg or inherit a job. He has to know all the answers and if he doesn't, God 'elp 'im! He has to be able to get a B or a C card for any duer who insists that he can't ride the streetcars because they make him seasick; he has to square things with the tire rationing board, the draft board, the sugar rationing board, the board of health and the welfare board. He has to have a stand-in with the members of the city council, with the county commissioners, with the Governor and all the other politicians. He has to get into a campaign to knock hell out of some candidate and then if that candidate happens to be elected—the B. A. is supposed to go around and square things for the union that went on record demanding the politician's defeat.

A business agent is supposed to be just a human being and that's all he is, but he is also supposed to be endowed with a sixth sense that permits him to tell offhand just how long a job will last, what is the railway fare to Great Lakes Station, how cold it gets in Newfoundland, whether the Alaskan mosquitoes are poisonous, how much it will cost for room and board in Anchorage, and the current value of Cities Service stock. He must konw which is the best doctor to go to when you are sick and how those mutual hospitalization systems operate. He has to visit the sick, attend funerals, pass the hat to buy tools for some fellow who lost his in a crap game, act as co-signer on small loans, furnish bail for members unfortunate enough to get into the toils of the law, arrange for legal assistance, and attend all dances, bazaars, raffles, shindigs, wakes and reunions. He is supposed to buy tickets on every jackpot, alibi for members who lie to their wives about the time the union adjourned, help make out questionnaires for fellows who don't know what it is all about, get free publicity for the union, get passes to the ball games for certain people and make deals for a special price on beer for the annual party. He must have a smile for everyone and a constant curb on his temper; he must be in a dozen different places at once and at the same time never get more than three jumps away from the telephone; he must be temperate but at the same time be willing to buy drinks for the crowd; he must be a hale good fellow at all times and if he is—there are those who are willing to say he is putting on the act. If he dresses well he is under suspicion of getting side money; if he wears old clothes, he's a bum; if he goes to church he's a hypocrite; if he doesn't go to church he's indifferent, irreligious and perhaps a scoffer. If he contributes to a religious organization it is because he is looking for publicity;

if he doesn't contribute, he a tightwad, a cheap skate or what have you?

Of course, almost anyone can qualify for the job of a union business representative provided he has the patience of Job, the fortitude of a Christian martyr, the courage of a viking and a sense of tolerance that would glorify a saint. Plus these common faculties he must have a gentleness of spirit that permits him to forgive those who would crucify him on a cross of selfishness, a willingness to learn something new each day, the grace to judge all men by the standards laid down in the Sermon on the Mount—and an ever-abiding sense of humor that doesn't know one day from another.—*The Metal Polisher, Buffer and Plater.*

Work-Clothes Shortage to Continue

Conflicting demands for cotton goods—for Army and Navy clothing and tents, for work clothes and other civilian uses and for export, including relief, rehabilitation and food packaging—will likely continue to cut down the amount of material available for work shirts and overalls, the OWI reported in a summary of the cotton situation.

The current tight supply—now greater than at any period during the war—is expected to continue for one to two years after the collapse of Germany, OWI said.

The Pacific war will require more cotton for clothing. Military requirements are high for denim and chambray and certain other cotton fabrics. Army requirements for cotton duck, needed largely for tents, totalled 108,000,000 yards during July, August, and September. By contrast, the estimated total production for this period was only 40,000,000 yards.

WPB's Office of Civilian Requirements reported a need for 64,400,000 yards of denim for civilian use during the third quarter. Actual output was 55,000,000 which was divided between the Navy and makers of civilian work clothing.

No work shirt chambray is available for civilians, since all available supplies are earmarked for the Navy.

Further cuts in civilian work clothing are in prospect.

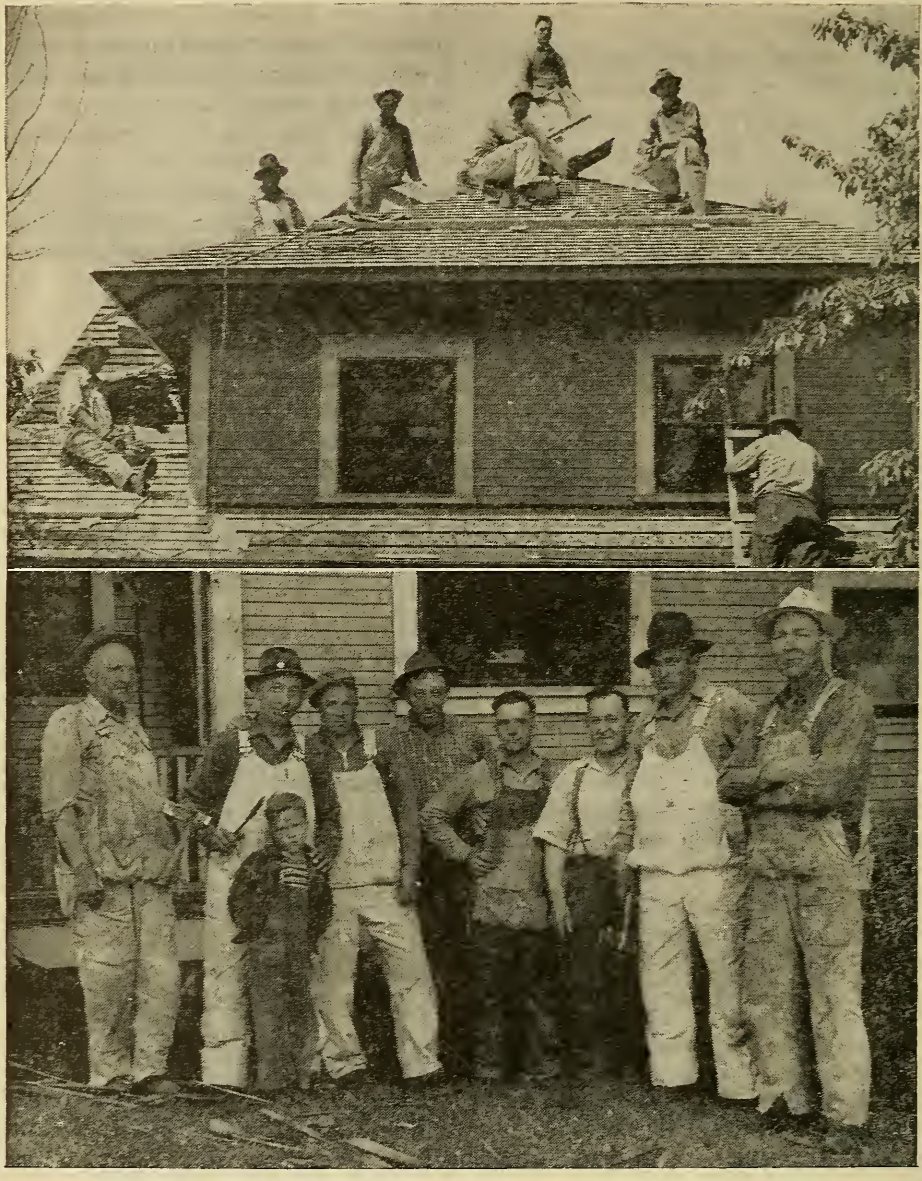
War Boosts Taxes 800%—Morgenthau

Since Pearl Harbor the amount of taxes paid by Americans into the Federal Treasury had increased eight-fold—from less than $5,500,000,000 to $44,000,000,000 for the fiscal year just closed, Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., disclosed.

And he held out no hope that the burden would be lightened when the enemy gives up.

After the war, Morgenthau told a Sixth War Loan rally at New Orleans, completed and partially completed products must be paid for, enemy countries must be occupied, and the armed forces brought home and demobilized. In the meantime, he added, soldiers must be paid, clothed and fed.

The True Spirit of Brotherhood



A group of members of Local No. 470, Tacoma, Wash., recently showed the kind of spirit this world needs to end the existing turmoil and strife. Last February, Brother George Wolz, a member of Local No. 470, died after a long illness. During the summer it developed that his home was badly in need of shingling. Despite the fact they were all working six days a week, a number of members of the local volunteered to do the job. They tackled it one Sunday and were able to complete it the next; thus extending the true hand of friendship to the family of a deceased brother.

Well deserved congratulations to them all.

Lack of Planning Bred Chaos

THE 1918 LESSON

The people feared a post-armistice depression but it was inflation that brought the headache

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WHEN THE FIRST World War ended suddenly with the Armistice of November 11, 1918, the nation was ill-prepared for the problems of transition and peace. In contrast with today, the difficulties of conversion from war to peace were widely regarded as remote while the hostilities were on, and there was a pronounced tendency to frown on any expressed concern over the aftermath as tending to undermine the war effort.

Along with this, and presumably an important factor explaining the entire attitude of the time, was the widespread conviction that a severe depression was inevitable once Government spending ceased at the end of the war, and that the danger ahead was deflation and not inflation.

It is against this background that the inflationary spiral of post-World War I must be regarded as an object lesson relative to what the nation may face and should guard against when victory comes in this war.

It is a matter of historical record that the greatest relative price rise of the entire World War I period occurred after the Armistice, and that this inflation culminated in a severe depression.

Prices actually rose twice as fast after the Armistice as they did during the war. Between July, 1914, and November, 1918, the cost of living index rose 61.8 points or 1.9 points a month. From November, 1918, to June, 1920, when the inflation peak of post-war period was reached, the cost of living index rose another 46.6 points or 2.45 points a month—more than double the rate of increase during the war.

Wholesale prices present an almost exact parallel. During the war period—July, 1914, to November, 1918—the wholesale price index advanced 66.7 points or 1.28 points a month. From November, 1918, to May, 1920, when the crest of wholesale prices was reached, the index rose 30.9 points more or an average of 1.72 points a month. After the Armistice, however, wholesale prices turned downward until March, 1919, the decline amounting to 5 per cent. If the March level is used as the base for the start of the rise, the total advance was 35.9 points or an average of 2.56 points a month, again double the rate of increase during the war.

There is rarely just a single explanation for things happening as they do; yet the employment of halfway measures in the economic sphere, particularly in the fight against inflation, stands out in the whole period of World War I. This is found during the war itself, and explains why the rise in the cost of living then was more than twice what it has been during the current war. And it is so to an even greater degree in the post-war period.

True, a program for post-war price control was formulated in the closing days of World War I, and President Wilson actually appointed a committee to consider this just before the Armistice. However, the objective was to minimize price declines in line with the belief that the potential enemy was deflation and not inflation. And all efforts aimed at any price regulation were given up when, in a message to Congress on December 2, President Wilson announced the relaxation of all controls.

Events moved rapidly from then on. The Price Fixing Committee, which throughout the war had been dogged by the absence of legislative authority, wound up its activities within two months after the Armistice. Shortly afterward, in February, 1919, the Food Administration and the Fuel Administration cancelled virtually all their regulations, and both came to an end on July 1 of that year after Congressional desire for retrenchment cut off their appropriations.

It seemed for a time that this action was justified by the known facts in the case. Visible signs of recession began to appear almost immediately after the Armistice. Wholesale prices, declined, with many products such as textiles and non-ferrous metals going down much more than the average drop of 5 per cent for wholesale prices as a whole from November until March. Industrial production, employment and payrolls began to fall off also as the Government abruptly cancelled war contracts.

Significantly, however, the cost of living continued to rise until January, fell off somewhat in February, and then resumed its upward trend.

The turn came in March, and before long the boom and its accompanying inflationary rise in prices were in full swing. A scramble for inventories on the part of distributors of consumer goods, a big export demand for American products and big consumer expenditures at home were the inspiring factors. Inventory buying was perhaps the major factor in the recovery, and duplication of orders given to manufacturers became common because of transportation tie-ups and a wave of strikes.

The year 1919 was marked by one of the greatest waves of labor troubles in the nation's history. During the year there were 3,600 strikes involving some 4,000,000 workers, highlighted by a great coal strike in the Fall of that year. The major cause was the rise in the cost of living, and here the effects of the inflationary price-wage spiral are plainly seen. For higher prices brought wage increases, which brought higher prices, which brought further demands for wage increases, and so on.

In August, 1919, the situation was too apparent to ignore. The old fear of deflation disappeared, and in its stead was an active, nationwide fear of inflation. Immediate action resulted. On August 8 the President revived the Food Control Act, and asked Congress for more legislation. This was forthcoming late in October, but in the meantime Attorney General W. Mitchell Palmer launched a drive against "profiteers" and "hoarders" while efforts were made to start "work and save" campaigns at the community level as a means of holding prices down.

Other steps were taken, too. The Fuel Administration was revived and maximum coal prices were set on October 30. Through an amendment to the Lever Act by Congress on October 22, wearing apparel was brought under control, with regulation left to local committees. There was talk of rent control, too, but nothing was done. Later the people themselves took a hand with a buying strike and formation of Buy Nothing Clubs.

But by the time stabilization efforts were begun, reckless spending, speculation, strikes and widespread hoarding combined to form a situation that would have required Herculean efforts to overcome.

22 States Provide for Voting Time Off

AMERICAN workers may not know this, but in at least twenty-two States they have the right by law to take time off from work to vote on election day—and in most instances without being "docked" in pay or otherwise penalized.

Nine of the twenty-two states have virtually identical statutes. These require all business and industries to give workers two hours time off while the polls are open, without any deduction from pay or other penalty.

However, the workers must apply for leave in advance of the election, and the employer may designate which two hours are to be taken. Bosses who violate the laws are subject to fines or imprisonment, or both.

This type of law is in effect in Arizona, California, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, South Dakota and Utah.

Some state are even more liberal. Kentucky and Missouri specify that workers shall have four hours off and West Virginia three—in each instance with pay. Provisions vary in the remaining states on the tabulation.

Arkansas requires that employers must either suspend operations all day or change shifts not later than 4 p.m. on election day so workers may vote.

In Indiana workers must be given four hours' leave and in Maryland "not over four hours"—but in each case the law makes no specific mention of pay.

Massachusetts, Ohio and Oklahoma provide for two hours off, but the laws are also silent on the question of pay.

Under Minnesota's law, workers are entitled to take time off "during the forenoon" on election day without loss of pay or other penalties.

Nevada's laws go so far as to proclaim a full holiday on election day, except for those businesses which lawfully operate on legal holidays —and in the latter workers must be given three hours' leave to vote.

In Texas the law simply provides a fine of up to $500 for any employer who denies a worker the right to take time off for voting.

Besides the twenty-two, two other states, Illinois and Wyoming, require employers to grant time off without loss of pay on primary day.

In the remaining states many employers by custom let employes take sufficient time to cast their ballots without deduction in pay.

As for Federal workers, the President customarily issues a proclamation shortly before the election, directing Federal agencies to give their employes time off for voting and urging private business and industry to do likewise.

Ali Baba--1944 Version

★ ★ ★

Underworld plays important role in disposal of U. S. surplus goods

★ ★ ★

MANY strange stories have been told to congressional committees, but none more sensational than the one partly unfolded last month before the Senate War Investigating Committee, which won fame as the "Truman Committee" and is now headed by Senator Mead (Dem., N. Y.).

The testimony disclosed in shocking detail how underworld characters have moved in and taken a major role in the disposal of surplus war goods.

Shady individuals, with long prison records, were shown to have an inside track on the purchase of government property, getting preference over reputable business men and even over municipalities.

The racketeers so favored were thus described by Miss Betty Sell, a young woman who for a time acted as their secretary:

"They remind me of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves. In a game like this, it is they who are successful, and, believe me, there's no grass growing under these boys."

Testimony which Chairman Mead and his colleagues dragged from reluctant witnesses read like fiction. Mayor F. H. LaGuardia set the tone for the hearing when he called the men who had infiltrated into the surplus war commodity business "those bums."

It was the New York mayor who brought the scandal to the attention of the committee and he was the first witness. What he related almost shocked the Senators out of their boots.

For some time, LaGuardia said, New York has been in desperate need of tires to keep its sanitary trucks running. He appealed to the War Production Board here in Washington and it gave him the names of several concerns which had purchased tires from the army.

In *every* case, the mayor said, the firms turned out to be junk dealers, and, significantly, all had police records. For tires that the city customarily pays $89, the junk dealers demanded $158.

"It has come to the point," LaGuardia declared, "that when we seek information of concerns from which we hope to obtain supplies, instead of applying to Dun & Bradstreet for reference, we apply to the police department or the Federal Bureau of investigation.

> *"And I can tell you, gentlemen, you can get photographs of these people and you don't have to go to a photographer to get them."*

When he was tearing his hair over the holdup, LaGuardia explained, he was told by his police commissioner that "one of the notorious gangsters" the police had under observation had recently been released from the penitentiary and was back in circulation.

The "gangster" was identified as Irving Wexler, who has seven names, but is better known to the police as Waxey Gordon.

"Gordon started his career in 1905 with a prison term as a pickpocket," LaGuardia said. "He served three other terms as a pickpocket, one for assault and robbery, a 10-year term for income tax evasion and any number of terms for other crimes. He got away with a notorious murder with which he was charged.

"Back in 1942 he was convicted for black market operations in sugar supplied bootleggers and was sentenced to a year in the Federal penitentiary."

The police, LaGuardia said, learned that Gordon was connected with two concerns which have purchased millions of dollars' worth of surplus property—the Worldwide Mercantile Company and Consolidated Industries, Inc. These are among the companies to which the mayor had been refererd by the War Production Board when he was hunting truck tires.

LaGuardia said it was not an accident that the goods have fallen into the hands of Gordon and his kind. He insisted that the matters "had been so arranged" that reputable concerns were prevented from obtaining merchandize.

"These government agencies," he said, "are governed by a junk dealer's philosophy.

"Supplies are available only through the most unusual sources, while agencies of the government just cannot obtain necessary supplies for maintenance and operation.

"Prices quoted legitimate business men by these government agencies are so high they won't touch the goods. Then they get into the hands of the disreputable gentry who seemingly have the 'inside track.'"

The committee then called Albert T. Fahye, who calls himself treasurer of the Worldwide Mercantile Company and Consolidated Industries, but claims he is the sole owner. He protested that Gordon was only an employe of the companies, and he did not know his reputation when he was hired, and that he had fired Gordon a few hours before he took the stand.

Fahye admitted he had started the Worldwide Company with $10,000 "borrowed" from Sam Lazar, who, the committee counsel asserted, was identified by Philadelphia police as a former associate of the late Max (Boo Boo) Hoff, Quaker City racketeer. Hoff was "bumped off" by some of his underworld associates.

Fahye also claimed he had borrowed $20,000 from a mysterious J. Arthur Kennedy of New York, purportedly the head of a big trucking company.

These and all other transactions recited by Fahye were in cash. The company kept no written records. That's the underworld way of doing business.

Members of the committee were at no pains to conceal their disbelief in Fahye's evidence. They indicated a firm conviction that Fahye is a "stooge" and that Gordon is the real financial power back of the enterprises.

Gordon must operate through "front men" so the government cannot collect on the $3,000,000 in taxes he still owes and for the evasion of which he was sent to prison. Senator Carl A. Hatch (Dem., N. M.), made that statement after the hearing.

Fahye wanted to impress the committee and attempted to pose as a big business man, with ramifications all over the world. Under vigorous cross-examination, Fahye pleaded that all this business was in countries now at war—that made it impossible for the committee to check on his claims.

No better success in dragging out the facts was had when the committee put Gordon on the stand. He was a cocky but unwilling witness. He insisted he had been paid no salary by Fahye, but admitted he had received "something" for expenses.

Another witness was H. Gordon Disher, a Washington broker, who negotiated deals for the Gordon outfit, one for $120,000 worth of goods. He had little to tell.

All the ingenuity of committee examiners was unable to obtain from any of the witnesses light on Gordon's Washington "connections."

It is taken for granted he used lawyers and other lobbyists who had plenty of "pull" with key men in government agencies.

Senator Mead declared the committee is determined to get the information, "even if we have to work 24 hours a day to expose racketeering in government surplus property."

Gordon maintained luxurious quarters at a swanky Washington hotel and committee investigators are now trying to run down a large number of individuals who are said to have regularly assembled there. —*Labor*

Flying Tanks New U. S. Secret Weapon

Among the many aircraft which dropped overwhelming airborne units behind the Nazi lines and sent them racing out of France were huge tank-carrying gliders, the "Hamilcars." Riding easily in their bellies were M-22 tanks, one of the most recently disclosed U. S. Army secret weapons. When the gliders reach their objective, they land and immediately send forth light, low-slung, death-spitting tanks to reduce Nazi strongholds.

The new M-22 tank was designed large and deadly enough to provide air-borne troops with the same fire power and tank support afforded the regular infantryman, yet made sufficiently light and small to be landed from the air. It is a compact, streamlined, all-welded tank. Some indication of its destructiveness is implied in the name given it by the British, "The Locust."

Armor-plate for this new weapon of destruction was supplied by E. C. Atkins and Company of Indianapolis, Indiana, manufacturers of metal and wood cutting saws.

Farmers Now Have Money in the Bank

American farmers are now in the strongest financial position in history, according to the Department of Agriculture. Since Pearl Harbor, it disclosed recently, tillers of the soil have increased their cash, bank deposits and savings bonds by more than 12 billion dollars.

Official Information

General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS of AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
M. A. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN R. STEVENSON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, ROLAND ADAMS
712 West Palmetto St., Florence, S. C.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
631 W. Page, Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
10348½ Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
1182 St. Lawrence, Rm. 10, Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

REGULAR MEETING OF GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

October 2, 1944.

Regular meeting of General Executive Board was held at the General Office, Indianapolis, Indiana beginning October 2, 1944. All members present.

The General President reported the case of Local Union 101, Baltimore, Md., after which it was decided to invite said Local Union to send its official representatives to meet with the Board now in session.

Appeal of Local Union 229, Glens Falls, New York, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Chas. B. Ainsworth, a member of said Local Union, on the grounds that the claim was not filed with the General Office within six months from date of death as the laws provide. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 747, Oswego, New York, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the Disability Claim of Chas. McIntyre, a member of said Local Union, on the grounds that the claim was not filed with the General Office within two years from date of accident as the laws provide. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 176, Newport, Rhode Island, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Mrs. Yvonne Houde, wife of

Romeo Houde, a member of said Local Union, on the grounds that the claim was not filed with the General Office within six months from date of death as the law provides. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 935, Princeton, Indiana, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of R. S. Hornbrook of said Local Union for the reason that he was not in benefit standing at time of death. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 918, Manhattan, Kansas, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Mrs. Edith V. Plummer, wife of W. K. Plummer, a member of said Local Union, for the reason that said W. K. Plummer was not in benefit standing at time of his wife's death. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 828, Menlo Park, California, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Mrs. Susan B. Ludgus, wife of John F. Ludgus, a member of said Local Union, for the reason that Brother John F. Ludgus was not in benefit standing at time of his wife's death. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 1039, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of Mrs. Margaret Leehman, wife of Joe Leehman, a member of said Local Union, on the grounds that the claim was not filed with the General Office within six months from date of death as the law provides. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

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October 3, 1944.

Renewal of bond of Chief Bookkeeper, Clifton A. Meloy, in the sum of $2,000.00 for one year from April 1, 1944 through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, was received and referred to our Legal Department.

Renewal of bond of the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, in the sum of $20,000.00 from August 15, 1944 to August 15, 1945 through the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, was received and referred to our Legal Department.

Local Union 80, Chicago, Illinois requests the General Executive Board to increase the pension to $15.00 per member per month and after careful and due consideration the Board came to the conclusion that it would be more practical to conserve our funds to meet conditions after the war instead of paying $15.00 pension per member per month now. If we should have another depression after the war it would be more beneficial to our members on the pension roll to be helped then than to increase the pension now.

The Board raises no objection to paying $15.00 per member per month pension providing the funds warrant it, but provisions must be made to continue paying it in the future and that means increasing the per capita tax. The Board wants to avoid that if possible.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Missouri State Council of Carpenters through a resolution adopted at its Seventh Annual Convention held in Jefferson City, Missouri, June 2nd and 3rd, 1944, proposes certain changes to our General Laws dealing with the Home and Pension. When the inaccuracies appearing in the resolution are corrected the proposed changes will be submitted to our next General Convention.

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October 4, 1944.

Appeal of Wm. H. Martin, former Recording Secretary of Local Union 78, Troy, New York, from the decision of the General President in disbarring him from ever holding office again in that Local Union was carefully considered and as it is plainly shown that said Wm. H. Martin was neglectful in performing his duties as Recording Secretary the Board approved the action of the General President and dismissed the appeal.

The General President reported that the proposition to postpone the next General Convention until after the war and that the General Executive Board call a General Convention within one year thereafter had been carried by referendum vote of 58,269 in favor, and 13,177 against and that under date of April 10, 1944 he officially notified all Local Unions to that effect at the same time informing them that on account of the shortage of paper, labor, etc., we were not publishing the return vote in pamphlet form as formerly. The action of the General President was approved.

The General President reported that the proposition to charge Honorary members the sum of $1.00 each per month to assist in maintaining the working conditions of the District out of which the Local Union shall send 25c per month to the General Office on each such member to assist in conducting the affairs of the United Brotherhood was carried by a vote of 54,224 for the proposition to 21,524 against, and that all Local Unions were officially notified to that effect under date of August 21, 1944. At the same time he informed them that on account of the shortage of paper, labor, etc., we were not publishing the return vote in pamphlet form as formerly. The action of the General President was approved.

San Diego, California.—The General President submitted to the Board the protest of the San Diego County District Council of Carpenters and three of its affiliated Local Unions against the method in which the referendum vote on the changes to the General Constitution affecting Honorary members was reported to all Local Unions, and as the General President gave good and sufficient reasons why he did so in his official notification under date of August 21, 1944 the Board approved his action.

* * * * *

Santa Cruz, California.—Local Union 829, Santa Cruz, California proposes several changes to our General Laws claiming that these changes should be taken up by a National Convention. The Board referred them to the next General Convention.

Tacoma, Washington.—Local Union 1689, Tacoma, Washington adopted a resolution from the Washington State Council of Carpenters proposing that the next General Convention be held on the Pacific Coast. Referred to the General Secretary for reply.

Atlanta, Georgia.—Request of Local Union 2281, Atlanta, Georgia for an appropriation for organizing purposes referred to the General President.

Cornwall, Ont., Canada.—Request of Local Union 2307, Cornwall, Ont., Canada for an appropriation for organizing purposes referred to the General President for investigation.

Cloverland, Michigan.—District Council request for an appropriation for organizing purposes referred to the General President for further investigation.

Calgary, Alberta, Canada.—Request of Local Union 1779, Calgary, Canada for an appropriation for organizing purposes referred to the General President for investigation.

Several applications for admission to the Home, Lakeland, Florida were referred to the General President.

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The following agreement was approved by the General Executive Board:

AGREEMENT

Between

U. B. of C. & J. of A. and O. P. & C. F. I. A.

OF UNITED STATES AND CANADA

This Agreement entered into by and between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers International Association of the United States and Canada in the matter of jurisdiction to govern the fabrication and setting of screeds and forms used in connection with the placing and finishing of cement or concrete, shall be as follows:

1. The setting of screeds of lumber, metal or other materials to determine the proper grade of concrete, when used to serve as forms, such as 2"x4"s', or other plain pieces of material, when held in place by stakes and/or spreaders shall be done by cement finishers of the O. P. & C. F. I. A.

> A screed is a strip of wood or metal used as a guide for levelling or grading a concrete floor, slab or sidewalk.

2. The fabricating of all screeds and stakes, for any purpose, and the construction and setting of all forms shall be done by Carpenters, members of the U. B. of C. & J. of A.

> A form is a built-up section of wood, metal or composition board used for the purpose of moulding concrete to a given line or shape.

3. Any bulkhead that is one single board in height, and that has no key attached or which is not notched or fitted shall be set and braced or staked by cement finishers, providing same is used as a screed. The term bulkhead shall mean a form or screed erected for the purpose of separating pours of concrete. Any bulkhead that must be notched or fitted, or which has a key attached, or which is over one board high, or any bulkhead that is not used as a screed, shall be fabricated by Carpenters.

FOR THE U. B. OF C. & J. OF A.	FOR THE O. P. & C. F. I. A.
M. A. Hutcheson, First General Vice-President	John E. Rooney, General President
John R. Stevenson Second General Vice-President	John J. Hauck First Vice-President

June 13, 1944.

* * * * *

The General President submitted to the Board protests he had received from a few District Councils and Local Unions against the Agreement entered into with the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers International Association over the setting of screeds, etc., and after careful consideration the Board re-affirmed its approval of the agreement.

Portland, Oregon.—Appeal of Local Union 738, Portland, Oregon from the ruling of Second General Vice-President Stevenson relative to duties of Honorary members was referred to the General President for final ruling.

Appeal of Local Union 1394, Fort Lauderdale, Florida from the decision of the General President in the case of L. C. Cunningham, a member of Local Union 993, Miami, Florida versus Local Union 1394, Fort Lauderdale, Florida. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of the Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls District Council from the decision of the General President in the case of Charles Zeck, a member of Local Union 33, Boston versus the Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls District Council in which other Boston members were involved under the caption Frank Manganaro et. al. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 562, Everett, Washington from the decision of the General President in the case of Ernest Turner and Frank James, members of Local Union 470, Tacoma, Washington versus Local Union 562, Everett, Washington was considered after which the decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of the Nassau County, (Mineola, N. Y.,) District Council from the decision of the General President in setting the territorial boundaries of said District Council was carefully considered after which the decision of the General President was approved and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Howard Painter, Jr., from the decision of the General President in the case of Howard Painter, Jr., versus Local Union 1795, Farmington, Missouri.

The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

October 6, 1944.

The Board codified the Laws dealing with Honorary members in accordance with the referendum vote taken under date of May 3, 1944.

* * * * *

October 9, 1944.

The General President reported that a Committee of three, representing suspended Local Union 14, San Antonio, Texas had a conference with him relative to the re-instatement of said Local Union with the Brotherhood and presented the following credentials:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that a Special Called Meeting of Carpenters Local No. 14 was held October 3, 1944; and the Local Union voted unanimously in favor of sending a Committee to meet with the General Executive Board, with full power to act in settling the suspension of Carpenters Local Union No. 14. The following Committee was elected:

Joe R. Greene
Harry N. Johnson
Paul Biels

Fraternally submitted,

Joe R. Green, President
C. D. Hale, Recording Secretary

At a conference with the Board the committee representing former Local Union 14 consisting of Harry Johnson, Joe Greene and Paul Biels made the following proposal to the General Executive Board in reference to settling the controversy between former Local Union 14 and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

1. That the members of former Local Union 14 be permitted to continue as a Local Union of the Brotherhood with charter No. 14.
2. To pay to the International all back per capita tax on the former members, with the understanding, of course, that such members will be given credit for continuous membership.
3. That they will assume and pay the cost the Brotherhood has been put to in the matter of litigation.
4. That the Local Union be given credit for all death donations paid to the members of former Local Union 14.

The proposal as submitted by the Committee was accepted by the Board and the Committee so notified.

* * * * *

October 10, 1944.

Audit of Books and Accounts of the General Office commenced.

October 11, 1944.

Audit of Books and Accounts continued.

October 14, 1944.

Bay City, Michigan.—In February 1943 a communication was addressed to the General President by a committee representing Local Union 116, Bay City, Michigan. The chairman of said committee was one Walter Sundquist.

In the communication the committee sets forth that Section 8, Paragraph E, of the General Constitution had been violated by the action of the General President taken on June 15, 1942 wherein he, the General President, sets forth that as per the authority invested in the General President he decided and decreed that beginning July 1, 1942 the salaries of the General Officers should be as follows, and then he quoted the various amounts.

In reply to said communication, sent to Walter Sundquist February 25, 1943, the General President advised that if the members of Local Union 116 felt that he, the General President, had, by his action, violated the General Constitution then the proper procedure would be for them to prefer charges as per the General Constitution.

In June 1944 a communication was received, addressed to the General Executive Board, signed by Walter Sundquist, a member of Local Union 116, wherein he, Sundquist, sets forth that he was charging the General President with having violated Paragraph E, Section 8 of the General Constitution. He also sets forth in his communication that he was charging the First Vice-President with violation of the Constitution. He further sets forth in the communication that he was charging that all officers working out of the headquarters of the Brotherhood were receivers of stolen property.

The General Executive Board in considering this communication finds that Local Union 116, Bay City, Michigan, knew nothing about the communication of June 19, 1944.

Inasmuch as the charges against the General President and the First General Vice-President were not preferred by Local Union 116, but by Sundquist, as an individual member, the General Executive Board is exonerating Local Union 116 of responsibility for same.

However the statement made by Sundquist that he is charging all officers with receiving stolen property is a matter that is libelous, scurrilous, derogatory and defamatory, and the General Executive Board is of the opinion that a member who will make such statements should be dealt with as per the laws of the Brotherhood.

Therefore the General Executive Board is instructing Local Union 116, Bay City, Michigan, to deal with the matter by preferring charges against Walter Sundquist of that Local Union.

* * * * *

Brothers Hanson and Weiss representing Local Union 101, Baltimore, Md., appeared before the Board as per request and after hearing their statement the Board decided that when Local Union 101 complies with the findings of the General President the Local Union will be again in good standing with the Brotherhood.

The General President presented a request from the Los Angeles District Council and the San Francisco District Council, California for financial aid to assist them in combatting a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of California after which it was decided to refer the matter to the General President.

The General Secretary submitted his annual report for the year ending June 30, 1944. After considering same it was ordered filed for future reference.

Audit of Books and Accounts completed.

A Sub-Committee of the Board checked up the securities of the Brotherhood in the Indiana National Bank and submitted the following report which compares with the report of the Public Accountants:

We, the undersigned Sub-Committee of the General Executive Board, have made an audit of the Securities held by General Treasurer, S. P. Meadows, in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank, and find the following:

U. S. Treasury Bonds	
1945-47	$ 40,000.00
1956-59	250,000.00
1955-60	60,000.00
1962-67	400,000.00
1963-68	1,000,000.00
1964-69	1,500,000.00

U. S. Defense Series G	
1953	$ 50,000.00
1954	100,000.00

1953	50,000.00
1954	50,000.00
1953	50,000.00
1954	100,000.00
1955	50,000.00

U. S. Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness

1945	$ 650,000.00
1945	500,000.00

Dominion of Canada

1959	$ 107,000.00
1960	50,000.00

Canadian Victory

1956	50,000.00

U. S. Treasury

1947	$ 300,000.00
1956-59	250,000.00
1962-67	100,000.00
1963-68	500,000.00
1964-69	600,000.00

Signed,
R. E. ROBERTS,
ROLAND ADAMS,
ARTHUR MARTEL.

* * * * *

The General President reported that suspended Local Union No. 2090, New York City, N. Y., had applied for re-instatement with the Brotherhood and had withdrawn suits in court against the New York District Council and settled its accounts with the General Office, after which it was given Charter No. 2155.

There being no further business to be transacted at this time the minutes were approved and the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2530	Gilchrist, Ore.
2622	Goderich, Ont., Can.
1239	Mojave, Cal.
2632	New York, N. Y.
2649	Bend, Ore.
2650	Downeyville, Cal.
1243	Fairbanks, Alaska
1286	Crawfordsville, Ind.
1293	Clare, Mich.
2653	Tampa, Fla.
2666	Worcester, Mass.
1302	New London, Conn.
1336	Tuskegee, Ala.

"It's Jobs or Chaos," Kaiser Predicts

Henry Kaiser, West Coast Shipbuilding wizard, recently told a meeting of the New York Financial Writers Association that our whole way of life will be on trial after the war. The "sole safety factor" in our post-war economy, he predicted, will be full employment.

"If we do not have jobs for all," he declared, "we will face not only a form of national bankruptcy, but a social upheaval in which the American form of democratic government might well be swept away."

Asserting the right to work is "basic and fundamental," Kaiser added that "if private industry and finance cannot assure jobs they are doomed."

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother Fred Andersen, Local No. 672, Clinton Ia.
Brother Thos. W. Binstead, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother Forrest Flynn, Local No. 297, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Brother Samuel Fornwalt, Local No. 1419, Johnstown, Pa.
Brother Martin Haas, Local No. 195, Peru, Ill.
Brother Axel Hansen, Local No. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Brother Earl McLain, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother Frank J. Healey, Local No. 3, Wheeling, W. Va.
Brother Roy Miller, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother Charles H. Moad, Local No. 27, Toronto, Ont., Can.
Brother Edward K. O'Neil, Local No. 672, Clinton, Ia.
Brother Earl J. Sedgwick, Local No. 634, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brother Joseph Snay, Local No. 33, Boston, Mass.
Brother William A. Trainor, Local No. 301, Newburgh, N. Y.
Brother J. Albert Wilson, Local No. 206, New Castle, Pa.
Brother Leonard Zimmerman, Local No. 257, New York, N. Y.

* * *

Killed In Action

Brother Joseph M. Kelly, Local No. 3, Wheeling, W. Va.
Brother Arthur Pett, Local No. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Brother Claiborne Thibodeaux, Local No. 953, Lake Charles, La.
Brother Clarence D. Wetterhahn, Local No. 278, Watertown, N. Y.
Brother George R. White, Local No. 278, Watertown, N. Y.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Illinois State Council Holds 16th Convention

The Sixteenth Annual Convention of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters was held in Peoria, Illinois, Friday and Saturday, September 29 and 30. Despite wartime difficulties, a good representation of delegates was present.

Pictured above are the officers of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters. Reading from left to right, they are: FRONT ROW, George C. Ottens, President; Earl Oliver, V. P., 1st Dist.; Jas. E. Singer, V. P., 2nd Dist.; J. B. Ellis, V. P., 3rd Dist. BACK ROW, Jack Hill, Secretary-Treasurer; Earl Ward, V. P., 7th Dist.; J. Earl Welch, V. P., 6th Dist.; Dale Stump, V. P., 5th Dist.; and Frank Junker, V. P., 4th Dist.

Brother Thompson, Business Agent of Local 183 introduced Temporary Chairman Veder Storry, President of Local 183. Brother Storry introduced Thos. O'Connor, vice-president of the Peoria Trades and Labor

Assembly who in behalf of Labor welcomed the delegates to Peoria. Before introducing George C. Ottens, Council President, Brother Storry presented to the assembled delegates Thomas Madden, State Senator whose labor record in the legislature is above reproach.

Many individuals prominent both in the labor movement and in political life attended the convention and made interesting addresses. Introduced during the course of the convention were: R. G. Soderstrum, President, Illinois State Federation of Labor; P. J. Sullivan, president, Illinois Conference of Building and Construction trades; E. C. Mienert, secretary-treasurer, St. Louis District Council; S. P. McKenzy, secretary-treasurer, Iowa State Council; Frank Colvin, board member, 3rd Dist., Indiana State Council; Joseph Klein, business agent, Millwrights local in St. Louis; and Robert L. Gordan, Director of Labor, State of Illinois.

Featured speakers during the course of the convention were Dwight Green, Governor of Illinois, and John R. Stevenson, 2nd General Vice-President. Vice-President Stevenson gave a stirring address which was broadcast over the air and received much favorable comment from industrialists as well as labor officials.

The convention acted on the largest number of resolutions seen by any convention in recent years, and action was taken on many problems affecting the welfare of the craft and the men who follow it. Friday night a banquet was held in the LaSalle Room of the Pere Marquette Hotel after which the guests adjourned to the Early American Room for dancing and refreshments.

Watertown, N. Y. Remembers Brothers in Service

The Editor:

We would like to tell you that Local Union 278 is backing its boys in the Armed Forces to the utmost. One hundred and seven of our members are now wearing the uniform of their country and we are proud of each and every one of them. In every way possible we are trying to do them honor and show them that we are behind them to the last.

To date, two of our members have made the supreme sacrifice in defense of liberty and democracy. Brother Clarence D. Wetterhahn, Cpl. Tech., was recently killed in action and Brother George R. White died of wounds received on the battlefields of France. Another Brother, Staff Sgt. Joseph Langtine, has been reported missing in action after a sweep over Germany. Three Brothers have been reported wounded. They are: Joseph Shaw, Frank Gunn, Jr., and George Smith.

Local Union 278 sends a carton of cigarettes every month to the boys in the service as a reminder that they are not forgotten by those whose duty it is to remain home and man the arsenal of democracy.

Recently the Local dedicated a new Honor Roll for members serving in the Armed Forces. The Honor Roll was made by Brother Dealing and decorated and lettered by Brother Walter Parker and both are to be congratulated for turning out a splendid job.

Fraternally yours,
Russell A. Olsen, Rec. Sec.,
Local Union No. 278.

IMPORTANT

The Federal Postoffice Department now requires extra postal charges when they notify International Headquarters of any change in address of members on The Carpenter mailing list.

These changes are literally coming in by the hundreds and the expense is a considerable item. This expense can be avoided if all members use the form below, to notify us of change of address. Just fill out the form and drop it in the mail addressed to Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Ind.

This is an important matter and it is requested that all members notify International Headquarters of change of address IMMEDIATELY.

(Date) ------------------------------------19---

Editor, The Carpenter, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis 4, Ind.

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City -----------------------State ------------

To ---------------------------------- Street

City -----------------------State ------------

Name in full --------------------------------

L. U. No.------, City--------------- State------

Fill out this blank if you have changed your address, paste it on a one cent postcard and send to the General Office.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 194

Perhaps there is nothing coming under the head of carpentry, that tests men's ability for leadership, as roof framing does. A man may be the leader on a job, but if he fails when it comes to framing the roof, another man is called in to lead, because the man who can frame a roof, or any kind of roof, is better fitted to be the leader of a gang of builders than the man who can not master the simple principles of roof framing. We do not mean by this that if a foreman fails to be able to frame any kind of roof, that he will lose his job immediately, though that sometimes happens; but we do mean, that in due time that very thing will happen, and the man who is able to do any kind of roof framing will be the man who will take his place. This change might not come for weeks or months or even years after the failure, but eventually it must come, unless the man who made the failure, in the mean time qualifies himself to master roof framing.

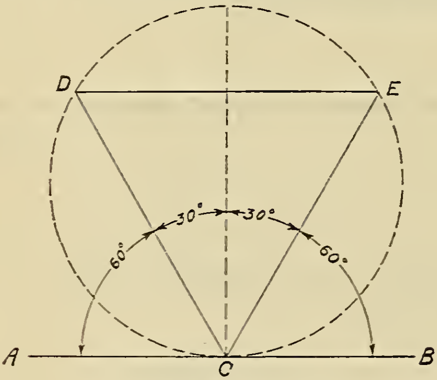

Fig. 1

While it might seem to some of our readers that we are forcing something into roof framing that doesn't belong there, by taking up polygons in connection with roof framing; nevertheless, they are roof framing problems in a very real sense, because there are many conditions under which the plan of a roof might take the form of a polygon.

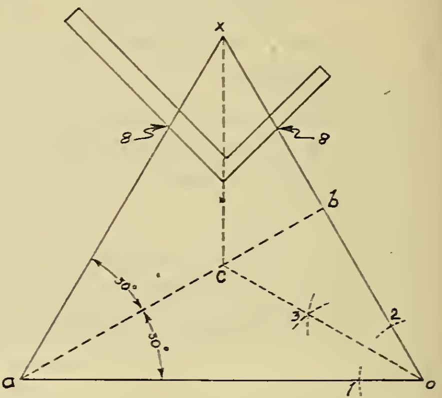

Fig. 2

The principles for framing a roof for a polygon are the same as those explained under irregular-plan hip roofs, excepting the quadrilateral, which would come under regular hip roof framing.

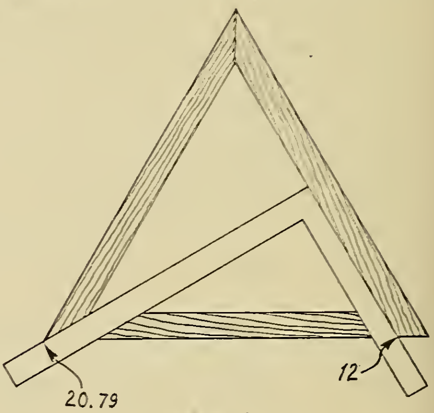

Fig. 3

Fig. 1 is a diagram showing how to lay off a triangle within a circle. If you have the length of one side of the triangle you want to describe, multiply it by .57735 and it will give you the radius of the circle to be used in laying off the triangle. After the circle has been struck, draw a line from A to B. From C draw C-D and C-E on a 60-degree angle. Then draw DE, and your triangle is laid off.

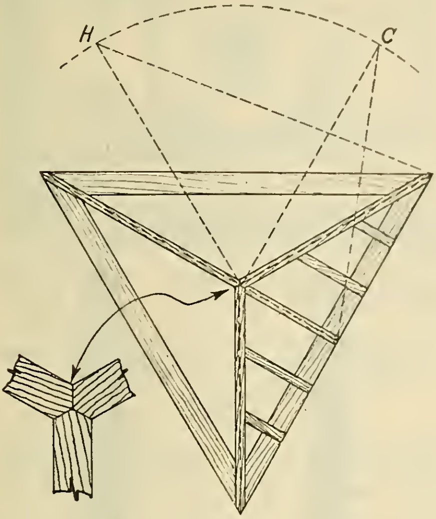

Fig. 4

Fig. 2 shows four methods of locating the center of a triangle. First, strike a line 30-degrees from the sides of two of the angles and draw a line from each of the angles to a little past c, as shown from a to c. The crossing of the two lines at c, will establish the center of the triangle. Second, locate the center of two of the sides, as at b, and strike a line from each of these center points to the opposite angle; where the two lines cross is the center. Third, take two equal figures on the square and make them intersect the side lines of an angle an equal distance from the angle, as at 8 and 8. Then strike the line from the angle to a little past c—strike another line in the same way from another angle. Where these lines cross is the center point. Fourth, set the compass at o and strike 1 and 2, then from these points strike the cross at 3. A line from o, crossing point 3, to a little past c, and another line from another angle, made in the same way, will locate the center where these lines cross at c.

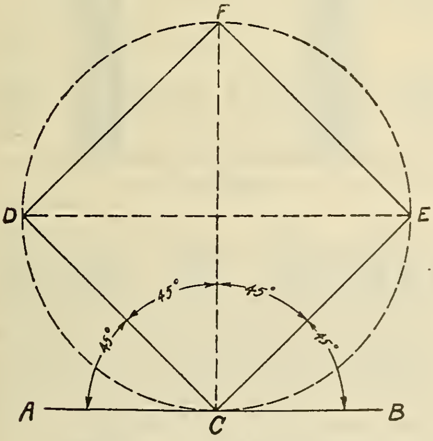

Fig. 5

Fig. 3 shows what figures to use on a steel square in order to obtain both the miter cut and the butt-joint cut for a plate of a triangular building.

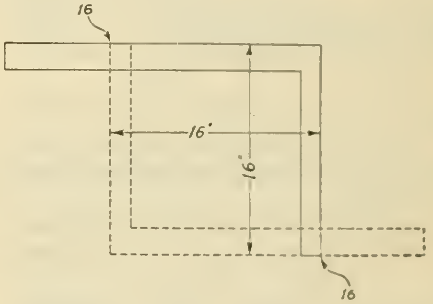

Fig. 6

Fig. 4 shows a triangular plan of a roof with the hip rafters in place and also the jacks for one side. At H we are showing the top of the hip rafter in triangular form lying on one side, and at C we have the top of the common rafter. The dotted part-circle shows that the rise of the two rafters is the same. A detail of the top joint of the hip rafters is shown to the left, pointed out with indicators.

Fig. 5 shows how to lay off a perfect square within a circle. If you know the length of one side of the square that you want to describe, multiply it by .70711 in order to obtain the radius for the circle. From line A-B, at C, strike C-D and C-E on a 45-degree angle, then strike D-F and E-F, also on a 45-degree angle, and you will have a perfect square. To find the center, strike D-E and F-C—where these lines cross is the center.

Fig. 6 shows how to lay off a perfect square with the steel square by taking equal figures on the tongue and on the blade of the square; in this case, 16 and 16 are used, giving us a square 16"x16".

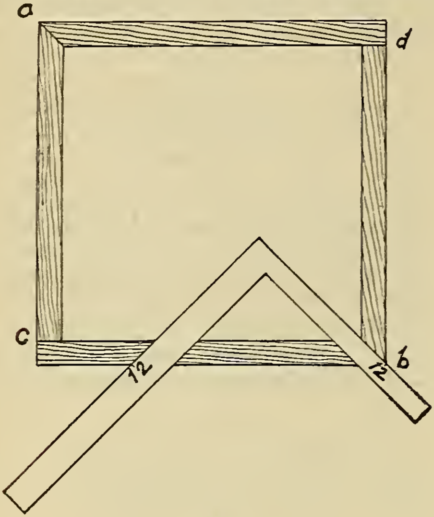

Fig. 7

Fig. 7 shows the square applied for obtaining the miter cut for the plate of a quadrilateral building. Here we are using base figures, 12 and 12, but any other equal figures will give the same results. The butt joint is made by cutting the timber square across.

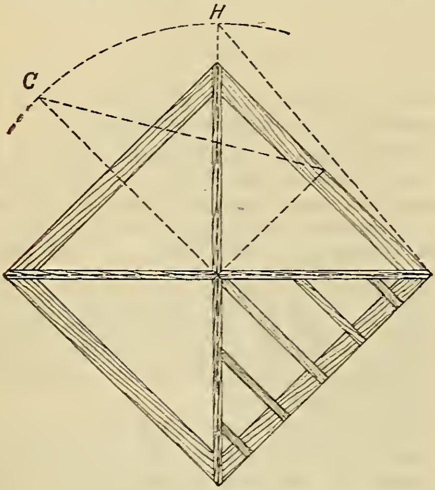

Fig. 8

A plan of a quadrilateral roof with the hips in place and also the rafters for one side is shown by Fig. 8. The triangle at C represents the run, rise and the rafter of a common rafter lying on one side, while the triangle at H represented the hip rafter.

Cutting Round Posts on a Level

It is rather a difficult job to cut off the tops of round posts or trees with a saw so that the end will be on a perfect level without some kind of a guide.

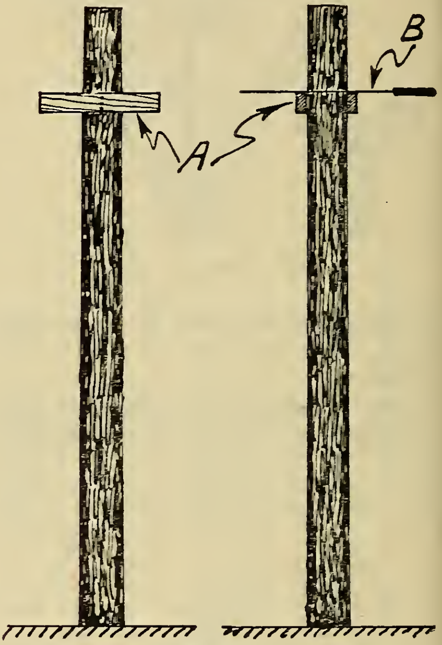

Fig. 1

Fig. 1 shows two views of a post which has two short 2x4's nailed to it at the point where it is to be sawed off. The first thing to do is to get the point where the top is to be cut off and then nail one of the guides to this point in a perfectly level position. Then with the level transfer the point to the opposite side of the post and fasten the other guide there, also in a perfectly level position. These guides are pointed out at A. At B we show the position of the handsaw and how the guides support it so that the cut will be perfectly level when it is completed.

Fig. 2 shows a plan of these guides

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at A, but this is not the only way that guides can be fastened. At B we show a plan where the guides are fastened in a sort of V-shape, which has some advantages over what is shown at A. At C we show a still other method of fastening such guides. Here one of the long guides is fastened in its proper position and level, then the short piece that joins the two guides is leveled and nailed, leaving the other guide to be leveled and nailed last.

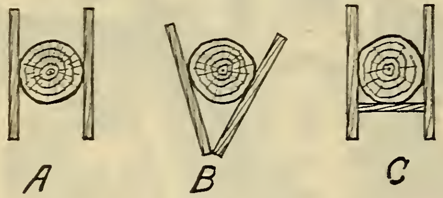

Fig. 2

It should be kept in mind that the sides of the guides must be in a plumb position when the guides are nailed, and the edges of the guides must be level both ways.—H. H. Siegele.

◆

Stepping Off Odd Runs

The problem that we are taking up here is met most frequently on lean-to roofs—that is, single-pitch roofs that are framed against some building or some other object. Whether or not the runs and the rises of such roofs are of even or odd feet and inches, does not matter; they can be stepped off accurately in a most simple manner.

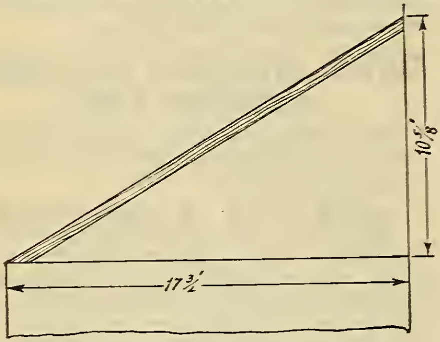

Fig. 1

Fig. 1 shows a lean-to rafter in place. The run in this case is 17¾ feet and the rise is 10⅝ feet. With these figures to work with it will take some figuring to step off the rafter under the ordinary stepping-off rule. But the stepping off in this case is even simpler than the ordinary stepping-off method under favorable circumstances.

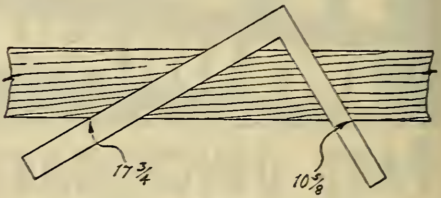

Fig. 2

If you will let the number of feet and fractions of feet be represented on the square by inches, which would mean 17¾ inches on the body of the square and 10⅝ inches on the tongue, as shown by Fig. 2, and take twelve steps on the rafter material, you will have the exact length of the rafter. Putting it in the form of a rule:

Let the run and the rise in feet be represented respectively on the body and the tongue of the square in inches and take twelve steps in order to obtain the length of the rafter.—H. H. Siegele.

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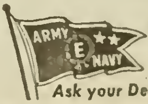

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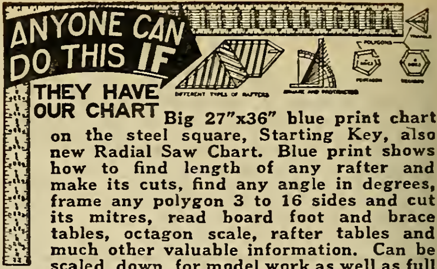

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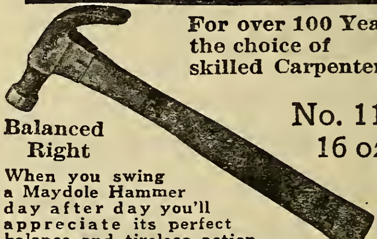

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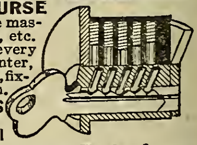

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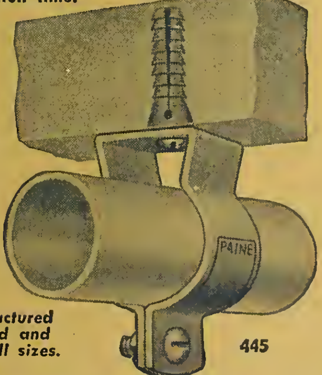

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THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

Official Publication of the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

DECEMBER 1944

On behalf of the General Officers, the General Executive Board, and for myself personally, I wish to extend to all members of the Brotherhood and their families sincerest wishes for a

Merry Christmas

and a

Happy New Year

May this be the last war-time Christmas for many generations to come.

Wm. L. Hutcheson
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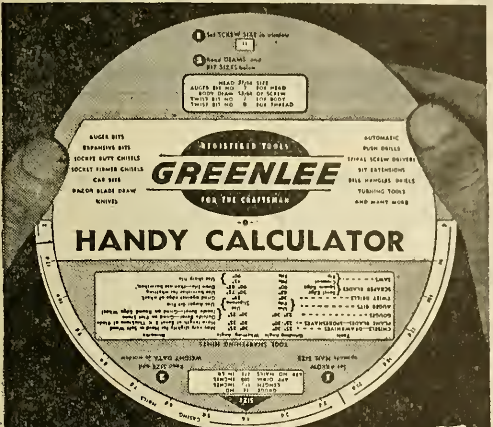

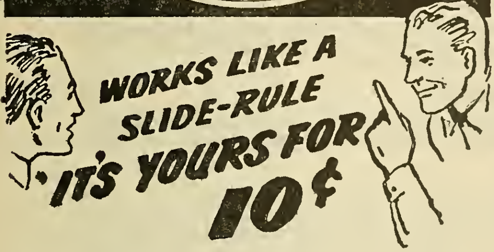

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal, Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for all its Members of all its Branches.
FRANK DUFFY, *Editor*
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

Established in 1881
Vol. LXIV—No. 12

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1944

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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AFL research department analyzes existing hit-or-miss wage policy which must be corrected immediately if chaos is to be prevented during the remaining war months and depression is to be avoided in the post-war era.

The Formula for Prosperity - - - - - 14

An OPA official outlines the road to prosperity after the war—high wages for workers so that purchasing power can be maintained, and small profits for business on a bigger volume of business.

Bulldozers Rate Medals - - - - - 9

The bulldozer—that American jack-of-all-trades—is proving to be one of the most potent weapons in the Allied arsenal. More than once on many battlefronts victory has hinged on the ability of a bulldozer. So far they have always come through magnificently.

The Forests and Our Future-19

Another installment in series of U. S. Forest Service articles on forest resources written especially for The Carpenter; this time evaluating the situation in the Inland Empire region of Washington-Idaho-Montana.

★

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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

AFL points out wage policy must be revised now to prevent post-war economic breakdown

More Wages or More Chaos

WITH the election now out of the way, the AFL is intensifying its efforts to sell Congress and the Administration on the need for an immediate revision of the existing wage "policy" not only to speed up the war effort but also to ensure the kind of purchasing power we must have in the post-war era to keep the wheels of industry turning at full speed. The Federation warns that unless some sort of wage justice is established shortly, rough going is ahead for both the remaining war months and the era following the firing of the final shot.

In its Monthly Survey issued early last month, the Federation, in part, views the situation as follows:

"Workers' straight time wage loss during the war is not generally known or realized by the American people because wage information given out through the press has created a very misleading impression. Increases in payrolls have been featured, where the huge rise in employment has obscured the freezing of straight time pay. Gains in weekly take-home pay have also been featured, where the extra hours worked and overtime pay conceal the trend of straight time wages. There are three additional reasons why the American public has a wrong impression of the general trend of wages on which workers must depend after the war: (1) Wages of factory workers, which have increased very much more than those of any other group of workers, have been reported in the press as if they represented all workers. Actually there are only 16 million factory workers out of a total of 38½ million non-farm workers in the United States at present; factory workers are less than 42% of all. (2) Even when hourly earnings are quoted, payments for overtime are generally combined with the straight time hourly wage, so that temporary income from war work has concealed the trend of straight time pay on which workers must depend for the long term. (3) Large increases in living costs have not been accurately accounted for.

"In 1940, average straight time earnings for all non-farm workers were 65c an hour; today, in dollars of equal buying power, the figure is 60c. Calculated from figures of the U. S. Commerce Department, this decline in earnings corresponds closely with the general decline shown by Labor Department figures just released. The decline in buying power of one hour's work is: By Commerce Department figures—8% from 1940 to 1944; by Labor Department figures—9% from January 1941 to April 1944.

"Some workers in highly organized manufacturing and mining industries have increased their straight time 'real' hourly earnings slightly since January 1941, but 'real' hourly wage rates have declined. The increase in earnings has been due to upgrading, incentives and bonuses. This increase in earnings conceals the fact that millions of workers in these industries have had no increase whatever in their hourly wage rates beyond the 15% Little Steel Formula since January 1941, while living costs have risen at least 28.4% to July and 28.6% to August, 1944. These millions, who have not been upgraded or received incentives, have taken a 10% cut in the buying power of their hourly wage rate, even if they received the Little Steel Formula—and many did not receive that. While the buying power of their hour's work has declined 10%, the producing power of that hour has increased greatly—production per man hour rose 40% in munitions industries from January 1943 to June 1944 alone.

"We have no figures to show changes in hourly wage rates in manufacturing industries generally. The average earnings figures of the Labor Department for manufacturing show: (a) In munitions industries, straight time 'real' hourly earnings (in dollars of January 1941 buying power) rose from 76½c in January 1941 to 82½c in July 1944. (b) In factories not making munitions, the rise was from 57.7c in January 1941 to 61.2c in July 1944. Even these increases of 6c in munitions and 3½c in non-munitions manufacturing industries are small indeed when we consider that average hourly earnings in munitions are below the minimum for health and efficiency by 24c an hour and in non-munitions they are below health and efficiency by 51c and even 6c below the bare subsistence wage.

"Building Trades workers have cooperated with the stabilization policy and have taken a serious wage reduction in terms of the buying power of their straight time wage. For them the long term trend of rising 'real' wages has been reversed during the war. Labor Department figures show that, in dollars of 1941 buying power, the average straight time union wage rate in building rose from $1.06 in 1935 to $1.28 in 1940, but declined to $1.11 in 1944. The wage freeze policy, as applied to higher paid workers in building, railroads, and elsewhere, has meant a particularly serious decline in 'real' wages for them. This must be corrected as we move into the post-war period, when buying power of all groups will be essential for full production and employment.

"Retail trade is typical of a large number of distribution and service industries where the 'real' straight time wage has declined since January 1941—restaurants, office work, beauty parlors, and other service industries, and many other lines of work where workers in general have not yet sought membership in unions. We know that 'real' wage declines have been very serious for some twenty million workers in non-manufacturing industries.

"Even before the war the 'real' wage rise in retail trade was very small. From 1935 to January 1941, average hourly 'real' earnings rose only 1½c in retail trade, while on railroads the rise was more than 5c, in all manufacturing 10½c and in building 22c (union scales, 1935-40). This very small increase in retail trade is typical for more than twenty million workers who have not yet joined unions. They are in great need of organization; for industry will have to depend on their buying power when the war ends.

"Metal castings and other foundry products are essential for the trucks, ammunition and other critical battlefront supplies in which shortages now exist. Yet because of very low wages in foundries, manpower shortages are holding up production of these vital parts. Wages in foundries average 20c to 28c below the shipyards, aircraft engine plants and automobile factories they supply with parts. Foundry production is less than 1% of the entire volume of war production, yet 50% of all war production depends on foundry products for some vital part. How could anything be more urgent for the war effort than an adjustment of wages for the relatively small number of employes working in foundries? Because of these low wages, and the consequent high labor turnover, 183 of the largest foundries hired 48,000 workers in six months in order to increase their work force by 1,700. There is still a shortage of several thousand workers, and War Labor Board policy is the greatest obstacle in supplying these workers.

"Foundry workers are less than one per cent of all workers, yet appeals to the War Labor Board for wage adjustments in foundries account for 11% of all WLB cases. In spite of the critical need for workers in foundries, those persons who are delegated responsibility for fixing wage policy refuse to permit increases. They refuse to use their power to adjust wages in 'rare and unusual' cases or 'to promote the war effort.' This policy of too little and too late in wages holds up vitally needed war production, in spite of consequent loss of lives at the front. There are other industries also where vitally needed adjustment in very low wages is refused. Such freezing of low wages in small groups of workers is not necessary to prevent inflation.

"The question may well be asked: Why should workers be expected to refuse higher paid jobs to work in these low wage industries when no other group of American citizens, be they farmers, businessmen or others, are expected to take a loss of income in order to produce for war? It is significant that shipyards and other plants where wages are fair are able to recruit the workers they need even in labor shortage areas, while foundries lose workers even where labor is plentiful.

"In spite of low wages however, foundry workers have made an outstanding record this summer. Staying on the job throughout the hot season, they have by their efforts prevented the usual summer slump and surpassed expectations in production in spite of manpower shortage, even though they were not able to meet the full need.

"The Little Steel Formula, unjust wage brackets and failure to raise substandard wages delay the war effort and will force workers and returning servicemen to living standards below prewar, when overtime ends and the 40 hour week comes back. But this is not all. Shortage of workers' buying power due to depressed wages threatens to prevent our country from reaching full employment and production after the war. Mr. Meany and Mr. Woll clearly pointed out this fact on September 26 in the War Labor Board hearing on AFL's demand for a change in the Little Steel Formula.

"Full employment after the war calls for jobs for about 50 million persons in civilian work. These workers, if employed full time, would produce $171 billion dollars worth of products and services, according to Federal Reserve Board estimates, or $173 billion by Commerce Department estimates — the two estimates differ only slightly. Who will buy these products and services? For if there is no market for them they will not be produced and men will not be employed to make them.

"Two-thirds of this product or $116 billion worth will be bought by consumers according to Commerce Department estimates based on the experience of our country over a long period of years; $114 billion by Federal Reserve Board estimates. The 16% bought by business represents plant and equipment; the 17% bought by government represents equipment such as road building machinery, public buildings, etc. Clearly the post-war market which creates full employment will depend on consumer buying. That is the foundation. For business men will not buy machines if they cannot sell the goods produced by those machines: and if government should greatly exceed its quota of 17%, it would replace private buying and we should soon have government in business, threatening our private enterprise system."

Wood Waste to Make Many Jobs

Peacetime production of synthetic rubber and other products needing a cheap source of industrial alcohol may depend on utilization of wastes from wood and paper mills, in the opinion of Dr. J. A. Hall, chief biochemist of the United States Forest Service.

"If the synthetic rubber industry demands alcohol at anything approaching the rate now required, blackstrap molasses cannot possibly produce the necessary volume of alcohol," he says.

He predicts that alcohol, at 10 cents a gallon or less, will become available for motor fuel and for other uses precluded by its prewar price and that with such a development wood would be "a very important continuing source."

In Europe production of sugar, alcohol, cattle feed and other products from wood was on a fairly large scale before the war, but the development attracted little attention in the United States until the synthetic rubber and munitions programs taxed the capacity of the distilling industry.

From experiments conducted in government laboratories, by the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, at Mechanicsville, N. Y., and the Crown Willamette Paper Company, at West Linn, Ore., improvements on European methods have been worked out which have resulted in three large-scale production projects.

These are the $2,247,000 plant of the Willamette Valley Wood Chemical Company at Springfield, Ore., for use of combined waste from five wood manufacturers and estimated to produce 4,100,000 gallons of alcohol annually; a $1,000,000 plant at the Puget Sound Pulp and Timber Company at Bellingham, Wash.; and a proposed $1,300,000 plant utilizing sulphite waste liquid at the Soundview Pulp Company, Everett, Wash.

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Americans were recently shocked to read in the papers that American cigarettes are bringing as much as $1.50 per pack on the French black market. When one considers that $1.50 is roughly the equivalent of a day's pay for the average infantryman, there is plenty of reason for being shocked. The G.I. Joe who smokes a pack a day has to spend his entire pay to keep himself in cigarettes unless he can depend on supplies from home.

All this means that we on the home front have a greater obligation than ever before to see that our fighting sons and brothers get enough cigarettes from home to keep them supplied. When black market prices skyrocket a thousand per cent, you can be sure that the demand far exceeds the supply. Our boys aren't getting enough cigarettes from home and the black marketeers in France—like black marketeers everywhere—are taking advantage of the situation to fatten their own pocketbooks.

Ever since the Cigarette Fund was established we have been trying to tell you how important cigarettes from home are to our fighting boys. Now we are going to let the boys on the fighting fronts tell you. Hundreds of letters of thanks pour into the General Office every month from recipients of cigarettes provided through the fund. These letters tell much more eloquently than ever we could how important cigarettes are on the battlefronts. Here are a few excerpts:

From a Marine in the South Pacific—

> "Our outfit was pretty much cut off for three days and believe me we caught Hell. When the rest of our outfit caught up with us again and we got some hot food and good old American cigarettes it sure seemed like it was worth staying alive again. A million thanks."

From a ship's chaplain—

> "I presume the newspaper headlines have been keeping you informed of what is going on down here but I am sure that the headlines don't give you any conception of the fortitude and heroism our boys are displaying to make possible these victories. If you could see their faces light up when they receive cigarettes from home, I know you would feel well repaid for your contributions. God bless you for your good work."

From a Lieutenant in France—

> "On behalf of myself and the men in my company, I want to express our sincere thanks for your contribution of cigarettes. The going has been hard but we are never in doubt as to the final outcome. Your gift of cigarettes has given us a lift just when we needed it most and we want to thank you for your thoughtfulness."

From a tank driver in Germany—

> "Sometimes I feel like this old tank is battering out what little brains I came into the army with but I know that we have a tough job

to do and the only way we can do it is by slugging away. Believe me that is just what we are doing and you can count on us to come through. Your cigarettes are appreciated very much and this is just to say thanks for all of us."

Contributions to the Cigarette Fund since the last issue of The Carpenter have fallen off badly. In the meantime the need for cigarettes has increased. The challenge to us is obvious.

Make all checks to the Cigarette Fund payable to General Treasurer S. P. Meadows and include a note saying that the check is intended for the Fund so that confusion can be avoided and the money can be placed in the Cigarette Fund immediately.

★ ★ ★

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742	Decatur, Ill.	5 00
748	Taylorville, Ill.	25 00
808	New York, N. Y.	25 00
913	Balboa, C. Z.	25 00
953	Lake Charles, La.	5 00
985	Gary, Ind.	25 00
1010	Uniontown, Pa.	10 00
1050	Philadelphia, Pa.	5 00
1108	Cleveland, Ohio	10 00
1125	Los Angeles, Calif.	25 00
1201	Borger, Texas	10 00
1296	San Diego, Calif.	25 00
1485	La Porte, Ind.	25 00
1633	Mayaguez, P. R.	5 00
1795	Farmington, Mo.	11 30
2020	San Diego, Calif.	10 00
2078	Vista, Calif.	5 00
2125	Whitefish, Mont.	5 00
2194	Philadelphia, Pa.	5 00
2363	La Porte, Ind.	25 00
2611	Eugene, Ore.	10 00
2829	Forest Grove, Ore.	20 00
3065	Alturas, Calif.	5 00
3142	Chattanooga, Tenn.	11 50

DISTRICT COUNCILS

Indianapolis D. C., Indpls., Ind.	10 00
Metropolitan D. C., Philadelphia, Pa.	25 00
Mobile D. C. & Vic., Mobile, Ala.	10 00
Redwood D. C., Napa, Calif.	10 00

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Available Funds Oct. 23, 1944	$10,121 66
Receipts	645 05
Total	$10,766 71
Expenditures:	
Brown & Williamson Tobacco Co.	2,500 00
Total Available Funds Nov. 20, 1944	$ 8,266 71

According to the Department of Agriculture, the domestic supply of cigarettes has hit its low point. While favorite brands will probably continue short during the winter, gradual improvement is expected, since container difficulties and the manpower situation are both improving. Cigarette consumption in July was about eleven per cent below consumption for the same month in 1943, due largely to the shortage of leading brands.

Seabees find no job is impossible provided a couple of bladed tractors are available

Bulldozers Rate Medals

"OUR BULLDOZERS have proved to be worth their weight in gold," more than one officer of the Navy's Seabees has asserted in his operational reports—and this appraisal would doubtless be seconded with enthusiasm by all the fighting men of our Amphibious Forces, engaged in relentlessly driving back the Japs to their home islands.

One of the very first pieces of equipment to roll off the invasion ships, the dozer is literally the powerhouse behind every assault on enemy territory. It goes to work the minute it hits the beach, preparing gun emplacements, dragging heavy artillery, clearing away wreckage, getting beached landing craft back into the water. Then it proceeds to push roads through mud and jungle, to build airstrips, fuel supply bases and general operating centers—all the facilities, in fact, for launching new and bigger offensives.

The bladed tractors have even served as actual combat weapons, one of the most notable episodes occurring in the Treasury Islands where Seabee Aurelio Tassone ran his giant machine like a bulldozer commando over a pillbox containing twelve Japs and wiped them out.

But it is for its sheer capacity for work, for its amazing versatility under the most adverse conditions, that the bulldozer has earned the unqualified praise of the Armed Forces. Here are a few examples which suggest why men at the front have sometimes called this a "tractor war."

In the South Pacific one day last summer a bulldozer waddled down the ramp of an LST onto the shores of a virgin jungle. Three days later a Seabee detachment had completed sufficient facilities for PT boats to use the island as a patrol base, and 21 days after that the entire base was completed.

On another island, a 4,000-foot airstrip was built out of the jungle and received its first plane within six days after the bulldozers came ashore. Two weeks after construction started, our planes were using it for the regular bombing attacks which softened up the Marshalls for invasion. While this particular construction job by no means constitutes a record, it does exemplify the speed of performance which has caused the Japs to claim that Americans have discovered a new, secret method of building airstrips in an unbelievably short time.

In the landings at Torokina, Bougainville Island, the unloading of our LST's was severely handicapped because, due to the shallow beach, the ships were unable to get within 75 to 100 feet of the shore. The only possible solution to the problem of disembarking tanks, trucks and heavy construction equipment was to use portable ramps of sufficient dimensions to accommodate such large vehicles. Bulldozers were the only machines that could move and place the big ramps. The dozers worked daily week after week in the salt water breakers, at times 90% submerged, the drowning of the motors prevented only by extending the intake and exhaust stacks. But for the availability of the bulldozers for the task, the vital equipment brought in by the ships to support our landings could not have been put ashore.

One early afternoon in December 1943, "The Belle of Texas," a B-24 bomber, riddled with bullets and shell fragments after a 90-mile running fight with 30 Jap fighter planes, made a forced landing on the partially completed bomber strip at Mullinix Field, Tarawa. With one engine shot out and the brakes useless, the B-24 used three parachutes to reduce speed while landing, in order to avoid plunging into the sea at the end of the runway. But still the momentum of the big plane carried it off the strip, where it was saved from the water only by a section of soft sand pushed there for just such an emergency by the dozers of the Seabees. None of the ordinary tow vehicles of the plane repair unit could budge the plane, so bulldozers were brought into service. Two of them furnished the traction, while the third leveled off the sand between the plane wheels and the end of the runway. In 45 minutes the plane was on the airstrip, safe from wind, waves and Jap bombers.

In the operations at Hollandia, Dutch New Guinea, it was necessary to put a main roadway through jungle so dense that a man could not be seen at a distance of 10 feet. Trees up to 20 inches in diameter had to be cleared. Approximately 80% of the proposed road lay along rocky hillsides and cliffs, where the dozers were often called upon to do work ordinarily requiring shovels. Cuts were made through rock slopes, and deep side-hill fills of rock and clay were angle-dozed into position. Much of the work lay so close to a cliff edge that debris from blasting operations near the summit landed on the beach about 700 feet below.

While working close to a cliff edge, one dozer slipped sidewise, the driver jumping to safety. The machine fell off a 15-foot ledge, rolled over three times and landed in three feet of sea water. It was truly a case of a "cat landing on its feet," for when the operator reached the dozer it was still running and it was walked out under its own power.

But it is in handling the "impossible" jobs that the bulldozer really shines. There was the time—to give a single instance out of scores related in operational reports of the Navy's Construction Battalions—when an LCI (Landing Craft, Infantry) was thrown high on a South Pacific beach by heavy swells and soon locked in by tons of sand piled against it by the waves. When all available means to get her off failed, the ship seemed destined to remain imprisoned there. At length a bulldozer equipped with a power winch was secured. The dozer was driven into the surf, with the cable of the winch fastened to the stern of the LCI. With the tractor pulling and other equipment digging around the ship, the sand-locked vessel was freed and at high tide pulled into a floating position. Nothing but that dozer could have returned the ship to the Fleet.

Not infrequently during this war, there have been occasions when the reliability of a bulldozer spelled the difference between life and death. During a three-day blizzard in the Aleutians, the Navy men at a base were isolated from oil storage and provision warehouses. Food supplies were low, but the real danger to the men was lack of fuel oil, without which their situation was desperate. It was impossible to travel any distance through the drifts with wheeled transport. Finally bulldozers were put to work in teams of two and three units to break the drifts and tow trucks loaded with supplies. These bulldozer teams abandoned the established roads and broke across the tundra wherever travel was possible. Those dozers probably saved lives. As usual, the bulldozers delivered the goods.

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Canadian Conclave Demands Jobs for All

The Canadian Trades and Labor Congress highlighted its "diamond jubilee" convention at Toronto with a demand for full post-war employment.

A sweeping program of social and economic reform was also called for, and notice was served of a determination to fight, hammer and tongs, for justice for Canadian workers.

Backing up to the hilt this stand, the "Parliament of Labor" broke new ground and overwhelmingly adopted a resolution instructing the incoming officers to take under advisement the setting up of a national non-partisan political committee, in line with the policy so long pursued by the American Federation of Labor in the United States.

This action was significant, for a number of reasons, among them that greater store is placed on party allegiance in the Dominion, that Canada does not have the primary, and that at previous conventions there have been suggestions that a separate labor party be established, following the pattern set in Great Britain.

In the words of President Percy R. Bengough, the Congress henceforth is not going to be "the dog behind the cart of any political party."

Among the demands voiced by the delegates were shorter hours with no reduction in pay, with the 30-hour week as the ultimate goal; creation of reconversion committees with labor representation; broader social security; public ownership of utilities and any number of other equally important reforms.

President Bengough and Secretary-Treasurer J. A. Sullivan were retained by acclamation, and these vice-presidents were chosen: Carl E. Berg of Edmonton, J. W. Buckley of Toronto, J. A. d'Aoust of Montreal, Birt Showler of Vancouver and J. A. Whitehouse.

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Peace Must Bring Human Rehabilitation

Before this war is ended, as many as 20,000,000 persons throughout the world will need rehabilitation, the majority of them civilians, according to Brigadier General Frank T. Hines, veterans' administrator.

He estimated that 1,500,000 handicapped persons in the country can be made employable every year through training, and he added that if this were done it would increase the national income by at least a billion dollars, as well as save hundreds of millions in taxes.

PLANE GOSSIP

THERE'S ALWAYS A FIRST TIME

Considering the fact that millions of our boys are in foxholes and trenches all over the world, the soldier vote in the recent election was surprisingly high. Many of the ballots must have been marked while Jap or German shells whistled overhead. Many of them must have been marked by lads who were sick or hungry or wounded (or all three) when they made their decisions.

That men to whom just staying alive is a twenty-four hour per day job will take time off to mark a ballot augurs well for the future of democracy; for one would naturally assume that the importance of an election would fade in inverse ratio to the degree which keeping alive becomes the main consideration. Such proved not to be the case, however. Millions marked their ballots right in the thick of things and thereby literally thumbed their noses at Hitler and Hirohito and their thick-headed stooges.

Maybe a soldier in the South Pacific who wrote home to acknowledge receipt of his ballot gave the tipoff to the sizeable soldier vote.

"In eighteen months in the Army," he wrote, "this is the first time I have been asked to express my opinion on anything."

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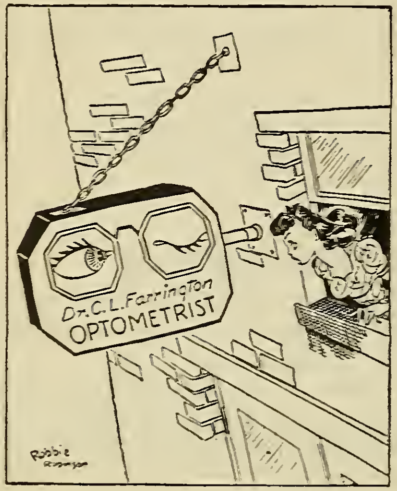

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR?

In this war, the guys in the front-line fox holes and trenches aren't the only ones who face danger. Take the case of the sergeant proof reader on an army paper in France. What happened to him shouldn't happen to a dog, just because he slipped up on one little letter in the following item:

"General Blank narrowly missed death when a bomb exploded near the old fort."

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A LOT OF LOST MOTION

Years of German occupation have not dimmed the Dutch sense of humor. Recently we heard a story that has been going the rounds in Holland. And we might add that when we heard it it reminded us of nothing as much as it did of the "efficient" way the existing wage stabilization program works. If you have a case that has been kicking around a couple of years between regional boards, special panels, stabilization committees, etc. see if it doesn't remind you of the same thing.

A merchant went to a farmer near Amsterdam to get a pound of butter. The farmer insisted on swapping the butter for a pair of woolen socks. The merchant went home and reported this to his wife.

"We have a woolen bedspread," she said. "I'll unravel it and knit a pair of socks." So she proceeded to make the pair of socks and the merchant exchanged them for a pound of butter.

When the merchant needed more butter, his wife would unravel more of the bedspread to be exchanged for the butter. Finally, one day she had enough wool left for only one sock. The merchant took it to the farmer and asked for a half pound of butter for it.

"No, I'll give you a full pound," said the farmer. "You see, I really don't wear the socks. My wife unravels the wool and uses it for knitting a bedspread, and there's just enough in this one sock to finish it."

HIGH TIME

Just before election time, both candidates were promising speedy reforms in the tax structure. Let us hope that the promises are now lived up to. Year after year Congress has gone on adding taxes without much regard to changing conditions. The result is that we now have a garbled and scrambled tax structure that in most cases is unhealthy and in other cases downright unfair.

Whenever we think of the crying need for federal tax reform, we can't help but be reminded of the story about the puny little guy who walked into an insurance office and presented a claim for settlement of his fire insurance.

"Was there much damage?" asked the agent.

"Not much," replied the client, "the fire just burned a door worth about five dollars."

"When did the fire occur?" continued the agent.

The little guy hesitated a moment and finally replied: "Thirty years ago."

"And you've waited all these years to report it?"

"Yes."

"How come?"

"Well," said the little guy, "my wife has been at me to do something about that door ever since it was burned, and I just couldn't stand it any longer."

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FOR GOERING AND HIMMLER TOO

When the hard-hitting American and British fighting forces broke into Germany proper last month, it is reported that the bones of Napoleon turned over in their sarcophagus on that little island off Italy and a ghostly voice was heard to mutter:

"Now there'll be Elba room for Adolph."

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MORE RECRUITS COMING

Two Japanese major generals killed in action have been posthumously promoted to Lieutenant Generals.

And the Yank soldiers and marines are seeing to it the two Nip generals have plenty of troops under them.

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THE MARRIED MEN OWN IT

"Hey," cried Satan to the newcomer, "you act as though you owned the place."

"I do," came the reply; "my wife gave it to me before I died."

AND THAT AIN'T FOOLING

According to reports from the various battlefronts, American G. I. Joes are having few language difficulties in the countries they liberate. With the aid of a French, Belgian, or Dutch dictionary and a lot of ingenuity and gesticulating, our fighting boys have been able to make themselves understood wherever and whenever they went.

Not so, however, with the foreigners that the war brought to our shores The English language is hard enough to fathom; add to that American slang and you have a lingo that nobody can unravel without long study. In fact they are telling about the Jap secret agent who was sent to this country to investigate and report on American morale. Tokio was elated upon receiving the following report:

"Conditions very bad. People all hungry. When two meet on street, one always say: 'What's cooking?'"

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THANKS TO MAC ARTHUR

According to some of the so-called "experts" on Japan, the Nip war machine is bogging down rapidly because supplies of such vital raw materials as steel, aluminum, oil, etc. are fast becoming depleted.

Whether these deductions are correct or not, we are in no position to say. However, from where we sit, it is becoming increasingly obvious that the Sons of Heaven are definitely running low on one thing—South Pacific islands.

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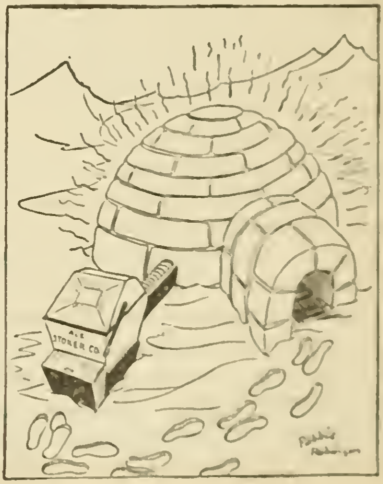

High wages, small profits, big volume

Formula for Prosperity

IF THE minutes of a recent OPA Labor Policy Committee meeting can be taken as any sort of a criterion, Washington is looking forward to a policy of high wages, smaller profits, and lower prices in the post-war era as the surest guarantee of full employment. Addressing the meeting at some length Richard Gilbert, OPA director of research, made some significant appraisals of the situation. He pointed out that despite increases in wage rates since Pearl Harbor labor costs in general have probably remained static or even decreased some because of the numerous technological improvements made in industry since that time. He also indicated that although profits on unit sales have fallen each year since 1941, most companies have increased their earnings steadily because of ever-growing increases in volume. In these facts, he intimated, lie our hopes for full post-war employment; high wages to keep up purchasing power, and small profits on volume business to keep the wheels of industry turning.

On the matter of labor costs, Gilbert said:

"As far as labor costs are concerned, we, of course, do not know what has happened to labor costs per unit as such. Wage rates or average hourly earnings have gone up in the automotive industry by a maximum of 9 or 10 per cent. Straight time average hourly earnings have gone up about 5 to 6 per cent. That, of course, includes a good deal of upgrading which I imagine will be reversed at least in part as soon as the labor market softens up again. There is every reason to believe that certainly so far as the big producers are concerned, with the enormous increase in plant and equipment and the enormous technological progress made during the past three years that labor costs per unit of output are down rather than up.

"We are just about finished with a steel study which shows, if I remember the figures, that the labor costs in the steel industry are some 4 per cent lower than they were in 1939 and about 8½ per cent what they were on the average in '35-'39, in spite of a very sharp increase in hourly earnings."

Gilbert laid much emphasis on the need for keeping down prices during the transition period. Reasonable prices, he stated, will attract the enormous buying power needed to get the wheels of civilian industry moving. Low profits and big volume can make it possible to keep prices in line he believes. He sees this phase of the reconversion problem as follows:

"Now, 1941 was a peak year for profits in the sense of the margin of profits to sales. Dollar profits have increased considerably since 1941, but that of course, is due in considerable degree to the great increase in shipments since that time. They are doing a larger volume of business. 1941 was the peak year for profit margins, profits as a per cent of sales.

"My own feeling is that there is considerable capacity for the industry to absorb increased costs if it turns out that the costs will be higher than they were when they went out of production. In that connection, it's extremely important to remember that corporation profits came to about seven and a half per cent of the national incomes in 1939. On the basis of present figures published by the Department of Commerce some months ago, that percentage was 16 in 1943 and revised figures which will be out shortly look more like 19 per cent. Our problem before the war in getting jobs and production was to a considerable degree due to the fact that there wasn't enough purchasing power distributed. We had difficulty in providing a market for the goods industry was producing. That was true when profits were seven and a half per cent of the national income. Consider the difficulty of finding markets with profits amounting to 19 per cent of the national income.

"I would like to point out in this connection that this proposition is not only accepted by economists of the New Deal but ***Fortune*** magazine which ran a study of this and everybody else who has looked at what the post-war era might be like and who have looked at the relation of profits to output have all cut their profit estimates for post-war full employment to about half its present level. All of these people assume a level of about 10 to 11 to 12 billion for full employment. I say that they accept the fact that you couldn't hold production at full production levels if as large a fraction of the national income as that went to corporations who would either retain it or distribute it to stockholders who would save the greater part of it.

"Another way of making the same point is simply that the profit margins per unit, which are perhaps justified on the basis of the output we had in 1939, are wholly unjustified for an output twice as great as that. You cannot get a reasonable volume of employment and production unless these profit margins come down. Prices have to be kept down or there won't be a market for the goods we can produce when we are all working.

"Let me give you a concrete case to put the story a little differently. It now appears that the automotive industry will come back into production of cars with a model that was in production in 1941. On the other hand, the industry has led the entire country to believe, rightly so, that very soon after they get back into production we are going to see very, very great changes both in regard to the engineering of cars and design; all that talk about radial air cooled motors more economical to operate, etc. My hunch is if the industry brought its car out at an increase say of ten per cent, that the sensible citizen no matter how much he would like to buy a car is not going to buy a car at that price because if he does, he faces one year later a cut in his trade-in-value, not only due to the fact that prices are going to be lower, but because engineering is going to be entirely different. If those prices are jacked up, my judgment is that what would hold back reconversion, is not the difficulty of getting the assembly lines functioning properly but the fact that there just won't be a market for any substantial number of cars. I think it's imperative if we are to have a reasonably smooth transition and reasonably rapid reabsorption of the men laid off when war contracts are terminated that those models be brought back at the same prices at which they went out."

Editorial

Common Sense Is the Only Real Test

According to a feature story in a recent edition of the Wall Street Journal, industry is expecting to make much greater use of aptitude tests after the war than it did before. (For the benefit of those who may never have run into one, an aptitude test, as the name implies, is a course of examinations that is supposed to divulge the types of work a man is best fitted for, how he will perform, etc.) Such companies as Ford, Standard Oil, RCA, etc. are quoted as being in the process of developing extensive plans for sifting their working forces through aptitude tests.

To organized labor, the situation appears to be frought with far-reaching implications of a dubious nature. That the schemes could be used for ulterior motives far removed from evaluating the worth of men has not escaped the attention of the labor movement. "These tests could readily be put to anti-labor uses by employers hostile to unions," Boris Shiskin, AFL economist, recently declared. "Under cover of such tests they might try to keep out union men and thus evade the penalties of the Wagner Act."

However, even disregarding that possibility, aptitude tests fail to evoke any enthusiasm from the labor movement. In the first place, such tests are next to valueless. They try to reduce the human equation to measurable scientific data, a feat that is virtually impossible. Human beings are not machinery and they cannot be treated as such. A machine, under given conditions, will behave exactly alike every time. Not so with a human being. Every day of his life every human being is subjected to a million different stimuli that affect his behavior. We all know of men who drank for years but suddenly quit when they got married or some other change occurred in their circumstances. Conversely, we all probably know of men who did not drink for years but suddenly took to the bottle when some great misfortune overtook them. How can any test tell what a man is going to do two or five or ten years from now? Obviously it can't.

How can a test determine whether a man is honest or loyal of conscience? It can't. Yet all these are certainly qualities that greatly affect any man's worth to the person employing him. Only time can give the answers to these questions.

Where companies have good labor relations and good supervisory personnels, aptitude tests are unnecessary. Able supervisors, using past performance as a criterion and working in harmony with the unions involved can better evaluate possibilities of employes than all the aptitude tests ever invented.

In view of these facts, then, it would appear that employers can better serve themselves and the nation by concentrating on improving their labor relations and weeding out ineffective supervisory employes than by playing around with aptitude tests dreamed up by some long-haired theorist who never got any callouses on anything but the back end of his lap.

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Our Public Relations Need Improving

If there is one place where the labor movement has been weak during recent years, it is in the public relations department. Take the war effort for example.

Thanks to the cooperation of advertising-hungry daily papers and radio chains, anti-labor forces have been able to discredit in many minds the part labor has played in the nation's war effort. People who have seen millions of troops housed, clothed and equipped in record-breaking time, people who have seen airplanes and ships and tanks rolling overseas in endless streams have nevertheless been sold on the idea that strikes have slowed down production, that labor has fallen down on the job, even though with their own eyes they have seen the concrete evidence, the ships, planes, tanks and guns, that eloquently give lie to any statement that labor has not done its part thoroughly and well. Day after day newspapers, columnists and commentators have hammered away at the isolated strikes and labor difficulties completely ignoring the vast overall picture of millions of men and women working long hours under all kinds of difficulties to keep armament production rolling.

In its own way labor has sought to counteract this anti-labor propaganda. Through its own press it has tried to give the general public a true picture of the magnificent production miracle achieved. But its facilities have been limited. The labor press circulates mostly among labor men who know well enough what has been achieved. Because labor issues no fat advertising contracts it therefore carries little weight with daily papers and radio chains in comparison to employers' organizations. Consequently, for all labor has been able to do, too many people (including men in the armed forces) still carry a badly distorted picture of the true situation.

The time has come for Labor to expand its efforts, to make provisions for reaching more of the general public with the Labor viewpoint. That is why it is gratifying to learn that during 1945 Labor, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, will be on the air every week. Already arrangements have been made for thirteen weeks on NBS, thirteen weeks on CBS and twenty-six weeks on the Blue network. The programs will be fifteen minute shows—not very long in which to counteract the vicious tidal wave of anti-labor propaganda that has emanated from the radio hours on end—but a start at least.

In the post-war era labor can undoubtedly look forward to an accelerated barrage of anti-labor propaganda. It can be successfully fought only by getting before the general public the true facts; and radio offers the best means of doing just that thing.

Fortunately labor has nothing that needs hiding nor distorting; all it needs to do is to get the facts before the people. The time is here for labor to improve its public relations. The scheduled radio programs are a good start.

FREE LABOR FOR A FREE WORLD

AFL mobilizes movement to help rebuild free unions in European nations after Nazi defeat

MATTHEW WOLL, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor has announced the formation of a Free Trade Union Committee by the Labor League for Human Rights, relief arm of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of raising a minimum of $1,000,000 during January, 1945, to aid in the re-establishment of independent democratic trade unions in Europe and South America.

According to the formal statement issued by Mr. Woll, who is president of the Labor League for Human Rights and will be chairman of the newly organized committee, this is an outgrowth of the American Federation of Labor's conviction that "without a free trade union movement, it will be impossible to rebuild a democratic Europe."

"A permanently crushed labor movement abroad," the statement declares, "will mean that we have failed to win the war of ideas that we have been fighting against Nazism and Fascism."

Pointing out the probable effects of such a failure on American labor, American industry, and the future peace of the world, Woll warned that "forced and impoverished labor in Europe will lead to the flooding of world markets with cheap commodities. It will be a threat to American industry and will inevitably result in a dangerously lowered standard of living for American workers. Beyond all this, the existence of forced and impoverished labor in Europe will set the stage for violent economic conflicts which cannot but lead to a third world war."

"The American Federation of Labor constitutes the most powerful and vigorous democratic labor organization in the world," Woll continued. "It is to us that the workers of Europe are looking for the vitally needed practical assistance that must be forthcoming if their trade unions are to be speedily and democratically rebuilt.

"In accepting this task, the American Federation of Labor recognizes that organized workers anywhere have a moral right and obligation to assist their fellow workers everywhere. More than that, it has been made evident through the tragic events of the past decade that free trade union movements are the strongest bulwarks of peaceful and democratic nations. In addition, the restoration of Europe's free trade unions will be the most effective way to maintain existing high living standards of American workers.

"Failure to stand by the democratic forces within the European labor movement in their continuing fight against all forms of totalitarianism can mean the end of genuine democracy in Europe for a century to come," the statement concludes.

The entire membership of the American Federation of Labor, Woll said, will be mobilized for the January drive of the Free Trade Union Committee.

THE FORESTS and our FUTURE

THE CARPENTERS' STAKE IN CONSERVATION

The Crucial Forest Problem in the Inland Empire

By ROBERT K. WINTERS

Division of Forest Products, Forest Service, Washington

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NEXT TIME you strike a wood match, stop and look at the wood of which it is composed. Note the clear, smooth, soft quality that makes it pleasant to handle and easy to light. Nine chances in ten your match stick is western white pine from the forests of the Inland Empire, long considered prime material for matches, window sashes, doors and other special uses known to every carpenter.

That match stick, which like as not you may be lighting on the street corner of some great American city, might be taken as the symbol of one of the most provocative—and paradoxical—forest situations that we have. Provocative because at the present rate of cutting, the supply of western white pine will have been wiped out in dangerously large areas in another 20 or 25 years. Paradoxical because while the Inland Empire has a comparatively large supply of other tree species its lumber industry—that is to say, the main source of its jobs, industries and economic well-being—is mainly dependent in peacetime on western white and ponderosa pine.

The Inland Empire includes western Montana, northern Idaho and northeastern Washington. Scenically, it is a marvelous land with mountains you do not soon forget, many crystal clear fishing streams, lush spring meadows and vast forest lands. In fact, of the empire's 32,000,000 acres, about 80 per cent is classed as forest land, much of which has been cut over for its commercial timber species. Forest industry in its various forms ranks as second largest in the area. Also, the empire is a region of small, isolated communities and magnificent distances. Save for fuelwood, little of its timber and raw material is used or made into finished products at home, the lion's share being exported as lumber for building, remanufacture and other uses in many parts of the United States.

The story of the forests and the history of lumbering in the empire holds deep significance for woods and mill workers, as well as carpenters and others to whose steady and profitable employment forest products are so important.

Up to 1900, the timber of the Inland Empire was almost untouched. In northeastern Washington, except for the vicinity of Spokane, big mill construction did not get under way until about that time. From the Canadian line south to the Clearwater River, the northern Idaho valleys and foothills supported an almost unbroken forest of white pine, ponderosa pine, fir and other species. In Montana, splendid stands of ponderosa pine lay in the Big Blackfoot, Bitterroot, Clark Fork, Flathead and Kootenai valleys along driveable streams or natural rail routes.

In 1883, the Northern Pacific Railway was completed through the empire and lumbermen, chiefly from the Lake States, began to acquire holdings for future operation. Cutting began in earnest at the opening of the present century, and by 1910 the empire was "one big, bustling lumber camp." The peak of the lumbering operations came in the 1920's—after which, until the start of the second World War the overall trend was downward, with a corresponding shrinkage in production and number of big mills, and of course in woods and mill employment and payrolls.

But for purposes of illustration look closely at what happened in the typical "Idaho panhandle," as this part of the Inland Empire is picturesquely nicknamed. The year 1899 saw there a total lumber production of 56 million board feet, while the year 1925 witnessed an output of 955 million. In contrast, 1932 recorded an output of little more than 200 million, and while production again rose in 1937, after that year it again hit the toboggan. Meantime, between 1925 and 1939, the number of medium-size and big mills dropped from 33 to 21 with the depletion of the timber in many localities.

To make matters worse, beginning around the mid-1920's, competition of timber from other regions, mainly the Pacific Coast and the South, almost eliminated outside markets for the panhandle's timber species except white pine and ponderosa pine. Unique quality and fineness kept up the demand for pine, but the other species could not compete with southern pine, grown and cut much nearer the great population centers and consuming markets, or with Douglas fir laid down along the Atlantic Coast via the Panama Canal. The result was that in the panhandle, operators striving to keep their big mills going, turned increasingly to cutting pine. The record shows that in 1925 the white pine cut was considerably less than half the total for the panhandle, but that in 1938 the cut of white pine was 71 per cent of the whole. Unfortunately, only about one tree in four in the panhandle is white pine.

What this means, then, is that except under wartime boom conditions the lumber industry in northern Idaho is very largely dependent upon white pine, and forests are being cut at a rate that continues to threaten the remaining big mills, their workers' jobs, and dependent communities. It has been estimated that panhandle white pine stands can, barring large losses from fire, disease or insects, sustain a cut of 140 million board feet per year and remain on a permanent production basis. ***But the average cut from 1935 to '38 was 351 million, and that in 1942 was 322 million.***

What that means is that at the end of the next two decades, or thereabouts, the production of white pine in the panhandle may be forced to drop as low as 70 million board feet. And unless effective action is soon taken to arrest the present trend and practices, the complete exhaustion for many, many years of the white pine resource—except in national forests—can already be foreseen. It is probable that some part of the spruce, larch and fir volume will be cut and shipped to commercial eastern markets. The magnitude of this cut will depend upon reduced freight rates or higher prices or both, and upon the competitive strength of southern pine and Pacific Coast species in the eastern market. At this time, however, it does not seem safe to assume that the cut of these species will offset the loss in pine volume.

From the standpoint of woods and mill workers in northern Idaho—and in general this same situation obtains throughout the Inland Empire—this prospect is not a particularly happy one. The years 1935 to '38 saw the northern Idaho industry provide an average of 6,000 man-years of work. If low utilization of species other than white pine continues after the war, as current prospects indicate, and white pine output is cut to 140 million board feet, annual man-years of employment will be cut to 3,600. If the white pine cut ultimately is reduced to 70 million per year and the deficit is not made up by increases in the cut of other species, the reduction in employment will be still greater. Large mills will progressively shut down. Small mills that can operate in remnant stands may offset their passing to some extent, but after all it is the big mills that offer the best working conditions and pay the best wages. In 1939, average hourly wage and salary rates of northern Idaho mills was 73 cents in those producing 10,000,000 feet or more as compared to 41 cents in those producing less than 500,000 feet. Today, there are probably 15 large mills operating in the Inland Empire; but it is clear that before another 20 years, unless present trends are changed, at least 9 or 10 of these will have reached the end of the road. *At present, there are only four or five big mills in the Inland Empire that have any possibility of handling their forests on a continuous-cut basis.*

From the vantage point of 1944 it is easy to look back upon the past and say that this or that course of action was unwise. We must remember, however, that during the first third of this century we as a nation were still a vigorous adolescent doing most things on a bigger scale than had ever been done in the history of the world. With our wood resources we built and to a large extent housed a nation. Now after a world-shaking depression and during a terrible scourge of war we are beginning to view our policies with the eyes of maturity.

Of course, those familiar with the situation in the Inland Empire know that at this stage nothing can prevent some further shrinkage in lumber production and employment, but this shrinkage can be arrested and production and employment stabilized at a much higher level if constructive action is taken in time.

What is meant by "constructive action"? Well, we certainly need better protection of forests from fire, insects, and disease. And more research to find new uses and revive old markets for the Inland Empire's little-used species. Wherever forest areas are not likely to be kept growing timber if held in private ownership they should be kept growing trees in some form of public ownership. Premature cutting of young, thrifty, rapid-growing trees should no longer be permitted, and mature forests, when cut, should be so left that they will produce further timber crops. Certainly, this plan of action, which applies to all forest regions as well as to the Inland Empire, must appeal to all thoughtful American citizens interested in the welfare of their country.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Space limits made it impossible to tell the story of the Inland Empire with that of the Rocky Mountains and the Southwest, as announced. NEXT MONTH, the forestry situation in Oregon and Washington.

◆

Uncle Sam Making Profit on War Prisoners

Prisoners of war are not only helping this nation's war effort by working on farms and thus swelling our production of food, but they are also turning in a handsome profit to the Treasury Department. By international law, prisoners of war are paid about eighty cents per day. However, the employer must pay the prevailing wage rate. The difference between this rate and eighty cents per day goes to the treasury.

It was revealed last month that the government is about eight million dollars richer as a result of some four million man-days worked on farms by imprisoned Germans and Italians captured on various battlefronts.

◆

Sees Need of 12 Million Homes

Construction of 12,600,000 non-farm houses and apartment units will be required in the first ten years after the war to meet the needs of American families and to make substantial strides in replacing substandard structures with good homes, NHA estimates.

The estimate, according to NHA Administrator John B. Blandford, Jr., is "an earnest effort to judge the size of the nation's housing needs—not an announcement of a program."

Blandford said replacement of all substandard structures would require 16,100,000 units in all, but NHA figures were based on the assumption that replacement would be spread over a 20-year period.

◆

Welfare of Soldiers, Workers Interdependent—Watt

Employers were warned by Robert J. Watt, AFL international representative, that if they attempt to pit soldiers against workers after the war they're in for trouble.

Watt served the warning at a conference on employment of veterans sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade of Philadelphia. The task ahead, he told the bosses, is to provide jobs at decent wages, not only for returning servicemen, but for millions of war workers, as well. The task can best be performed by union-management co-operation, he declared.

"The well being of servicemen depends on the well being of the rest of the community," Watt stressed. "Unless we get to work on a practical program, the demobilization of the armed forces may become difficult."

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Member Killed in Action—How to File Claim

We are receiving many inquiries as to what papers are required in filing claim for funeral donation on the death of a member killed in action with the armed forces of our country. In such cases, instead of the usual death certificates, we require a PHOTOSTATIC COPY of the OFFICIAL NOTICE of death received from the War Department by relatives of the decedent.

◆

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2670	Goshen, Ind.	2683	Montreal, Que., Can.
2676	Central City, Ky.	1369	Parsons, Kans.

In Memoriam

Not lost to those that love them,
Not dead, just gone before;
They still live in our memory,
And will forever more.

Rest in Peace

The Editor has been requested to publish the names of the following Brothers who have passed away.

Brother W. R. Ball, Local No. 132, Washington, D. C.
Brother John Balling, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
Brother Charles D'alessandro, Local No. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.
Brother George Furr, Local No. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
Brother Frank O. Garcia, Local No. 1149, Oakland, Cal.
Brother John L. Geist, Local No. 340, Hagerstown, Md.
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Brother Conrad Koch, Local No. 246, New York, N. Y.
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Brother J. Wesley Parent, Local No. 190, Klamath Falls, Ore.
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Brother Vernon Pruner, Local No. 1622, Hayward, Cal.
Brother Daniel Schwartzmyer, Local No. 1401, Buffalo, N. Y.
Brother Nimar Sinkhorn, Local No. 684, Dayton, Ohio
Brother Martin Spetland, Local No. 488, New York, N. Y.
Brother Rudolph Storsberg, Local No. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother Axel Swanson, Local No. 470, Tacoma, Wash.
Brother Karl Wirth, Local No. 684, Dayton, Ohio

* * *

Killed In Action

Brother Patsy Fabutti, Local No. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brother Ned S. Moss, Local No. 190, Klamath Falls, Ore.
Brother Samuel A. Sansone, Local No. 740, Brooklyn, N. Y.

OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to our Ladies

Houston Ladies Boast Fine Drill Team

The Drill Team of the Ladies' Auxiliary No. 6 to Carpenters' Local No. 213, Houston, Texas, presented a colorful drill at the Texas State American Federation of Labor Convention held in Austin, Texas, September the 25th-28th.

The members of the drill team are, standing left to right: Mrs. J. S. Henson, Mrs. J. L. Bryant, Mrs. E. Rhodes, Mrs. J. Kennedy, Mrs. M. B. Menefee (pianist), Mrs. F. W. Lucas (flag bearer), Mrs. C. W. Olson (with Aux. Banner), Mrs. J. M. Porter, Mrs. T. O. Porter, Mrs. C. R. Meade, and Mrs. Harley Rogers. Seated, left to right; Mrs. E. McElroy, Mrs. Clyde Ballinger, Mrs. J. H. Burkhalter, Mrs. B. G. Porter, Mrs. H. P. Bonham (Drill Captain), Mrs. A. B. Norris, Mrs. Geo. Marquette, Jr., Mrs. Paul Sparks, and R. E. White.

Auxiliary 297, Jacksonville, Fla., Active

The Editor:

The Ladies' Auxiliary here is going strong, we have a very nice membership, and are putting on a drive for new members. The Carpenters do all they can to assist us. We have several hundred dollars worth of War Bonds and are buying more this week.

Once a month we have a banquet at a popular hotel and invite the husbands of the ladies to attend. We have a very nice time and it helps to bring us all closer together.

In our Auxiliary we have a covered dish luncheon the first meeting night in the month. We run it alphabetically and we call it a house warming party. We all have a good time.

In September a party drove to Veterans' Hospital, Lake City. At that time we took such articles as games, socks, tooth paste, handkerchiefs, cushions, writing material, and many other articles. The veterans expressed their appreciation for the articles and invited us to come again soon. Some of our carpenters are there and we are planning on returning in the near future.

On November 26, we are going to the Hope Haven Hospital for crippled children. At that time we plan to take fruit, candy, nuts, games and material for sun suits. We want to do all we can for the children.

We have a lovely Carpenters' Building, a large main assembly hall, where we hold a dance on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday nights. The hall is packed. All service men and ladies are always welcome. The ladies on the entertaining committee sell sandwiches and cold drinks. The proceeds are divided for the use of the hall.

We are proud of our Auxiliary, and any visiting members are always welcome. We are always open for suggestions; so ladies of other Carpenters Auxiliaries, send us your suggestions to better things.

Fraternally yours,

Mrs. Pearl Williams, Publicity Secty.

Consumers Spend More, Get Less

The Department of Commerce revealed that Americans this year will spend $67,000,000,000 in retail stores, or an average of $510 for every man, woman and child. That is an all-time high figure.

Paradoxically, though shoppers never spent that much before, they received for their money less goods than were passed over counters in 1939 or 1941, the department said.

If consumers this year had been able to obtain the same amount of goods available in 1941, they would have had to spend $87,000,000,000 instead of $67,000,000,000, and the per capita expenditure would have been $664 instead of $510.

In 1941, for a greater amount of goods, the per capita expenditure was $430. In 1930 it was $320.

The department said that rising prices accounted for about 70 per cent of the increase in dollar sales from 1939.

Per capita expenditures this year are more than 100 per cent greater than in 1939. If 70 per cent of the increase is due to rising prices, as the department contends, consumers are paying about 70 per cent more to live, or considerably in excess of the amount organized labor has contended.

Craft Problems

Carpentry

By H. H. Siegele

LESSON 195

If you have the length of one side of a pentagon, multiply it by .85065 and it will give you the radius for a circle into which the pentagon you want can be described. How to do this is shown by Fig. 1. From line A-B, at C, strike C-D and C-G on a 36 degree angle. Then set your compass at D and strike the part-circle from C to E. Strike E-F parallel with A-B. Now strike E-D and F-G, and you have a perfect pentagon. Point F can also be established by setting the compass at G and striking a part-circle, just as we did in locating point E.

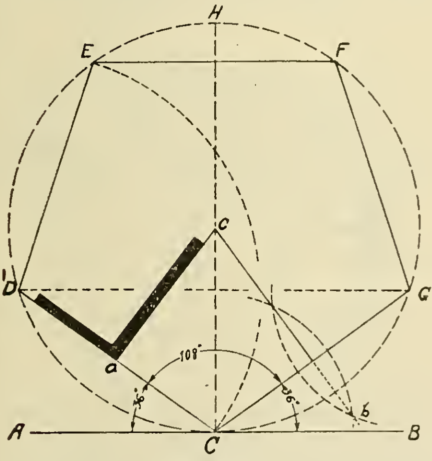

Fig. 1

To locate the center of a pentagon, (the principle is the same in all polygons) strike C-H at a right angle with A-B or E-F. Then locate the center of one of the sides, say C-D, which would be at a, and set the square at this point in the position shown and extend the line until it intersects line C-H, or point c, which gives you the center.

Another method is shown to the right. Set the compass at C and also at G and strike the two part-circles as shown, and draw the line from b to c, crossing the points where the part circles cross. Where this line intersects with line C-H is the center of the pentagon.

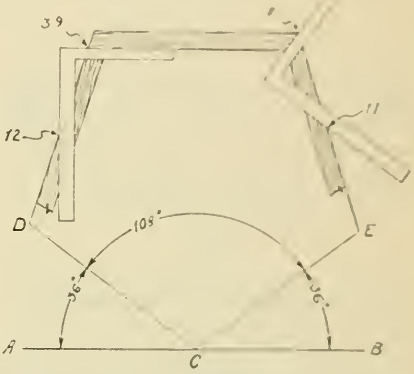

Fig. 2

Fig. 2 shows a plan of a pentagon showing what figures to be used for obtaining the miter cut and the cut for a butt joint in framing the plates.

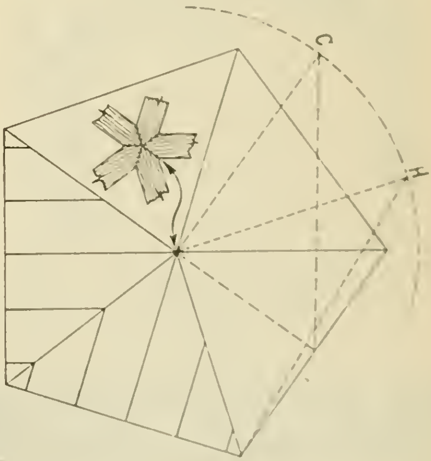

Fig. 3

Fig. 3 is a one-line drawing of a plan for a pentagon roof. Here we show the rafters in place on two sides—we also show the run, rise and rafter in triangular form, lying on one side, of a common rafter and of a hip rafter. Inset and pointed out with indicators, we show the top joint of the hip rafters in plan.

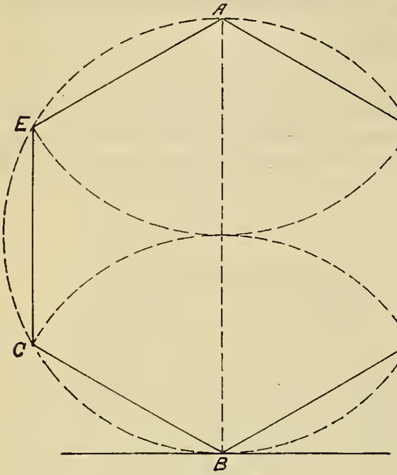

Fig. 4

If you have the length of one side of a hexagon, and multiply it by 1, it will give you the length of the radius of a circle within which that particular hexagon can be described. In other words, if you have the length of one side of a hexagon you have the length of the radius of a circle within which that hexagon can be described.

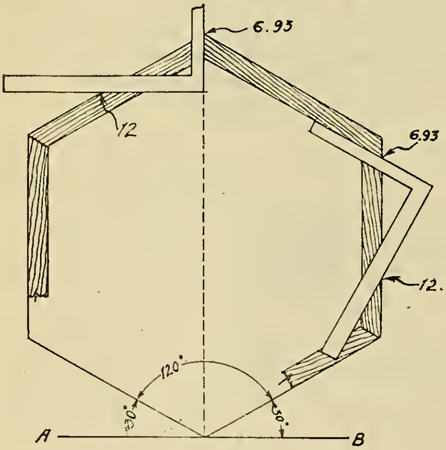

Fig. 5

Fig. 4 shows, perhaps, the simplest method of describing a hexagon: Strike the circle, and without changing the compass, strike the two part-circles from point A and point B, locating points E, F, C and D. Then draw in the sides as shown and you have a true hexagon.

Fig. 5 shows a plan of a hexagon with some of the plates in place. The squares show the figures to be used for obtaining both the miter cuts and the cuts for the butt joints. The degrees of the angles are also given, so that the student may describe this polygon within a circle in the same manner as explained for the previous polygons, excepting some adjustments which we expect the student to make.

A one-line drawing of a plan for a hexagon roof is given by Fig. 6. Here we show a common rafter, A-B-C, and a hip rafter, a-b-C lying on one side. To get the edge bevel for the hip rafter, take the length of the hip rafter, a-b, and the distance b-d on the square, the length of the rafter gives the cut. To obtain the edge bevel for the common rafter fit into the angle at the top, take the length of the rafter, A-B, and B-D on the square, the former gives the cut. This also gives the edge bevel for the jack rafters. In fact, the common rafter in polygon roof framing is a full-length jack rafter.

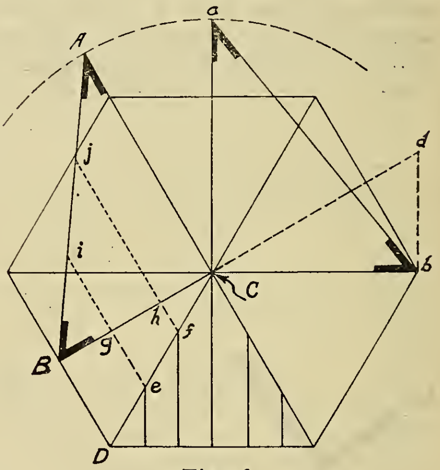

Fig. 6

How to get the difference in the length of the jack rafters is shown by the dotted lines: At a right-angle with B-C, strike f-h-j and e-g-i. Now, B-i is the length of the shortest jack rafter, B-j is the length of the second jack rafter and B-A is the length of the full jack rafter, or what we are calling the common rafter.

Fig. 7 shows three different top joints for the hip rafters of a hexagon roof.

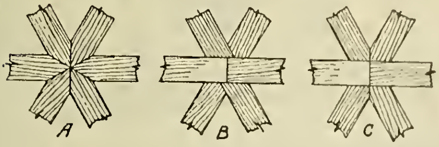

Fig 7

The one shown at A is probably the best of the three shown, while those shown at B and C might have some advantages; however, we believe that they are harder to frame. The last two joints can be modified so as to be suitable for other polygons.

To obtain the radius of a circle within which a given heptagon can be described, multiply the length of one side of the heptagon by 1.5238 and the result will be the radius. After the circle is struck, set the compass to the length of one side of the heptagon and step off the seven sides on the circle. This done, draw in the lines from point to point until the heptagon is completed.

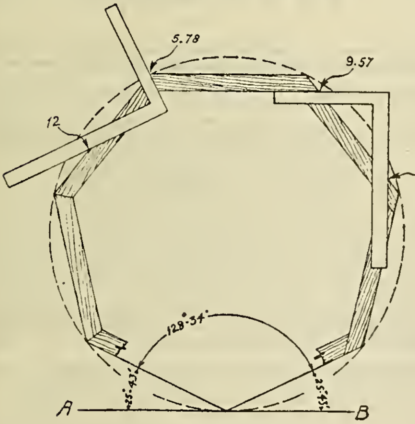

Fig. 8

Fig. 8 shows a heptagon within a circle, giving the degrees and minutes of the angles. In describing a heptagon within a circle when the length of the sides is not known, proceed just the same as explained in previous polygons, excepting some adjustments that we expect the student to make. Two squares are shown applied, giving the figures to be used for making the miter joints of the plates and also the figures for butt joints.

◆

Housing Templet

Plank stairs are usually made on the job and many of them are housed, which is to say that the treads are gained into the horses. How to mark for such housing in order to keep the housing of the two horses at exactly the same bevel is what we are showing by the drawings.

A and B, Fig. 1, give the edge view of the two horses laid side by side for marking the housing on the edges, while C is a side view of the horse marked A. The dotted lines running from A-B to C show the relationship of the two parts of the drawing. The housing to the right on A-B is shaded, which means that the housing is already done. The

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left and center housings are marked by dotted lines but not worked out. These two are shown marked on the side of the horse at C. A job-made templet is shown to the right applied to the horse ready for marking the housing. The templet is shown shaded and the dotted line to the left of the templet marks the place where it would have to be cut off in order to make it like the templet shown in Fig. 2, where the upper drawing gives a side view and the bottom drawing gives an edge view. The tongue of this templet, which is 9 inches long, is about ¼-inch thick and as wide as the thickness of the treads. To insure tight joints, the tongue should be two or three shavings narrower than the thickness of the treads. The length of the tongue should be governed by the width of the tread, which in this case is 9 inches. The tongue can be fastened to the guide with brads or with small screws, which are shown by the heavy dots. To mark the horse shown at B, the templet will have to be applied in reverse order.

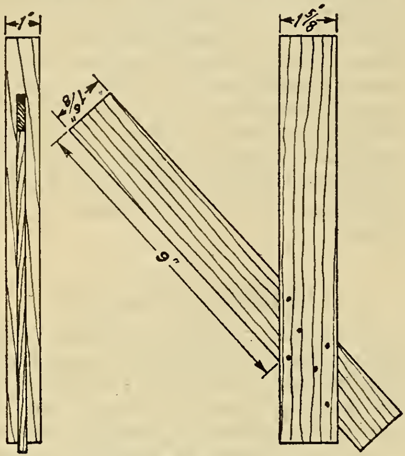

Fig. 1

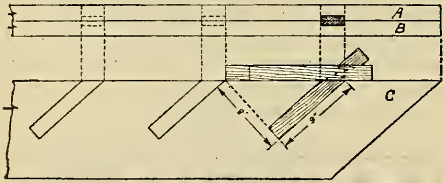

Fig. 2

LET'S BACK THE ATTACK!

★

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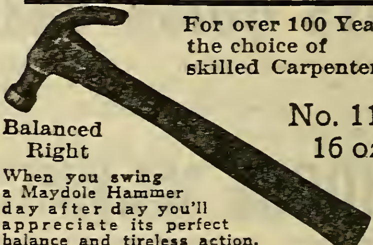

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